

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1932

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

SHANGHAI

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1933

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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai herein submits to the rate-payers the annual report on public matters, together with the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1932, and estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1933.

The membership of the Council at the beginning of the year consisted of Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Chairman), and Messrs. G. W. Sheppard (Vice-Chairman), A. D. Bell, J. W. Carney, K. Fukushima, S. L. Hsu, A. J. Hughes, N. Leslie, O. S. Lieu, O. Okamoto, F. J. Raven, T. D. Woo, L. T. Yuan and Yu Ya Ching.

Fifteen ratepayers were nominated for election to the Council for the municipal year 1932/1933. As a result of the poll held on March 21 and 22, the following candidates were elected:—Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Messrs. B. D. F. Beith, A. D. Bell, K. Fukushima, N. Leslie, P. W. Massey, O. Okamoto and F. J. Raven. In view of their departure from Shanghai on leave Brig-Gen. Macnaghten and Mr. G. W. Sheppard did not stand for re-election.

Messrs. S. L. Hsu, O. S. Lieu, T. D. Woo, L. T. Yuan and Yu Ya Ching were returned as the Chinese members of the Council for the municipal year 1932/1933.

The new Council took office on April 14 when Mr. A. D. Bell was elected Chairman and Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Vice-Chairman.

In May the Council sustained a great loss through the resignation of Mr. K. Fukushima upon his departure to Japan. To fill the vacancy, Mr. H. Terai was co-opted as a member under Article XX of the Land Regulations. Mr. Terai resigned at the end of the year and Mr. T. Funatsu was invited to accept a seat on the Council for the remainder of the municipal year.

Membership of the various Advisory Committees at the close of the year was as follows, the Chairmen of the Committees being mentioned first in each instance:—

<i>Watch and Defence Committee.</i> —	Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Messrs. D. S. Chen, P. W. Massey, O. Okamoto, T. D. Woo and Yu Ya Ching.
<i>Works Committee.</i> —	Messrs. N. Leslie, B. D. F. Beith, T. Funatsu, W. Gockson, F. J. Raven and L. T. Yuan.
<i>Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee.</i> —	Messrs. A. D. Bell, H. E. Arnhold, S. L. Hsu, N. Leslie, O. Okamoto and Tsuyee Pei.
<i>Health Committee.</i> —	Mr. P. W. Massey, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. L. C. Chien, Dr. T. N. Kwong, Mr. O. S. Lieu, Dr. E. L. Marsh and Dr. Y. Tongu.
<i>Staff Committee.</i> —	Messrs. P. W. Massey, B. D. F. Beith, W. Gockson, O. S. Lieu, O. Okamoto and F. J. Raven.
<i>Public Utilities Committee.</i> —	Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Messrs. O. Okamoto, C. C. Woo and T. D. Woo.
<i>Traffic Committee.</i> —	Messrs. P. W. Massey, D. S. Chen, A. J. Hughes, O. Okamoto and C. C. Woo.
<i>Board of Education.</i> —	Mr. A. D. Bell, Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, Mr. K. Kuroda, Mrs. N. Leslie, Mr. K. H. Ling, Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, Dr. Y. H. Ou, Rev. G. W. Sheppard and Mr. L. T. Yuan.
<i>Orchestra and Band Committee.</i> —	Messrs. A. J. Hughes, W. J. Dexter, Mrs. A. Renner and Mr. Tsu Huang.
<i>Library Committee.</i> —	Messrs. F. R. Barry, W. J. Dexter, S. L. Hsu, H. Martin, Mrs. F. B. Winter and Mr. Y. W. Wong.
<i>Rate Assessors.</i> —	Messrs. A. P. Nazer, Kwei Yen Fong, S. Mizuta, A. T. Gray and H. F. Lewis.
<i>Board of Film Censors.</i> —	Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Mrs. L. T. Chen, Mr. Percy Chu, Mr. A. Hartmann, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Dr. G. Sellett, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Mr. T. P. Givens.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

HELD AT THE CARLTON THEATRE ON APRIL 13, 1932, COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolution I.—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, Mr. A. W. Burkill, be invited to take the Chair.

Resolution II.—That Mr. J. W. Fraser be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Resolution III.—That the annexed rules of procedure be adopted for use at this meeting and remain in force until the next annual meeting.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1931, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1932 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000,000, or the equivalent of this sum, for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That in the opinion of this meeting the addition of two Chinese members to the Land Commission is desirable; and that the Council be hereby authorised and instructed to make representations to the Powers concerned with a view to securing the addition of two Chinese members to the Land Commission.

Resolution VII.—That Mr. S. H. Peek be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—That Drs. A. C. Bryson and T. B. Dunn and Messrs. F. J. Raven and P. W. Massey be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.

LIST OF RATEPAYERS PRESENT AND NUMBER OF VOTES HELD.

Aboltz, F. S.	1	Burgess, C.	1	Earle, Dr. H.	1	Hadjiry, B.	1	Kent, N. E.	4
Aeschbach, A.	1	Burkill, A. W.	9	Ebrahim, S. C.	1	Halse, S. J.	1	Kermani, R. S.	1
Arnhold, H. E.	3	Burnie, C. M. G.	4	Elias, E. L.	1	Hardman, E. F.	1	Kidd, L. G. M.	1
Arnhold, H. H.	1	Buthe, W.	1	Evans, A. M. A.	2	Hardman, Mrs.		Kimmins, J. L.	1
Artindale, F. H.	1	Butt, C. F.	1	Ewing, A. A.	2	M.	1	Komor, P.	1
						Harling, H. R.	1	Kumsco, Y. S.	1
						Harris, A. R.	1		
						Harris, E. F.	1		
Bahnson, Capt.		Cannan, A. M.	1	Farmer, H.	1	Hatherly, A. H.	1	Lalcaca, B. P.	3
J. J.	1	Canning, L. E.	5	Faust, Rev. Bro.	1	Hendry, W.	1	Leslie, N.	3
Bain, C. M.	1	Carney, J. W.	1	Fischer, O.	2	Herbert, R. G.	1	Little, H. M.	1
Baker, M. P.	1	Carter, E. A.	1	Forde, F. H.	1	Herrgesell, W.	1	Lloyd, G. T.	1
Baker, R. A.	1	Chaillet, A. A.	1	Forsyth, J. S.	1	Hill, Miss K.	1	Logan, T. H.	1
Barr, J. S.	1	Charna, M. C.	1	Friend, J. L.	1	Hind, H. M.	2	Lord, S.	1
Barrie, Dr. H. G.	1	Cheek, M. C.	1	Fukamachi, S.	1	Hinder, Miss		Luthy, E.	1
Barrington, J. K.	1	Clay, J. G.	1	Fukushima, K.	2	E. M.	1		
Bary, Dr. A.	1	Cline, J. W.	2	Fuleihan, D. A.	1	Holzberg, A.	1	Macnaghten, Brig.	
Bassett, A.	1	Cock, T.	1			Hooper, E. T.	1	Gen. E. B.	3
Beale, N. G.	1	Colter, Mrs. E.	1	Gardner, G. F.	1	Howlett, R. C.	1	Marshall, R. C.	1
Beaumont, A. W.	1	Commisariat,		Gill, F.	1	Hughes, A. J.	1	Massey, P. W.	2
Beith, B. D. F.	1	E. J.	1	Ginsbourg, U. M.	1	Hunter, T.	1	Master, R. F. C.	10
Bell, A. D.	6	Cumline, H. M.	8	Goldberg, Mrs.				Matheson, G.	2
Berents, H.	1			B.	1	Illingworth,		Maughan, J. R.	12
Berrien, E. G.	5	Darré, M.	1	Gomersall, Mrs.		L. E.	1	McCrea, T. F.	1
Black, A.	1	Dastoor, F. R.	1	E.	1	Ishira, S.	1	McDonald, R. G.	2
Bojesen, C. O.	1	Davey, W. J.	1	Goodman, T. J.	1	Ivison, H. G.	1	McGowan, H. E.	1
Boynton, Rev.		Davies, C. Gilbert	2	Gordon, A. H.	2	Izawa, M.	1	Meister, O.	1
C. L.	1	Davis, R. W.	1	Graves, Rt. Rev.				Mesny, H. P.	1
Bridges, H.	2	Dexter, W. J.	1	F. R.	2			Metzler, C. E.	2
Britton, T. C.	1	Doi, Y.	2	Griffin, R.		Katz, O.	1	Millington, F. C.	3
Brooke, E.	2	Donne, D. J.	2	Peyton	1	Kempton, F.	1	Milward, W.	1
Brooke, J. T. W.	2								
Browett, H.	2								

Miyaji, K.	2	Percival, A. J.	1	Righini, S. A.	1	Sparke, C. E.	1	Viccajee, F.	2
Mogabgab, A.	1	Peters, H. K.	1	Roza, P. O. da	1	Spence, H. M.	5	Viloudaki, R. G.	1
Monk, W. J.	1	Peterson, V. I. G.	1			Stringer, H.	1		
Moore, H.	1	Phillips, E. S. J.	1			Suchochleb, A.	1		
Morgan, Dr. E.	1	Pioli, E.	1	Saker, R. M.	4	Sykes, E. A.	3		
Morrison, E. R.	1	Poate, F. W.	1	Salmon, R. E.	1			Wakelam, H.	2
		Porter, C. W.	1	Sawamura, Y.	1			Walter, W. R.	2
		Powell, S. J.	1	Schubert, J.	1	Tatlock, F.	1	Wells, R. C.	1
Newman, K. E.	6	Price, D. W. M.	1	Schuster, E.	1	Tchakalian, K.	1	Weston, W. M.	1
		Purcell, G. H.	2	Sharpe, A.	1	Tewksbury, Rev.	1	White, W. A.	12
				Shepherd, G. C.	1	E. G.	1	Widdup, P. S.	1
Okamoto, O.	5			Shroff, R. F.	2	Thompson, A. B.	2	Wilkinson, H. V.	1
Oliveira, N. T.	1	Raeburn, P. D.	1	Smith, Miss	1	Tilley, P.	2	Williams, J. T.	1
		Ragi, R. H.	1	A. V.	1	Trivett, Dean	1	Wolfe, S. W.	2
		Raven, F. J.	1	Smith, Rev.	1	A. C. S.	1	Wood, E. A. P.	1
		Reeves, C.	3	H. M.	1	Trueman, T. E.	1	Wright, G. H.	22
Parlane, L. J.	1	Reiger, J.	1	Smith, V. W. G.	1	Turner, R. C.	1	Wyatt, H.	1
Parsons, E. E.	1	Richards, W. J.	1	Soornin, E.	1				
Paul, L.	1	Ricketts, W. R.	1	Sorensen, Arne	1				
Pearson, J. H.	1	Riggio, A.	1	Sowerby, A. de	1				
Peek, S. H.	1	Riggio, L.	1	C.	1	Uchida, M.	1	Yoshida, K.	1

Total Votes 350; Ratepayers Present 207.

PROCEEDINGS.

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten.—Ladies and gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called, I beg to propose:—

Resolution I.—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, Mr. A. W. Burkill, be invited to take the Chair.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution.

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten.—Those in favour of the resolution will please signify in the usual way? Those opposed? Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. W. Burkill then took the chair, and called upon *Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten* to move Resolution II.

Brig.-General Macnaghten.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose:—

Resolution II.—That Mr. J. W. Fraser be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The Chairman.—It is proposed that Mr. J. W. Fraser be appointed Secretary of this meeting. Those in favour will signify in the usual manner? Those against? Carried unanimously. Before calling for Resolution No. III, I will read the Notice convening the Meeting. (The Notice was read.) I will now call upon *Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten* to move Resolution No. III.

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose:—

Resolution III.—That the annexed rules of procedure be adopted for use at this meeting and remain in force until the next annual meeting.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman.—It is proposed that the rules of procedure annexed to this Resolution be adopted for the use of this meeting, and remain in force until the next Annual Meeting. Those in favour will signify in the usual manner? Those against? Carried unanimously. I will now call upon *Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten* to propose Resolution No. IV. that the Report and Accounts for the year 1931 be passed.

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is my privilege and duty as Chairman of the retiring Council to propose Resolution IV, that the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1931, be passed.

As the Annual Report of the Council which is more voluminous in some respects this year than in previous years was issued some weeks prior to this meeting and as extensive portions of it have been published in the public press, I shall not trespass upon your time and patience by commenting at length upon the activities of the Council during the past year. For those who are sufficiently interested to read it the Annual Report provides extensive and detailed information regarding practically the whole field of municipal activities and I heartily commend it to your thoughtful perusal.

Before directing your attention to routine matters I desire to express publicly on behalf of the Council its profound and grateful thanks to the officers and men of the international forces, the Volunteer Corps and the Special Police to whom we are deeply indebted for the defence and security of the Settlement and also to those residents who in a purely private capacity have contributed invaluable service to the community in so many different ways during the period of anxiety and danger through which we have recently passed.

I also desire to place on record the Council's appreciation of the loyal and arduous service rendered by the municipal staff during this period.

The Financial Statement for 1931 and the Treasurer and Controller's Report dealing with the more important matters comprised therein have been in your hands for some days and I do not propose therefore to take up your time by referring to various matters of detail.

With regard to the unexpected surplus on the Ordinary Budget, amounting to Tls. 351,500, which we are fortunate in being able to carry forward to the current financial year, you will recall that in September last there were grave misgivings as to whether any such favourable result could be achieved. At that time there was every reason to anticipate that the year would close with a quite considerable deficit in place of the estimated surplus of Tls. 313,000 provided for in the 1931 Budget. Indeed, the financial prospect appeared to be so unfavourable that it became imperative immediately to introduce strict measures of retrenchment and to adopt such other means as were practicable not only with the object of reducing the contemplated deficit for 1931 but also to facilitate the balancing of the Budget for 1932. In course of the publicity given to this matter reference has been made to the effect of the silver situation on municipal finance. The rise in the value of the tael in relation to the pound sterling which took place during the latter part of the year brought much needed relief and was one of the major factors in enabling the Council to present you with a favourable account of its stewardship. Retrenchment in expenditure and certain technical adjustments between the Ordinary and the Extraordinary Budget, to which reference is made in the Treasurer and Controller's report for the year, also played an important part in converting the prospective deficit into a moderately satisfactory surplus.

With regard to the Extraordinary Budget: the year's operations resulted in a final deficit of Tls. 512,300 to be carried forward to 1932, as against an estimated deficit of Tls. 350,750. During the year the total expenditure for all purposes, including redemption of the 8 per cent Loans of 1921, amounted to Tls. 18,284,587. The whole of the measures comprised in this section of the Budget were financed out of payments received from the Shanghai Power Company, from the surplus carried forward from the preceding year, and from other miscellaneous sources. One of the outstanding items on the expenditure side of this account represented the acquisition of park areas in the Western and Eastern Districts for which no actual provision had been included in the Budget. Your Council has from time to time given very careful consideration to the needs of the community in the matter of acquiring additional open air spaces in the more congested districts, and in conformity with this policy availed itself of the opportunity to purchase certain areas at a total cost of approximately Tls. 800,000.

The programme of road widenings and extensions was, as you will doubtless have noticed, an extremely heavy one and absorbed a sum in the neighbourhood of Tls. 2,700,000. This class of expenditure is difficult to estimate as between one year and

another for the reason that requirements are to a large extent dependent on rebuilding and development schemes carried out by private enterprise. When occasion arises it is necessary to decide whether a particular road improvement shall be put in hand immediately or whether such shall be deferred. Postponement may sometimes be considered expedient but generally speaking it is not an economical course to pursue.

In the foregoing remarks I have indicated that the financing of capital expenditure has been almost entirely met by payments from the proceeds of the sale of the Electricity Department, and in connection with this point I would particularly draw your attention to the explanatory statement and remarks contained in the Treasurer and Controller's report as to the disposal of the proceeds of that sale.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The International Settlement has recently passed through the most serious crisis in its history, the aftermath of which is bound to have far reaching consequences in many directions all of which may not be clearly foreseen at the moment.

We are probably too close to the events which culminated in this crisis to view them in their proper perspective or to accurately gauge the true relation of cause and effect.

Throughout the period which preceded armed conflict in the Chapei area and subsequently, the outgoing Council, ever mindful of the international character of the interests entrusted to its care, has endeavoured to observe impartial neutrality between the opposing forces and to maintain its administrative authority to the fullest possible extent; a task of tremendous difficulty where national feeling on the part of the two largest sections of the community was aroused to the highest pitch.

Under such conditions it is beyond the bounds of possibility always to satisfy both sides and I would remind those who may be inclined to criticize the Council for not resorting to the extreme measures advocated from time to time by one side or the other that the Council being charged with administering the law must itself make the utmost effort to keep within the law even though the legal remedies at its command may not always be adequate to cope satisfactorily with abnormal and unusual situations which occasionally arise.

In order to maintain the equilibrium of municipal administration under the most extraordinary difficulties and to avoid pitfalls, sometimes cleverly contrived, which might lay the Council open to the criticism of partiality or discrimination, it has been necessary to watch developments from day to day with the utmost care and at the same time to take a very firm attitude not infrequently tempered with tolerance of national susceptibilities and sentiment which if unduly suppressed sometimes pave the way to disaster.

I feel that I can say to-day without fear of contradiction that the retiring Council has successfully piloted the municipal ship of state through a veritable hurricane, without alienating either the Chinese or Japanese sections of the community. (Applause).

We are still navigating troubled waters and a great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the incoming Council in dealing with the many major problems which will confront the municipal administration during the coming year, one of the most important and difficult of which will be municipal finance.

Under ordinary circumstances the problem of municipal finance is a difficult one. It is a matter of common observation that as a result of the recent conflict enormous losses have been incurred by the commercial, industrial and other sections of the community irrespective of nationality, which further complicates the difficulties of the problem.

The Settlement has weathered more than one political and financial storm during which it has shown itself to be possessed of remarkable recuperative powers which justifies an optimistic view as to the future although it may take a considerable length of time to restore conditions to something approaching normal.

Municipal finance is not the only major problem confronting the incoming Council.

Shanghai has been aptly described as the knot at the centre of China's tangled relations with the Foreign Powers and the unravelling of the knot as the "Shanghai problem." It was to investigate this problem that the Council invited the services of Mr. Justice Feetham. The first three volumes of his able report have been presented and published.

That our system of local administration is replete with obvious anomalies and complexities should be apparent to even the most casual observer.

The recent conflict has disclosed other and less obvious anomalies which hitherto have not occurred to the most astute students of local conditions, except perhaps in a most vague and indefinite way, and which have demonstrated in a startling manner certain dangers to which the Settlement is exposed when international complications arise, and which stress the imperative need that the political status of the Settlement both present and future receives the immediate and careful consideration of the interested Powers.

It does not lie within the scope of the Council's powers to dictate the methods to be followed or the procedure to be adopted in dealing with the problem of Shanghai, but there is good reason to believe that whenever the subject of the future status of Shanghai comes up for discussion in any international conference, as in time I think it must, the Council will be given an adequate opportunity to express its views and opinions, which will be entitled to the fullest consideration, backed as they will be by years of experience and intimate knowledge of local conditions and needs, with full recognition of the fact that no permanent solution of the Shanghai problem can be had which does not take into consideration Chinese as well as foreign interests. In any event, the ratepayers may rest assured that the incoming Council will do its utmost to achieve this object.

SHANGHAI SPECIAL DISTRICT COURTS.

During the course of my speech at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers a year ago in commenting on the functioning of the criminal side only of the Special District Courts, I stated that apart from some difficulty which the Council had experienced with regard to attempts of the Nanking Government to interfere with the procedure of the Courts in communist cases, the Council had little complaint to make regarding the administration of purely criminal law in the Special District Courts.

This situation continued with little or no change until the beginning of the anti-Japanese boycott campaign during the latter part of September, but subsequently developed into a reign of utter lawlessness and a complete collapse of the administration of criminal law in these courts with respect to offences connected with the Japanese boycott and other anti-Japanese activities. Aside from widespread anti-Japanese propaganda and extensive picketing, goods alleged to be of Japanese manufacture to the value of more than \$600,000 and belonging to Chinese were feloniously seized, a considerable portion of which was sold and the proceeds criminally appropriated, and a large number of so-called traitorous Chinese merchants were illegally arrested and detained in the Temple of Heaven and other places by members of various anti-Japanese organizations which carried on these nefarious activities without the slightest shadow or vestige of legal authority and in contemptuous defiance of law and order. To all these activities the Special District Courts, either because of a distorted conception of patriotism or through fear of organized violence, turned a blind eye and deaf ear with the result that the efforts of the Council to deal with this phase of the situation were completely paralyzed.

This attitude of the Special District Courts was undoubtedly one of the contributing factors in the cumulative causes which led to actual warfare between the Chinese and Japanese military forces in the Chapei area with all its disastrous consequences.

Aside from being a direct contributing factor to the present relations between China and Japan, the failure of the Special District Courts to fully recognize or discharge their judicial functions during a time of crisis has shaken to its very foundations, if not entirely demolished, any hope which the foreign community might have entertained that the Chinese Government would eventually succeed in establishing in the International Settlement courts in which the foreign community could have at least a moderate, if not full degree of confidence and respect. (Applause).

The agreement between representatives of the Chinese Government and certain foreign Powers establishing the present Special District Courts in succession to the so-called Provisional Court came into effect on April 1, 1930, and by its terms is to continue in force for a period of three years, upon the expiration of which it may be extended for a further period by the mutual consent of the parties.

The negotiations which culminated in this agreement were conducted with complete secrecy, except with regard to a few points concerning which representatives of the Council were hurriedly consulted.

With this exception the Council and the foreign community were kept in complete ignorance of the nature of the agreement until it had become a *fait accompli* which aroused very considerable public dissatisfaction and indignation.

The reasons for this secrecy and haste have never been officially disclosed to the public but there is ground for assuming that in view of the political situation which then existed the foreign Powers concerned felt that an agreement however unsatisfactory would be infinitely better than no agreement at all.

The foreign commercial community is apparently greatly dissatisfied with the administration of the civil side of these courts as is evident from the speech of the Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting last month.

In the past the Council has not been much concerned with the administration of the civil side of these courts, but recent developments give ground for apprehension as to the attitude of these courts in regard to the most important subject of the enforcement by court process of municipal taxation.

In the natural course of events negotiations must soon be started, if they have not already commenced, to extend the present agreement or to secure a new and more satisfactory one.

In view of the widespread public dissatisfaction which now exists, and the fact that the new members of Council stand pledged to make every effort to secure some sort of a solution of this chronic problem of local Chinese courts, it is to be hoped that something definite may be accomplished in the measurable future.

Foreign public opinion is undoubtedly unanimous upon the point that the most satisfactory solution of the problem would be the establishing in the Settlement of international courts administering uniform civil and criminal laws over all residents of the Settlement irrespective of nationality. (Applause).

It is impossible, however, to ignore the fact that we are entirely in the hands of the Governments concerned in matters of this kind and it is only by enlisting their sympathy and support that we can hope to accomplish anything in the nature of reforming or improving local Chinese courts.

While the practical difficulties in the way of a satisfactory solution are admittedly formidable they are not necessarily insuperable and it is to be hoped that the incoming Council may meet with some measure of success in achieving the desired object.

Although the Chinese members disassociate themselves with all my remarks dealing with the Shanghai Special District Courts, I am pleased to state that during the past year the Chinese members have rendered invaluable service to the community in assisting the Council to solve many difficult and delicate problems and especially those which have arisen during the past few months.

EDUCATION.

In my speech last year I mentioned that a sum of Tls. 150,000 had been set apart for the purpose of making grants-in-aid to deserving non-Municipal schools. During the year which has elapsed carefully drafted regulations were published, setting forth the conditions on which such grants would be made, and it was decided to allot 45 per cent of the amount to schools for Foreign children and 55 per cent to schools for Chinese children.

The grants to schools for Foreign children for the year 1931 have been allotted and are on the point of being disbursed, but I regret to say that it has proved impossible to make a simultaneous allotment and disbursal to schools for Chinese children. The reason for this unfortunate state of things is that our prolonged negotiations with the Educational Authorities of Greater Shanghai upon this subject have hitherto failed of complete success. Real progress has, however, been made and I hope that in 1932 it will be possible to announce a simultaneous allotment to both Chinese and Foreign schools.

I told you last year that a programme of educational policy had been approved by the Council, calling for the erection during each year until 1938 of two new mixed primary schools for Chinese children and for the establishment by 1934 of two new secondary schools for Chinese girls. Difficulties in securing sites and the necessity for economy have prevented the Council from carrying out in its entirety the first year's instalment of this programme and it is probable that a general slowing-up will be found necessary. Substantial progress has, however, been made: a secondary school for Chinese girls and a mixed primary school for Chinese children have been established in leased premises and two new mixed primary schools for Chinese children are at the present moment in course of construction.

I am glad also to be able to inform you that a start has been made on the erection of a school for foreign boys to replace the inconvenient temporary structure in Tifeng Road.

FACTORY REGULATIONS.

In December 1929 the Nanking Government published the text of a Factory Law which it was announced would come into effect at some future date.

August 1, 1931, was finally fixed upon as the date on which the law would become effective.

As the law as drafted was of a very far reaching character it naturally evoked wide-spread discussion not only among those interested in the subject from the economic and utilitarian point of view, but also among those more deeply interested in the social and other problems inseparably connected with factory regulations.

In the opinion of everyone having practical knowledge of the history and development of factory legislation the law as it stands is utterly impracticable of immediate application to conditions in China and at the best could only be applied very gradually by progressive stages carefully adjusted to keep pace with the social and economic progress of the country.

At the same time it is fully recognized that the application in the Settlement of some of the provisions of the law, if practical from a legal point of view, would be welcomed by Chinese and foreign factory owners alike and make a much desired start toward ameliorating labour conditions in the Settlement which in some classes of factories are little short of appalling.

It is also recognized as highly desirable that the enforcement of factory regulations in the Settlement shall be uniform as regards both Chinese and foreign owned factories.

Foreign owners of factories in the Settlement who enjoy extraterritorial rights do not come within the jurisdiction of the factory laws promulgated by the National Government.

The factory laws of the various countries having extraterritorial treaties with China have never been held to be extended so as to include within their jurisdiction their respective nationals resident in China.

Therefore, at the present time, there are no factory laws applicable to foreigners residing in the Settlement who enjoy extraterritorial privileges.

It has been found that the only practical way by which the Council can obtain a measure of control over factories in the Settlement is by securing the power to licence factories which can be done by amending Bye-Law XXXIV. The licence conditions can be framed to include whatever provisions of the National Government Factory Law it is considered desirable or expedient to adopt.

Under the Land Regulations an amendment to the Bye-Laws must be adopted by a Special Meeting of Ratepayers at which a quorum of one-third of the total number of ratepayers must be present.

The Council had fully intended to convene a Special Meeting of Ratepayers immediately preceding this meeting and to present to it a resolution amending Bye-Law XXXIV.

In view, however, of labour conditions growing out of the recent troubles, the closing down of many factories, and the large number of factory labourers at present unemployed the Council has decided to postpone the convening of a Special Meeting until conditions become more favourable.

I desire, however, to assure both ratepayers and the public that the Council fully appreciates the importance of factory regulation and control and has no intention of allowing the matter to be dropped or indefinitely postponed.

With these remarks, I beg to propose:—

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1931, be passed.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The Chairman.—The Resolution has been duly proposed and seconded and is now before the Meeting for discussion.—If no ratepayer has any comment to make on Resolution No. 4, which has been duly proposed and seconded, I will now put it to the meeting. Those in favour please signify in the usual manner. Any contrary minded? Carried unanimously.

BUDGET.

The Chairman.—I will now call upon Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten to propose Resolution No. 5.

Brig-Gen. Macnaghten.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Before putting the Budget Resolution to the meeting there are a number of matters to which I should like to direct your attention. You will notice that in accordance with the statement I made when addressing you last year the Budget is now divided into two sections—General and Education. With regard to the latter, the total ordinary expenditure differs little in size from that for which provision was made in 1931 and absorbs approximately the same proportion of Municipal Income. Expenditure on Foreign and Chinese education is now approximately the same, but as the educational programme approved by you in principle last year progresses you will agree that expenditure on Chinese education shall increase. The total sum required to finance the Ordinary Education Budget is approximately Tls. 1,384,000, which represents the equivalent of a 1.74 per cent rate and the co-relative proportion of Land Tax. It will be a matter for serious consideration in the future as to whether a specific proportion of Municipal revenue shall be definitely allocated for educational purposes.

The explanatory notes accompanying the General Budget give full comparisons of the 1932 Estimates with those for 1931 and it is only necessary for me to refer to a few of the principal items. The rise in the sterling value of the tael, together with the enforcement of stringent economy, has made it possible to restrict departmental

expenditure as a whole to approximately the same level as that estimated for 1931. A large and varied organisation such as that controlled by the Council cannot stand still. The sphere of Municipal administration covers a very wide field and is expanding all the time. The world-wide depression tends to aggravate the financial problems of national authorities, and the fact that we anticipate being able to maintain an efficient administration at approximately the same cost as for 1931 is, I think you will agree, no mean achievement.

Coming now to the Income side of the Account, you will remember that it was only possible to balance the 1931 Budget by means of a surplus of nearly Tls. 2,300,000 brought forward from 1930, whereas the corresponding figure to be credited in the 1932 Budget amounts only to Tls. 350,000. Owing to the gradual absorption of funds from the sale of the Electricity Department our interest receipts are likely to be 5 lakhs below the corresponding return for 1931, with the result that in framing the Ordinary Budget we were faced with an initial deficit of nearly Tls. 2,500,000. The normal method of dealing with this difficult position, would, of course, be by increased taxation. The probability of this becoming necessary in 1932 was foreshadowed in my remarks on the 1931 Budget and it was more definitely indicated later in the year when the ultimate financial position could be more accurately gauged.

For reasons which I need not enlarge upon your Council decided to defer for the time being the increase in taxation previously contemplated and, if possible, to balance the Budget by other means. After taking into account the additional revenue resulting from the normal development of the Settlement and making similar technical adjustments to those referred to in the Treasurer and Controller's report for 1931 there remained a final deficit of nearly one and a quarter million taels.

It has recently been decided that when areas of land surplus to Municipal requirements are disposed of only the actual cost of such areas will be credited back to the Extraordinary Budget, the balance being transferred to a General Reserve. It is anticipated that a number of such sales will be made during 1932, and the deficit of one and a quarter million taels to which I have just referred will be financed by appropriating the required sum from this source. I must emphasize that while this method of financing the deficit is entirely sound in principle it is not one that can be indefinitely relied upon. Your Council has, I think, clearly indicated its reluctance to increase the burdens of the community during the difficult times through which we are now passing. It is inevitable, however, that increased Municipal taxation will have to be faced in the near future.

Coming now to the Extraordinary Budget you will observe that our capital requirements amount to a total sum of Tls. 18,910,010, of which approximately Tls. 10,000,000 is in respect of loan redemption. A considerable part of the contemplated expenditure is due to the completion of work already in progress. There has been a marked slowing down of the programme normally considered necessary, and provision has only been made for expenditure considered to be absolutely essential in the interests of efficient administration.

To finance the Extraordinary Budget provision has been made for instalments from the Power Company amounting to Tls. 16,000,000, and it is anticipated that a further sum of approximately Tls. 1,500,000 will be derived from the sales of land not required for Municipal purposes.

To complete the amount necessary to finance the Extraordinary Budget we ask for your authority to raise a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000,000 by the issue of debentures or by such other measures as may be practicable having regard to the needs of the situation when such funds are required. After allowing for the foregoing provision there remains a small surplus of approximately Tls. 88,000 to be carried forward to 1933. With these remarks, I beg to propose:—

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1932 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to

impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000,000, or the equivalent of this sum, for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman.—Resolution No. 5 has been duly proposed and seconded and is now open for discussion.—As no ratepayer has any comment to make, I will now put the Resolution to the Meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way? Those against?—Carried unanimously.

CHINESE LAND COMMISSIONERS.

The Chairman.—I will now call upon Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten to propose Resolution No. 6.

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—During the past year the Chinese members of the Council, supported by various Chinese associations and organisations, have strongly urged the Council to take action to secure the appointment of two Chinese commissioners in addition to the three foreign commissioners now constituting the Land Commission.

As a very considerable portion of land in the Settlement is owned by Chinese the Council feels that the desire of the Chinese community to be represented upon the Land Commission is only natural and logical and has had no reason up to the present time to anticipate any serious objection on the part of the foreign ratepayers.

An amendment of the Land Regulations is requisite to give effect to this proposal.

It is usual to convene a Special Meeting of Ratepayers to vote upon proposed amendments of the Land Regulations, but as a Special Meeting requires a quorum of one-third of the ratepayers it has been almost impossible in the past to secure the requisite quorum except when matters of great public interest or importance were to be discussed.

This is not the only procedure, however, by which the Land Regulations may be amended.

Under the authority and instructions given to the Council by the ratepayers at an annual meeting the Council can make representations to the Powers concerned which, if adopted, are as effective in securing an amendment of the Land Regulations as a resolution adopted at a Special Meeting.

I therefore propose:—

Resolution VI.—That in the opinion of this meeting the addition of two Chinese members to the Land Commission is desirable; and that the Council be hereby authorised and instructed to make representations to the Powers concerned with a view to securing the addition of two Chinese members to the Land Commission.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second the Resolution.

The Chairman.—The Resolution has been duly proposed and seconded and is now before the meeting for discussion.

Mr. E. F. Harris.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to move an amendment to this Resolution, which would have the effect of appointing one Chinese Land Commissioner instead of two. The amendment I wish to propose reads as follows:—

“That in the opinion of this Meeting the addition of one Chinese Member to the Land Commission is desirable to sit in the place of the Land Commissioner nominated by the land-owners in any case in which the Land Commission as a body is considering questions affecting land which is entirely owned by Chinese and that the Council is hereby authorized and instructed to make representations to the Powers concerned with a view to securing the addition of one Chinese Member to the Land Commission.”

The case for Chinese representation on the Land Commission, in view of the very considerable Chinese interests in land in the Settlement is unanswerable, but I have failed to find any reason why there should be two Chinese Land Commissioners appointed. The construction of the Land Commission at the present time under the Land Regulations calls for three members; one represents the Council's interests, one represents the interests of the land-owners, and the third represents the interests of the ratepayers. In that number of three you have what I think is the ideal tribunal, but you now propose to increase the number to five. Why? It will be only possible to increase it to five if you are sure, as regards the two additional Chinese representatives, that one would represent the interests of the land-owners and one would represent the Council, but no suggestion has been put before you that one would be elected by the Council.

The Chairman.—The amendment is totally different to the Resolution before the meeting. You ask for things to be done which are not relevant. In my opinion, your resolution should be brought forward in due time as laid down in the rules of procedure.

Mr. Harris.—It was obviously impossible to move an amendment unless we knew what was in the minds of the proposers. It was not clear. I maintain that we have a perfect right to move an amendment if we are of the opinion that the wording of the resolution and the speeches made in support of it are unsatisfactory and will not lead to the appointment of a Commission which would be workable. It seems to me that, unless we are quite sure that the two Chinese would represent the property owners and the Council, and not be two minds with but a single thought and a single will and a single determination, we should have a Commission containing three or four members representing one set of interests and the Council would have but one representative. If we elect one Chinese Commissioner—and in any case the proposition affects Chinese interests—and he takes the place of the representative of the foreign landowners, we have the ideal tribunal. I put it to you that such a tribunal would be very much better than one of five members, if we do not know what they would be representing. I hope the Chairman will permit this amendment to be put to the meeting.

Mr. A. de C. Sowerby.—I beg to second the amendment put by Mr. Harris. I do not think I need add anything to what he has said, for he has made it all very clear. It seems to me that, by electing two Chinese to the Commission, you might be working against the Council, and I think this is a matter we must take into consideration before we pass the original resolution.

The Chairman.—As regards the amendment proposed by Mr. Harris and seconded by Mr. Sowerby, on first thoughts I considered that it was not entirely within the limits of an amendment to the first resolution, but I now think the idea is the same and, as Chairman of the meeting, I am prepared to accept the amendment. The amendment is now before the meeting for discussion.

Mr. N. Leslie.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you very long. I rather anticipated there might be some more strenuous objection to the proposal before the meeting, and I am very glad to hear that, in principle, the movers of the amendment favour the original resolution, except in detail. The Council have submitted this resolution to what I hope will be your favourable consideration because they are convinced that the future wellbeing of the Settlement is inextricably bound up with an increasing measure of co-operation between our Chinese friends and ourselves. This increasing measure of co-operation will remain an empty phrase unless we are prepared to translate it into a living reality by providing our Chinese fellow-citizens with all reasonable opportunities of taking part in civic activities and civic responsibilities. I do not need to stress the interests they have in the ownership of land, because the movers of the amendment already have admitted that, but it is natural, logical, and reasonable that the Chinese should aspire to see amongst the members of the Land Commission some members of their own race. It is natural and reasonable and we are in duty bound to satisfy such an aspiration. Your Council—for whom I think I am speaking—prefer to adhere to the original resolution placed before you. It may be argued that when you are making a concession you should not make one that is too large, but make it as small

as possible. I appeal to you fellow ratepayers not to look at the matter in that way and not to assume the worst, as the movers of the amendment have done, and to argue that, because the Council proposes that two Chinese members be added to the Land Commission, those two will necessarily represent a danger to the ratepayers. That, I take it, is the distinction the mover and seconder of the amendment have made. I think that we may safely leave it to the various Chinese interests that are not bound up with the ownership of land to take such precautions in choosing the two members to represent them if this resolution is favourably considered and the foreign Powers take the necessary action, so that the ratepayers' interests are safeguarded against those of the land-owning section. The Council prefer to adhere to the terms of their Resolution and I think, if this meeting were to express the hope that when representations are made to the Powers in connection with this resolution, there should be adopted some method of ensuring that the interests of Chinese ratepayers who are not connected with the ownership of land should be safeguarded that would meet the point raised by the proposer of the amendment and his seconder. I ask you to vote against the amendment and in favour of the Council's resolution.

The Chairman.—If no other ratepayer has anything to say on the subject, I will now put the amendment to the Resolution. Will all those in favour of the amendment kindly signify in the usual way?—Those against?—The amendment is lost. I will now put the original Resolution to the meeting. Will those in favour of the same as originally read to you kindly signify in the usual way?—Those against?—The original resolution is carried.

LAND COMMISSIONER.

The Chairman.—The next business before the meeting is the election of a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year. Mr. J. T. W. Brooke's name has been withdrawn at his own request and there are now only two candidates before you, these being:—Mr. S. H. Peek, who has been proposed by Mr. R. Calder Marshall and seconded by Mr. H. Wakelam: and Mr. H. G. Robinson, who has been proposed by Mr. G. H. Wright and seconded by Mr. K. E. Newman. If nobody wishes to speak on the merits of the two candidates before you, I think we will follow the procedure adopted a couple of years ago and take the name of Mr. Peek first.

Mr. S. H. Peek.—I wish, as a candidate, to speak myself. I did not expect to come up here this afternoon, but what has happened to the previous Resolution makes it seem more necessary to explain the position. In the last few days, since the names have been in the papers, many people have asked me:—"What is all this Land Commission business? And why have you elected to stand?" On the present Commission you have three members, as mentioned by Mr. Harris and as mentioned by Mr.—er—Mr. Leslie—I am thinking of the A.P.C.—he has stressed very much that there shall be no overbalancing of interests. The first is nominated by the Council, and we have Mr. Berents. The second is the land-owners' representative, and we have Mr. G. L. Wilson, of the firm of Palmer & Turner. The third member is Mr. Robinson, of Spence and Robinson, essentially a property man. I do not wish to be personal in any sense, and Mr. Robinson understands that, but I am speaking on a matter of principle. The Commission is really a court of arbitration and it is not intended that it should sit as a professional tribunal. In the event of the Council's offer to the owner of land required for public purposes not being considered satisfactory the owner arbitrates through the professional land people whom he employs and they bring forward the best arguments, making every possible reason sound good for asking for two or three times as much as they are prepared to accept as the valuation when paying taxes, which has happened frequently. Land valued at Tls. 22,000 is put down at Tls. 75,000 or Tls. 80,000 when it comes to the Council buying it for public purposes. They have their organisation in the Property Owners' Association and when it was formed the two members put forward were put forward as members of that Association. I do not suggest undue influence, but they do lay themselves open to the charge of having two irons in the fire against the Council's one. It is the community who use the land and they have to buy it, and it is you and me, the

ratepayers, who have to finance it. We should therefore stick to the original procedure of having one representative of the Council, one of the land-owners, and one ratepayer, who need not be a professional man, and I suggest he should not be too closely connected with land. I have one or two shares in land companies, but probably in that I am not greatly different to most of you here. It should not be possible for anyone to put a finger on a point like this and say it is a weakness and that it is possible for certain interests to pull the strings. The three-cornered tribunal should be strictly preserved and I suggest that no man who has 200 lots of land in his own or his firm's name, representing Tls. 5,000,000 two years ago, is really eligible to stand as the representative of the ratepayers' interests. His everyday livelihood is wrapped up in his services to property owners. How can he think entirely in terms of those he represents and also turn his mind completely around and say:—"We are not for high prices." He is disqualified by those lots, to my mind, but there are also the adjoining lots. If there is an arbitration, I do not say that my lot was sold for so-and-so, but that the adjoining lot was sold for a certain price, and if I can argue that the Council has paid such-and-such a figure for an adjoining lot I have a sound argument for a big price on mine. He must, consciously or unconsciously, have on his mind the idea of the argument affecting his professional interests and it is not fair to ask him to do it. Under the peculiar constitution of Shanghai, the Land Commission is a final court. The Commission have sat and agreed on a figure, and if the land-owner refuses to abide by that he can be taken to the Court of his nationality and the Council can sue him in that Court for the land required for public services. A man interested in the land cannot sit, and so, in some cases you may have the Commission knocked down from three to two, which is unconstitutional. If a man is elected to-day and he falls down dead to-morrow, you could only replace him by having a Special Ratepayers Meeting, which is difficult, as you know, even for an important matter. You would not get a dozen people to attend. You have to think of the possible disabilities, for a plot of land registered in a man's name is a disability and you multiply it when you have a gentleman with large interests. I should be delighted to see Mr. Robinson sitting as representing his proper interests (the land-owners) as he has done already. There is nothing personal about it, but he cannot go over to the other side and sit as a ratepayer. The leopard does not change its spots so easily.

The Chairman.—Does anybody else want to speak? If not, as I said before, I think the best way is to take first those who are in favour of Mr. Peek. Please signify in the usual way.——Now those in favour of Mr. Robinson.——Mr. Peek has been elected.

The Chairman.—The Resolution which has just been adopted reads as follows:—

Resolution VII.—That Mr. S. H. Peek be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

The Chairman.—I will now call upon Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten to propose Resolution VIII.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten.—I beg to propose Resolution No. VIII.

Resolution VIII.—That Drs. A. C. Bryson and T. B. Dunn and Messrs. F. J. Raven and P. W. Massey be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—I beg to second that Resolution.

The Chairman.—The Resolution has been duly proposed and seconded and is now before the meeting. Will those in favour please signify in the usual manner?—any contrary-minded?—Carried unanimously.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten.—Ladies and gentlemen, Before you go, I know you would like me, on your behalf, to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Burkill for the able way in which he has taken the Chair this afternoon.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman.—Thank you very much.

The meeting terminated at 3.30 p.m.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

During 1932 the Council was faced with and successfully weathered one of the most serious crises in its history. The armed conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese on the northern borders of the Settlement, the intense feeling thus engendered between the two largest sections of the community, and the problems connected with the defence of the Settlement, the maintenance of the administration and police control, the care of vast numbers of refugees and unemployed, the demands upon public services, and generally the adaptation to virtually war conditions of its peace administration, challenged to the fullest extent the power of the Council to maintain good order and government in the Settlement.

The public nobly responded to the call for volunteers in the defence and emergency services, and gave its solid and steadfast support as well throughout the crisis as in the problems of rehabilitation. The comparatively normal and peaceful conditions prevailing at the close of the year are a tribute to the great recuperative powers of Shanghai and to the unity and determination of its citizens of all nationalities to safeguard the peace and prosperity of the community in the face of danger to the public weal.

During the latter part of 1931 tense feeling had been engendered between the Chinese and the Japanese owing to the situation in Manchuria and the intensification of the boycott campaign fostered by the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association formed by various Chinese commercial organisations. Anti-Japanese associations had been very active in the Shanghai district, and propaganda and intensive picketing spread to the Settlement. Chinese residents of the Settlement suspected of dealing in Japanese goods were illegally arrested, fined and imprisoned in various places, particularly in the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, a building which by virtue of a clause in the Land Regulations is exempt from Council control. It was estimated that goods alleged to be of Japanese manufacture to the value of over \$600,000 and belonging to Chinese had been illegally seized and detained. These and similar coercive activities were carried out in defiance of law and order, and the failure of the Special District Courts to give redress caused a complete collapse of the administration of criminal law in the Chinese courts with respect to offences connected with anti-Japanese activities.

Hostile incidents and derogatory references by Chinese to the Emperor of Japan in the latter months of 1931 caused a feeling of such bitter hostility that a clash seemed to be imminent. The incidents directly leading up to the armed conflict which lasted from January 28 to March 3, 1932, occurred on January 18, 1932, when a party of Japanese monks were set upon by a mob of Chinese near the San Yue Towel Factory situated near to but outside the Settlement boundary in the eastern district. One of the monks eventually died of his wounds. On the night of January 19/20 a party of between forty and fifty Japanese, members of the Youth Protection Fraternity, in reprisal set fire to the San Yue Towel Factory, and came into conflict with members of the Shanghai Municipal Police who were on duty in the vicinity. Three Chinese constables were assaulted and wounded, one being fatally stabbed, and three Japanese were shot, of whom one subsequently died. On January 20 the Japanese Consul General called on the Chairman of the Council and expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence and stated that he would consult with him further on the subject of the issue of a compassionate grant in respect of the police official killed and those injured in the affray. He also informed the Chairman that the necessary action would be taken to punish the perpetrators of the assault.

On the same day a mass meeting of Japanese residents was held in the Japanese Club to protest against the anti-Japanese campaign and against the alleged passive policy of the Japanese authorities. A large number of those who attended proceeded first to the Japanese Consul-General and then to the Naval Headquarters, and clashed with the

Shanghai Municipal Police on the North Szechuen Road Extension. During the mêlée a foreign police sergeant and a Chinese and seven Japanese civilians received slight injuries. The Japanese Consul General expressed his regrets to the Municipal Council for this incident and seven Japanese subsequently surrendered to the Japanese authorities and were deported to Nagasaki for trial.

On the evening of the same day the Japanese Consul General presented a note to the Chief Secretary of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai in which he demanded :

1. A formal apology by the Mayor, in respect of the incident of January 18.
2. The immediate arrest of the assailants, involved in the incident.
3. Payment of solatium and hospital bills of the injured.
4. Adequate control of anti-Japanese movements.
5. Immediate dissolution of all anti-Japanese organisations engaged in fostering hostile feelings and anti-Japanese riots and agitations.

On January 21, in reply to this note the Mayor informed the Japanese Consul General that he was prepared to consider the first three points, but found it difficult to comply with the other two. Later on the same day a declaration by Rear-Admiral Shiozawa, Commander of the First Overseas Squadron, H.I.J.M. Navy, was published in the press, copies being sent to the Municipal Council and to the Bureau of Public Safety of the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The declaration was couched in the following terms:—

"I hereby request that the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai accept the demands submitted by the Japanese Consul-General in connection with the outrage perpetrated on the Japanese priests by members of the Anti-Japanese Association and furnish an early and satisfactory reply as to the fulfilment of such undertakings.

I have resolved that should there be no satisfactory reply forthcoming, I will resort to appropriate action in order to protect the rights and interests of the Japanese Empire."

On January 24 some Japanese reinforcements arrived in Shanghai, while various units of the Chinese 19th Route Army, which had been in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, took up the defence of strategic points including the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the North Station, the Shanghai Woosung Railway and Jukong Road on the northern boundaries of the Settlement. At the same time other units of the Nineteenth Route Army had taken up positions on the west and the north of the Settlement at Chapei, Hungjao and Peishunkin, as well as at Taichang, Woosung and Kiangwan. On the same day the Japanese Consul General informed the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that if no reply to the demands was forthcoming within a reasonable time, or if the reply was unsatisfactory, the Japanese Government reserved the right to take such action as circumstances might require. The Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association also notified the Mayor of their intention of closing down their mills, employing some 60,000 Chinese labourers, if the anti-Japanese movement was not suppressed.

On January 25 the Japanese Consul General informed the Mayor that, without fixing a definite date, he would expect a preliminary reply by January 28.

The note sent to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai by the Japanese Consul General on January 25 was further amplified by another note dated January 27, in which the latter informed the Mayor that he must have a satisfactory reply by 6 p.m. on January 28. On the same day a representative of H.I.J.M. Navy personally delivered to the Secretary General of the Council a communication which read as follows:—

*Translation
from Japanese.*

Headquarters of Japanese Squadron
in Chinese Waters.
Flagship "Atake"
January 27, 1932.

Verbal Arrangement with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Imperial Japanese Navy has decided on the following steps to be carried out in the Settlement in the event of the Chinese authorities failing to carry out the suppression of the anti-Japanese

movement. In this connection we should like to know if the Council desires to take action of its own accord or desires to have the assistance of the Imperial Japanese Navy:—

1. The suppression of the headquarters of the Anti-Japanese Association in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Inspection Office of the Anti-Japanese Association in the western part of Shanghai, Zao Ka Doo.

2. Cessation of distribution of anti-Japanese posters and anti-Japanese propaganda (including all anti-Japanese posters and decorations in the windows of shops).

3. The return of seized Japanese goods.

The time decided upon for the carrying out of the foregoing measures will be intimated later.

In the meantime the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, as well as the other local authorities, were doing their utmost to prevent a conflict. On January 26 the Chinese authorities removed all anti-Japanese posters from the Temple of Heaven and closed and sealed the gates of the building. The various anti-Japanese associations were, however, still active, national feeling had developed into white heat, and the result of the Japanese ultimatum was uncertain. There was great opposition amongst sections of the Chinese population, especially amongst the student bodies, to compliance with the Japanese demands; it was also suspected that agitators were exploiting the situation, and the prospects of the industrial dislocation in the event of trouble were causing grave concern.

On January 26, in view of the increasing tension, it was apprehended that in anticipation of the necessity for the adoption of safety measures it might be advisable to proceed with the erection of barbed wire defences. In the course of the next few days the situation was considered by the Defence Committee, which in the latter part of 1931 had been formed to arrange for co-ordinated action by and co-operation between the foreign Garrison Commanders and between them and the municipal forces for common defence and for that purpose to divide the International Settlement and its vicinity into sectors the Commanders of which should be responsible for assisting the police to maintain law and order for the protection of lives and property within the limits of their respective sectors. The Committee consisted of the officers commanding the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese forces in Shanghai, together with General Macnaghten (who resigned on February 6, 1932), the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and the Commissioner of Police.

A Special Meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, January 28, at 12 noon. The Chairman reported that a meeting of the Defence Committee had been held on the previous day and that the Japanese representative attending the conference had undertaken to give Brigadier Fleming twenty-four hours' notice of any action contemplated, and that this notice had been given to Brigadier Fleming at 7.30 on that morning (January 28). The Defence Committee had met at 9.30 on that morning and had decided formally to recommend the Council to declare a State of Emergency from 4 p.m. that day. The Council unanimously decided to declare a State of Emergency, and the following proclamation was on the afternoon of the same day posted in all conspicuous places in the Settlement and published in the press:—

PROCLAMATION

Declaration of a State of Emergency.

The Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, hereby makes proclamation that from 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 28, 1932, a STATE OF EMERGENCY exists, and authorizes the adoption of all requisite measures for the maintenance of order and good government of the Settlement.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, January 28, 1932.

By order,
J. R. JONES,
Secretary.

The Senior Consul was notified of the decision of the Council and of the mobilisation of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and of the Municipal Police in terms of the following letter, which was delivered to him at about 4 p.m. on the same day:—

Council Chamber, Shanghai, January 28, 1932.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

American Consul-General and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Council has decided to issue a proclamation declaring a State of Emergency as from 4 p.m. to-day, Thursday, January 28. A proclamation to that effect has been issued, and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the Municipal Police have been mobilized.

I have the honour accordingly to request that you will be so good as to arrange forthwith for the landing of the International Forces for the internal defence of the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

A reply was received from the Senior Consul as follows:—

Senior Consulate, American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, January 29, 1932.

Subject: Declaration of State of Emergency.

Brigadier-General E. B. MACNAGHTEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 28, reading as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that the Council has decided to issue a proclamation declaring a State of Emergency as from 4 p.m. to-day, Thursday, January 28. A proclamation to that effect has been issued, and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the Municipal Police have been mobilized.

"I have the honour accordingly to request that you will be so good as to arrange forthwith for the landing of the International Forces for the internal Defence of the Settlement."

In reply I desire to thank you for this communication which has been brought to the attention of my colleagues. The Heads of Consulates concerned have been asked to convey the request contained in the second paragraph of your letter to their respective Naval Commanders for such action as these Commanders may deem it appropriate to take.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

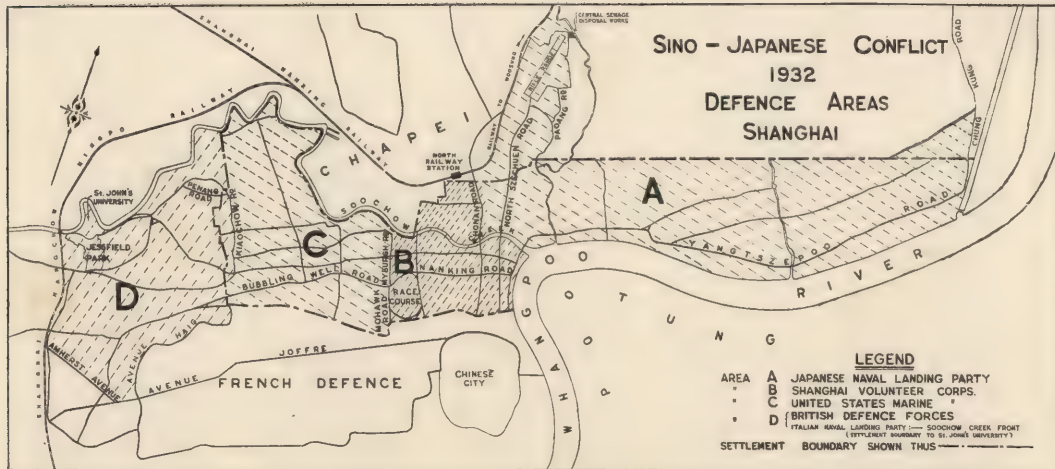
At about 6 p.m. an officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party personally informed the Secretary General that the Japanese Consul General had received a reply from the Mayor of Greater Shanghai which was considered satisfactory, and that it was not intended to take the action which had been contemplated to enforce the Japanese demands. It was afterwards learned that at about 4 p.m. the Japanese Consul General had conveyed similar information to the Consular Body.

Various units of the defence forces, namely, the British and American Troops, and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps commenced to move to the sectors allotted to them in the course of the afternoon and evening; the Italian troops occupied their sector on the next day. The following paragraphs from the first report of the League of Nations Shanghai Committee (popularly known as the Ciano Report) illustrate the situation in the Japanese sector:—

The Japanese sector consisted of the whole North-Eastern area of the Settlement, limited on the Western side by North Honan Road. It comprised, also, from the point of view of the Shanghai Defence Committee, an area outside the Settlement, limited on the West by North Kiangse Road and the Woosung Railway; on the North by the northern border of Hongkew Park; and on the East by a line roughly the North-East corner of Hongkew Park and the Harbin Road Police Station.

Many Japanese live in the region of Hongkew Park. The Park itself and North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads, although outside the Settlement, are properties of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and normally policed by it. It does not appear that the Chinese authorities, previous to the events starting at 11 p.m. had received any communication about this outside Japanese sector. The Japanese had made no attempt to occupy the extra-Settlement sector when the State of Emergency came into force, but it must be understood that Japanese marines have always maintained posts along the above mentioned municipal roads in this area for the protection of their nationals, and that their Naval Headquarters are situated towards the far end of this salient.

At 11 p.m. the Japanese Admiral issued two proclamations, copies of which were served on the Mayor, who declared that he had received them at 11.25 p.m. One of these referred to the State of Emergency, and said that the Imperial Navy, feeling extremely anxious about the situation in Chapei,



where Japanese nationals resided in great numbers, had decided to send out troops to this section for the enforcement of law and order in that area. In these circumstances he hoped that the Chinese authorities would speedily withdraw the Chinese troops stationed in Chapei to the west of the railway, and remove all hostile defences in the area. The other proclamation stated that in the area given to the Japanese to preserve order in the Settlement, any action considered necessary for the proper execution of the duty involved in a State of Emergency would be taken.

Japanese bluejackets, reinforced by armed civilian reservists, commenced their movement shortly before midnight and advanced along North Szechuen Road, westwards along Range Road as far as North Honan Road, and northwards in the direction of the Shanghai Woosung Railway. The advance resulted in a conflict between Chinese troops of the 78th Division and the Japanese. The North Station and neighbourhood were strongly occupied by Chinese troops and an armoured train which patrolled the Woosung railway line took an active part. Fighting continued on January 29 and great damage was caused in the neighbourhood of the station by bombing and fires.

On January 29 the Mayor of Greater Shanghai forwarded a note to the Japanese Consul General protesting against the commencement of military activities in Chinese areas on the part of the Japanese marines. He also published a statement of the same date citing certain facts and stating that "it is wellnigh inconceivable that such warlike operations of the Japanese marines at that time could be 'in accordance with a previous arrangement with the authorities of the Municipality and British, American and other forces' who 'assigned to the Japanese' that strip of land as defined by the Japanese Consul General in his recent statement."

The fact that the Japanese Landing Party formed part of the various units of the defence forces in the Settlement and its vicinity and had undertaken the protection of a section of the perimeter around Shanghai in accordance with the co-ordinating scheme of the Defence Committee resulted in a series of protests lodged with the Council by various Chinese bodies alleging that "the Japanese, in pursuing their hostile acts, had made use of a district the safety and good order of which they were under an obligation to safeguard as a base of their operations", and stating that "such action of the Japanese constituted a grave violation of the neutral character of the Settlement and should therefore be immediately checked."

On January 31 the Council received the following despatch from the Mayor of Greater Shanghai dated 30th January:—

(Translation).

Settlement neutrality.

Since the Japanese forces attacked Chapei on the night of 28th January, 1932, the Settlement has constantly been used as a base of operations. This is not in accord with the principle of neutrality which the Council declared to observe. It is surprising that the Council has not imposed any restraint on the actions of the Japanese or demonstrated disapproval against violation of the Settlement's neutrality. This protest is lodged with the request that the Council will take note and introduce measures of repression. Reply solicited.

(Chopped) WU TE-CHEN,
Mayor.

This protest was repeated on February 3, the Mayor stating as follows:—

(Translation).

Japanese using Settlement as base of operations.

With reference to the Council permitting Japanese forces to use the Settlement as a base of operations against Chinese troops, a strong protest has already been lodged with the Council; no reply has been received. In the past few days, this Municipality has repeatedly been informed that Japanese armed forces constantly proceed to West Shanghai and other places through the Settlement to further their military activities, thus endangering the lives and property of the Chinese. Though the Council previously declared to observe neutrality, and this Municipality afterwards made formal protest, it is surprising that the Japanese are still at liberty to carry on and no repression has been attempted against them. This strong protest is now made with the declaration that the Council will be held responsible for all consequences arising out of the situation.

The Council is requested to take note. Reply solicited.

(Chopped) WU TE-CHEN,
Mayor.

Further protests and representations to the same effect were made by deputations from various associations which interviewed Council officials and submitted protests in writing.

The Council's position in the matter of the conflict, as conceived at the moment of its outbreak, was explained in the following reply from the Chairman to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai:—

February 6, 1932.

General WU TEH-CHEN,
Mayor, Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated January 30 and February 3, 1932, in which you state that the Council has not imposed any restraint upon, or in the alternative, has permitted the armed forces of Japan to use the International Settlement as a base of operations against Chinese troops, and protest that this constitutes a breach of the neutrality of the Settlement for which the Council will be held responsible.

In reply I have the honour to state that whatever condition of neutrality of the International Settlement, or condition resembling it, may exist can only have been created by convention or agreement between the various Powers or States having political or other interests in the Settlement. Such a condition of neutrality of the Settlement can therefore only be maintained and guaranteed by these same Powers and States.

Japan is one of these Powers and the Japanese Government and *not* the Municipal Council is solely responsible for the acts of the Japanese armed forces in the Settlement.

I regret that the disturbed state of affairs has prevented me from making an earlier reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

Immediately upon its decision to declare a State of Emergency on the afternoon of January 28 the Council completed the formation of and assembled the following emergency committees: (a) Man Power; (b) Economic, Food, Fuel and Transport; (c) Billeting and Evacuation; (d) Publicity; (e) Co-ordination; and from that date until the cessation of hostilities the Council met daily. The public nobly responded to the call for voluntary service, and the emergency committees immediately began functioning actively with adequate resources in man power and material.

The financial position of the Chinese banks gave cause for some alarm and afterwards became considerably worse.

Arrangements were made to ensure an adequate supply and distribution of food and fuel and to deal with other economic questions. At the outbreak of hostilities there was a fairly adequate supply of food available in Shanghai, especially of rice and pork for the Chinese population. There were ample supplies of fuel in stock and the shipping companies had reserves mostly on the Pootung side; and ample transport facilities were at the disposal of the Council.

In view of the general tension prevailing the Council amplified its declaration of emergency by the publication on February 1 of the following proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION

Emergency Measures.

Whereas a State of Emergency has been declared the Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai hereby makes further proclamation for the maintenance of order and the good government of the Settlement:—

1. As from Monday, February 1, 1932, all persons except members of the police and defence forces and those duly excepted by the Council are required to remain indoors within the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

2. No person shall

- (a) loiter in streets or any public place;
- (b) organise or take part in any assembly or demonstration or take any action that may cause a crowd in any public place without the written permission of the Council;
- (c) deliver any speech or print publish or distribute any document picture flag banner or any other device in the streets or in any public place or do any other act calculated to cause public alarm or a breach of the peace.

3. No person except members of the police and defence forces shall carry any firearm or weapon without a written licence from the Council.

4. Any person contravening any of the terms of this proclamation or interfering with the police or other duly authorized officers of the Council or usurping the authority vested in them or doing any act prejudicial to the good order and government of the Settlement will be arrested forthwith.

5. All residents are assured that the Council is directing all its energies and resources towards the maintenance of peace and order and ensuring the safety of life and property within the area under its control.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 1, 1932.

By order,
J. R. JONES,
Secretary.

The detailed history of the fighting that ensued and continued until March 3 has been put on record in the report of the League of Nations Shanghai Committee (the Ciano Report), which will be found in the China Year Book, 1932, pp. 670/682. It will suffice here to refer to certain aspects of particular importance from the point of view of the International Settlement.

Efforts at arranging a truce on January 29 having failed, Japanese aeroplanes flew over Shanghai and the Chinese positions dropping bombs upon Chapei, and Chinese reinforcements arrived on the scene of the conflict. The situation in the northern and eastern areas of the Settlement and in the salient constituted by the extension of North Szechuen Road beyond Settlement limits grew from bad to worse. On February 2 the Defence Committee forwarded a protest to the American Consul General, the British Consul General and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires emphatically protesting against certain activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in sectors other than their own notwithstanding the Defence Scheme agreement of 1931 to which the Commander of the Imperial Japanese Naval Landing Party had agreed and which stated, *inter alia*, as follows:—

"It has been further agreed to divide the International Settlement and its vicinity into sectors, the commanders of which shall be responsible for assisting the police to maintain law and order for the protection of foreign lives and property, within the limits of their respective sectors."

And:—

"No proceedings of the Defence Committee shall prejudice the right of any garrison commander to communicate and consult with his national consular or naval authorities present, nor prevent his independent action. He will, however, inform the Chairman of the Defence Committee."

The activities complained of consisted of the posting of Japanese detachments in mills out of all proportion to the requirements of security, and of active patrolling in sectors allotted to other national troops. Similar protests were addressed to the Japanese authorities by the commanders of other national defence forces, and the Council, having considered the question at a meeting on February 2, addressed the following letter to the Senior Consul:—

Council Chamber, Shanghai, February 3, 1932.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer you to a protest which I understand has been addressed by the Defence Committee to the American and British Consuls-General and to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires on the subject of certain activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in sectors other than their own, notwithstanding the agreement of their Commander to the provisions of the Defence Scheme.

In view of the grave repercussion of such activities upon the peace and order of the Settlement, and the menace and danger to the civil population of the sectors concerned, the Shanghai Municipal Council gives the protest of the Defence Committee its strongest support, and I have the honour to convey to you its request to make the most urgent representations upon the matter to the appropriate Japanese authorities.

I would also direct your attention to the exceedingly grave situation which has arisen through the activities of Japanese armed forces and armed civilians in the northern and eastern areas of the Settlement, where their actions have resulted in the disruption of the public services and infused terror amongst the inhabitants. In particular I would refer to the fact that members of the Municipal Police

and Police Watchmen have been forcibly deprived of their arms and ammunition and prevented from executing their duty; members of the Fire Brigade, whilst on duty and in uniform, have been obstructed and assaulted, and the utmost difficulty has been experienced in the conduct of food and hospital services on account of the obstruction of Japanese naval and civilian patrols and pickets.

I have accordingly the honour to request you to make immediate representations to the Japanese authorities urging upon them the necessity of their desisting forthwith from interfering with the Council's functions and of their assisting in every way possible in the restoration to the Council's Police and Volunteer Corps of the function of maintaining law and order in the areas affected.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. B. MACNAGHTEN,

Chairman.

In reply to this protest the Senior Consul wrote as follows:—

Senior Consulate, American Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 5, 1932.

Subject: Neutrality of the International Settlement.

Brigadier-General E. B. MACNAGHTEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai, China.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 2, 1932, in which you support the protest of the Defence Committee against certain activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and complain that the Japanese forces have interfered with the Municipal police and other employees of the Council in the northern and eastern areas of the Settlement. You request me to make suitable representations to the Japanese authorities in the premises.

Your letter was presented to a special meeting of my interested colleagues yesterday morning, at which it was decided, unanimously, to support the Council's representations. This has been done in terms of the enclosed copy of a letter to the Japanese Consul-General, which is being sent for your information. The letter was delivered at noon yesterday.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,

American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

Senior Consulate, American Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 4, 1932.

Subject: Neutrality of the International Settlement.

K. MURAI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan, Shanghai, China.

SIR AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I have the honour to transmit from the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council a letter dated February 3, 1932, in which the Council gives its strongest support to the Defence Committee's protest which was received by you two days ago from certain consular officers. In addition to this the Municipal Council directs attention to the exceedingly grave situation which has arisen through the activities of Japanese armed forces and armed civilians in the northern and eastern areas of the Settlement, where their actions have resulted in the disruption of the public services and infused terror amongst the inhabitants. The Council requests that representations be made to the Japanese authorities urging upon them the necessity of desisting from interfering with the Council's functions and of assisting in every way possible in the restoration of the functions to the Council's Police and Volunteer Corps.

My interested colleagues desire to support the representations of the Council and to express the hope that you will make such representations to the proper Japanese authorities as are necessary to restore the municipal functions to the duly accredited municipal officials. It is not our understanding that a landing force is in any sense to interfere with the police and police watchmen but rather to strengthen them in their existing positions, and to give such protection to the recognized municipal officials as will enable them to function efficiently and effectively during the State of Emergency.

I have the honour to be, Sir and dear Colleague,

your obedient servant,

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,

American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

On February 5 the Japanese Consul General issued the following statement regarding the maintenance of law and order in the Hongkew district:—

"The State of Emergency created upon the outbreak of the clash between the Japanese Marines and Chinese troops on the night of January 28, immediately led to chaotic conditions in the Northern and

Eastern areas of the Settlement in general and the Hongkew district in particular, where Japanese are most densely populated, on account of the destructive activities on the part of hundreds of organized Chinese armed plain clothes men.

"The occurrence of this terrible aspect, indeed, is a matter for great regret, but under the circumstances then in existence it is not altogether inconceivable that actions of members of the Municipal Police and other public service men were hampered to a considerable extent by those who were thrown into consternation, being extremely anxious to take measures in self-defence. It is learned, however, that in some cases it appears that the members of the Municipal Police and of the Fire Brigade, on their own initiative, suspended their services temporarily.

"The state of affairs could not be allowed to pass for a short space of the time without some measures being devised for the maintenance of order.

"It is with this view in mind that the Japanese Naval Authorities lost no time in issuing an emergency order for the stoppage of the activities of the Japanese vigilance men and at the same time upon consultation with the Japanese members of the Municipal Council and representatives of the Japanese public bodies, effected arrangements with the Municipal Council in an effort to restore normal conditions in the areas above mentioned.

"As a result, the Municipal Police have resumed duties, all important points all over the said areas being efficiently guarded by Japanese Marines, foreign members of the Municipal Police and S. V. C. Companies.

"With the restoration of normalcy, Chinese residents in Boone Road and some other streets in the Hongkew District are now gradually returning to resume their business."

On February 9, 1932, the Council received a further letter from the Senior Consul which, together with the reply of the Japanese Consul General, was released by the Council for publication in the local press on February 10, 1932, as follows:—

Senior Consulate, American Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 9, 1932.

Subject: Neutrality of the International Settlement.

Brig-General E. B. MACNAGHTEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai, China.

SIR,—I have the honor to refer to your letter of February 3, 1932, and to enclose herewith for the information of the Council a copy of a letter dated February 7, 1932, from my Japanese colleague. It will be observed, from a reading of this enclosure, that the Japanese Naval Commander in Shanghai disclaims any intention of interfering with the functioning of the municipal police and that he expresses the belief that closer co-operation between the two forces—municipal police and Japanese naval forces—will be effected as the situation improves.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

(Copy)

Japanese Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 7, 1932.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

SIR AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant concerning the maintenance of peace and order in the International Settlement. The Commander of the Japanese Navy in Shanghai, to whom I have conveyed the contents of your letter, requests me to inform you that it is none of his intention to interfere with the functioning of the Municipal Police, but that he is only too pleased to co-operate with them and render them the best possible assistance in the maintenance of peace and order in the International Settlement. It is to be regretted that there was no satisfactory liaison between the Municipal Police and the Japanese Naval authorities, but such would appear to have been unavoidable in time of emergency. However, as the situation becomes improved, I believe close co-operation between them will be effected.

I have the honour to be, Sir and dear Colleague,
Your obedient servant,
K. MURAI,
Japanese Consul-General.

The outbreak of hostilities had greatly accentuated the difficulties of the native banks which found it necessary to close their doors. The suspension of native banking business not only seriously affected the Chinese population but threatened to have

general serious results. Every effort was made to induce the banks to resume business, and the fullest arrangements were made and assurances given for their protection, and additional guards by day and by night were provided.

The intensive firing in the northern district impelled the Council to take measures for the evacuation of schools and municipal hospitals in this area, and a central municipal hospital was established at the Ben Building, at the corner of Rue Montauban and Avenue Edward VII. Valuable assistance in this matter was rendered by the authorities of the French Concession and of Ste. Marie's hospital.

The guerilla warfare conducted by the Chinese plain clothes troops in Hongkew and the activities of so-called civilian reservists whom the Japanese authorities had mobilized in support of their forces gravely accentuated the situation not only in the northern area outside the Settlement but also in the Hongkew area inside the Settlement. The Japanese naval authorities took complete control of the district and organised barricades, defences and war zone activities to the almost complete paralysis of the civil power. Reports were received of a large number of Chinese being missing and of having been summarily executed, and at the instigation of the Council the Consular Body appointed, with the consent of the Japanese Consul General, a committee composed of Mr. N. Aall, Consul General for Norway, His Honour Judge Grant Jones, H.B.M. Supreme Court, Cav. Uff. G. Bos and Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., Municipal Advocate, to deal with this question. At the same time the Japanese authorities handed over to the Municipal Police 117 Chinese, including a number of women, who had been detained. Subsequently the Japanese authorities intimated that no charge would be preferred against the Chinese handed over to the Police, and all were accordingly released.

The use of wharf facilities in the Settlement by the Japanese for the landing of their reinforcements resulted in a new series of Chinese protests. On February 6 the Council received a despatch from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai as follows:—

*Translation of Despatch No. 100 to Chairman from the Municipality
of Greater Shanghai, Dated 8th February, 1932.
Japanese troops—Landing of.*

With reference to Japanese naval forces using the Settlement as a base for operations against Chinese troops, a strong protest has been sent by the Mayor to the Council with the request that the Japanese be prevented from doing so. According to reliable information a great number of Japanese troops yesterday landed in the Settlement and immediately proceeded to various parts of the Settlement to prepare an attack against Chinese soldiers, thus endangering peace and good order in the Settlement. It is incomprehensible that the Council still permits this. This further protest is made with the request that the matter be seriously considered and effective measures adopted to impose restraints.

It is also reported that in a day or two a further great number of Japanese will reach Shanghai. The Council is requested to take note and not allow them to land in the Settlement so that strict neutrality may be preserved and misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese avoided.

(Chopped) WU TEH-CHEN,
Mayor.

Hongkew and certain areas of the eastern district and the river front were in the meantime being subjected to Chinese gun fire from Chapei, and the Japanese Consul General sent the following protest to the Council:—

Shanghai, February 6, 1932.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to call your attention to the fact that the Chinese troops, during the past few days, have repeatedly bombarded the Hongkew district within the Settlement and that there are a number of cases, as are shown in the subjoined list, in which shells fired by the Chinese have caused several casualties among Japanese residents in Hongkew.

Informing you of the above, I shall be much obliged if you would be good enough to let me know of measures, if any, taken by the Municipal Council in connection with the bombardment by the Chinese troops on the International Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) K. MURAI,
Japanese Consul-General.

The Council replied:—

Shanghai, February 10, 1932.

K. MURAI, Esq.,
Japanese Consul-General, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 6, 1932, directing the Council's attention to the statement that shells fired by Chinese troops have fallen in the Hongkew district within the Settlement, causing a number of casualties among Japanese residents in Hongkew, and inquiring what measures, if any, have been taken by the Municipal Council in connection with the bombardment of the International Settlement by Chinese troops.

In reply I have the honour to point out that, while the Municipal Council is aware that a number of shells presumably fired from Chinese guns have fallen within the Settlement, the political status of the Shanghai Municipal Council is not that of an independent State or sovereign Power and it is not therefore in a position to take any direct measures, either forcible or diplomatic, against the action of the armed forces of the various Powers now concentrated in and around the International Settlement.

The utmost which the Council can do under the circumstances and will do is to lodge a protest with the Senior Consul for transmission to the proper Chinese authorities accompanied by a request that the representatives in Shanghai of the interested foreign Powers give such support to the protest as they may deem expedient with regard to their respective national interests in the Settlement.

I would venture, however, to suggest in view of all the circumstances that a direct protest on your part to your colleagues of the Consular Body might prove more effective than anything which the Council can do at the moment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

At the same time the Council addressed the Senior Consul as follows informing him of the casualties which occurred in the Settlement from shells:—

Shanghai, February 10, 1932.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that several casualties have occurred in the International Settlement from shells, other than anti-aircraft projectiles, presumably fired from Chinese guns.

As the political status of the Shanghai Municipal Council is not that of an Independent State or Sovereign Power, it is not in a position to take any direct measures, either forcible or diplomatic, against the action of the various Powers now concentrated in and around the International Settlement.

I have accordingly the honour to request that urgent representations be made to the Chinese authorities on this subject, and that these representations be supported by the representatives in Shanghai of the interested foreign Powers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

The flying of Japanese aeroplanes over the Settlement led to another series of protests, the Council asking the Consular Body to take the matter up with both the Chinese and Japanese authorities, and the following correspondence ensued:—

Council Chamber, Shanghai, February 6, 1932.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to represent to you the great danger attendant upon the flight over the Settlement of aeroplanes engaged in hostile operations and in observation and demonstration flights.

Such flights not only cause intense alarm to the civilian inhabitants in a time of tension like the present, but the danger to life and property from fire attracted by aeroplanes and from projectiles which have been falling in great number in the Settlement is fraught with the gravest danger in a community so congested and full of refugees. Moreover, the consequences of bombs falling or a bomb-laden aeroplane crashing in the Settlement would be calamitous.

Japanese aeroplanes have been constantly flying over the Settlement in the past week despite the requests and representations conveyed to the Japanese authorities. I have accordingly the honour to request you to make urgent representations to both the Japanese and Chinese authorities to refrain from any activities which may endanger the lives and property of residents in the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

Senior Consulate, American Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 9, 1932.

Subject: Flight of Military Aeroplanes over the International Settlement.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. MACNAGHTEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 6 asking that representations be made to the Japanese authorities concerning the danger to life and property in the Settlement, and the alarm occasioned its inhabitants, through the flight of Japanese military aeroplanes over the Settlement, whether engaged in observation and demonstration flights or in hostile operations. You also asked that, for the reasons given, the Chinese authorities should be urged to refrain from flying their aeroplanes over the Settlement.

My interested colleagues are fully in accord with the Council's views in this matter, and accordingly appropriate representations in the premises have been made, in terms of the enclosed copies of letters, to the Consul-General for Japan and to the Mayor of the Shanghai (Chinese) Municipality.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

Senior Consulate, American Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 8, 1932.

Subject: Flight of Military Aeroplanes over the International Settlement.

K. MURAI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan, Shanghai.

SIR AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated February 6, 1932, from the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council in which he represents the danger to life and property in the Settlement, and the alarm occasioned its inhabitants, through the flight of Japanese military aeroplanes over the Settlement, whether engaged in observation and demonstration flights or in hostile operations.

My interested colleagues desire to endorse these representations of the Chairman of Council, and to urge upon your attention the serious consequences which may result from the continued flight of these military aeroplanes over the Settlement. In doing so they also wish to express the hope that you will prevail upon your naval and military authorities to discontinue a practice which cannot but carry with it ever-present possibilities of danger and disaster to Settlement life and property.

I am desired to add that representations of this tenor are also being made to the Chinese authorities concerned in order that they may be persuaded to refrain from flying their military aeroplanes over the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir and dear Colleague,
your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

On February 11, however, a bomb fell from a Japanese aeroplane flying over the Settlement, killing six and wounding fourteen Chinese workers at the Wing On Cotton Mill in Markham Road, western district. The Japanese naval authorities expressed their regret, stating that the dropping of the bomb was due to mechanical trouble.

On February 18 the Senior Consul forwarded to the Council replies from the Japanese Consul General and the Mayor of Greater Shanghai to his representations to refrain from any activities which might endanger the lives and property of residents in the Settlement:—

Senior Consulate, American Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 18, 1932.

Subject: Flight of Military Aeroplanes over the International Settlement.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. MACNAGHTEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your letter of February 6, 1932, concerning the danger to life and property in the Settlement attendant upon the flight of military aeroplanes over it and to enclose herewith a copy of a reply dated February 17 to the representations which I made to my Japanese colleague on the subject. You will I am sure share my regret that the assurances of my Japanese colleague are not of an unqualified nature.

I have also to enclose a copy of Mayor Wu's reply of February 10 to my representations on the same subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

Japanese Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 17, 1932.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

SIR AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant in connection with the flight of Japanese military aeroplanes over the Settlement.

In compliance with your request the purport of your letter has been duly notified to the Japanese authorities concerned who in reply have informed me that, as strict instructions have been given to Japanese aviators to refrain from flying over the Settlement, the practice will naturally be discontinued in the future, unless it is absolutely necessary for the defence of the Settlement and for the protection of Japanese lives and property.

I have the honour to be, Sir and dear Colleague,
your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) K. MURAI,
Consul-General.

February 10, 1932.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 8, 1932, in regard to the flight of Japanese military planes over the Settlement for reconnoitering, demonstration and fighting purposes. It was stated that since the flight of these planes over the Settlement endangers life and property within the Settlement limit you would notify the Japanese naval and military authorities to desist from such activity and that it would be appreciated if I convey the information to the Chinese Naval and Military authorities that the flight of military planes over the Settlement should be discontinued.

In reply I would observe that aerial sovereignty within the Settlement is China's innate right which has never been abandoned. It follows, therefore, that the flight of Chinese airplanes over the Settlement cannot be subjected to interference of any nature. In view of the fact, however, that I am also deeply concerned about the safety of the lives and property of the residents of this city as a whole I shall, out of respect for the views expressed in your letter under acknowledgment, convey the same to the Chinese military authorities for their consideration and action. Furthermore, I must emphatically state that, in the event of the Settlement authorities permitting Japanese airplanes to continue flight over the Settlement or to pass through the Settlement or in the event of their failure to prevent them from doing so, my government could not assume responsibility for anything that may occur as a result of the shooting aimed thereat by the Chinese forces in self-defence.

(Sgd.) WU TE-CHEN,
Mayor.

In the meantime Chinese and Japanese troops in Shanghai and Woosung were in a state of open warfare. Artillery, trench mortar, machine gun and rifle fire on both sides increased, while the Japanese made considerable use of aerial bombardment. The Chinese received strong reinforcements, and the Japanese government announced that reinforcements on their part would shortly be sent to Shanghai.

On February 11, on the initiative of Father Jacquinot, S.J., and Lt. Col. Hayley Bell and through the medium of the Senior Consul, it was arranged that both sides should suspend hostilities between 8 and 12 a.m. on the next day. A party of thirty proceeded to the first line of the Japanese defences and assisted in the evacuation of thousands of refugees from the war area.

On February 13 reinforcements consisting of the Ninth Japanese Army Division arrived in Shanghai and the International Defence Forces were informed that the main body would disembark on Wayside Wharf in the Settlement. Upon his arrival General Uyeda, Commander of the Ninth Division, made a public statement in which he emphasised that Japanese troops had for their only objective in Shanghai the safeguarding

of Japanese life and property and the restoration of peace in co-operation with the International Defence Forces.

The arrival of Japanese reinforcements and the question of their being quartered within the International Settlement again brought to the fore the question of Settlement neutrality. On February 13 Mr. Iguchi, Japanese Consul, called on the Chairman of the Council and handed him a statement to the following effect:—

1. The Japanese military forces, in principle, will not be quartered within the Settlement as much as possible, but immediately after their arrival here part of these forces will be compelled to be billeted in some sections of the Settlement for the time being and Japanese residences and Japanese owned buildings located in the Settlement area to the north of the Wayside Wharf will be used for that purpose.

2. During the period these military units are being billeted in the Settlement, it is necessary for them (a) to have sentries posted at the entrances of their quarters, (b) to make patrols go their rounds in order to maintain military discipline and (c) to take self-defensive steps as may be necessitated by circumstances in case Chinese snipers or armed plain clothes men are on the rampage.

3. The points above mentioned are hereby notified to the Settlement authorities for their information in advance. In the meantime the Japanese military authorities wish to declare that they have no intention whatsoever either to interfere with or to obstruct the functioning of the Municipal Police, but that on the contrary they are quite willing to co-operate with the Municipal Police authorities in such cases where the searching or arresting of Chinese armed plain clothes men or snipers is needed.

The various protests and letters received during this period illustrated to some extent the misapprehension that existed not only in the public mind but also in many official circles as to the status of the International Settlement and as to the true nature of its relations with China and with foreign powers and of its responsibilities in the unprecedented situation which had arisen as the result of the conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese. In order to clarify the position and to avoid any complications that might subsequently arise out of any ambiguity on the point the Council on February 15 published the following statement on the status of the Settlement, particularly with regard to the vexed question of neutrality:—

As a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist in the public mind regarding the relations of the International Settlement with the various Powers at this most critical period, it is hoped that the following opinion to the Council by the Secretary General may be of some effect in clarifying the situation.

Much of this misunderstanding is apparently mainly due to the difficulty which the ordinary resident naturally encounters in distinguishing between a neutral State and what may be termed a neutralized State.

The International Settlement is in no sense an Independent State, but it possesses certain unique characteristics which make it sufficiently analogous, in certain respects, to an Independent State to justify an attempt to explain what is meant in modern international law by the term "neutrality" and to distinguish clearly between a neutral and a neutralized State.

A State is neutral which chooses to take no part in a war. In other words it acts upon its own volition and not from outside influence or compulsion.

The term "neutrality" is of wider application. A condition of neutrality may be created, as it were, artificially, and the process has been called "neutralization."

States are neutralized either by convention or treaty, the term "convention" being used in the sense of tacit consent or practice based on such consent.

The objects intended to be achieved by the neutralization of a State may not always be wholly identical but there is always one fundamental object to be achieved namely, a guarantee of immunity from encroachment and attack by neighbouring States for whose collective interests such an arrangement is considered to be on the whole expedient.

When States are thus neutralized it is not only preordained that such States are to abstain from taking part in a war into which their neighbours may enter, but it is also prearranged that such States are not themselves to become principals in a war.

Compensation for this restriction on the freedom of action of neutralized States is their guaranteed immunity from encroachment and attack by neighbouring States.

Belgium, Switzerland and Luxemburg are examples of States neutralized by treaty.

It will probably be freely admitted on all sides that successive Municipal Councils have faithfully adhered to the principle that the International Settlement is a neutral area, analogous to a neutral State and have never involved the Settlement in wars or international complications arising between Powers whose nationals comprise a component part of the population of the Settlement.

An examination into the position of the International Settlement in respect to its possible status as a neutralized area analogous to a neutralized State is not so simple.

As already pointed out neutralized States can only be created by convention or treaty. It is doubtful if anyone can successfully contend that the International Settlement has been created a neutralized area by treaty between the various Powers or States having political or other interests in the Settlement. Whether or not it has been created a neutralized area by convention, or in other words by tacit consent or agreement or practice based on such consent or agreement on the part of these Powers and States, may be a question upon which the opinions of the respective Governments of these Powers and States may not be wholly unanimous.

If we assume for the sake of argument that the International Settlement is a neutralized area by convention between these Powers and States, then it is the duty of these Powers and States and not of the Shanghai Municipal Council to prevent by collective measures, if necessary, any breach of the neutrality of this area by the armed forces of any country.

Closely related with the complicated problem of the neutrality of the Settlement is the question of the status of the foreign troops sent to Shanghai by their respective Governments.

The foreign community of the Settlement from the early days of its existence has claimed, under "the law of self preservation," the right to protect itself against dangers of attack from without, as well as against disorder within its borders and has always maintained an attitude of armed neutrality in Chinese civil wars in the course of which the political and territorial integrity of the Settlement have been placed in jeopardy.

On various occasions when the local military and police forces of the Settlement have not been adequate to protect it against military or mob aggression on the part of any Chinese political or military party or faction, it has requested and secured the aid of the naval and military forces of certain Foreign Powers.

Ostensibly the landing in the Settlement of the naval and military forces of some of the Foreign Powers has been for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of their respective nationals. In practice, however, it has been found that the protection of their respective nationals could best be accomplished by concerted or combined action of the various foreign forces under a prearranged scheme or plan of defence embracing the whole Settlement, and under a unified direction likewise arranged by the consent of the various commanding officers of national units.

Under these circumstances it can hardly be denied that certain Foreign Powers at least, by convention have created and maintained a condition of neutrality of the International Settlement as against any acts of force or aggrandizement on the part of the Chinese Government, political group or faction, tending to impair or destroy the political or territorial integrity of the Settlement. Whether this condition of neutrality extends beyond this may be a moot question.

This qualified neutral condition of the Settlement has been created and maintained solely for defensive purposes and never for offensive purposes against China or any other Power.

Some months prior to the declaration of a State of Emergency by the Council on January 28, 1932, the commanding officers of the foreign forces stationed in Shanghai including the Japanese commander, had agreed upon a scheme or plan of defence of the Settlement of a purely defensive nature, and which never contemplated that concurrently with its coming into operation a virtual state of war might exist between China and Japan.

Under this plan the perimeter of the Settlement was divided into sectors and each national unit was allocated to a designated sector for the defence of which each unit was separately responsible.

As the Japanese forces had been sent to Shanghai for the protection of their nationals it was only natural that the Japanese commander would expect the Northern sector to be allotted to the Japanese unit because of the large number of Japanese residents and extensive Japanese interests located in the Northern area.

The Municipal Council were in no way responsible for the allotment of the various national units to their particular sectors.

The Japanese unit was allotted to the Northern sector purely for defensive measures for the protection of the Settlement as a whole, on exactly the same basis as other sectors were allotted to other national units, and if anything has been done by the Japanese unit in excess of the purely defensive measures contemplated by the defence plan this is something for which neither the Settlement authorities nor the commanders of the other national units can be held responsible.

In this connection it should also be borne in mind that the Municipal Council has no authority or control whatever over the international forces of the Foreign Powers and is in no way responsible for

their acts and that these forces are not in any way directly responsible to the Municipal Council but are solely responsible to their respective Governments.

The disembarkation of all units attached to the Ninth Division of the Japanese army was completed on February 16. In anticipation of a general attack by the Japanese troops the Chinese authorities issued an order on February 15 calling upon the people who had remained in Chapei to evacuate the war zone, and according to a police report some 2,000 Chinese left Chapei in a westerly direction towards Kiating and Nanziang. At the same time there was a general influx of refugees into the Settlement and it was estimated that ultimately the Settlement contained about 70,000 refugees in addition to about twice as many workers thrown out of employment.

Neutral diplomatic representatives succeeded in securing on February 18 a meeting of military commanders of the opposing forces with a view to discussing the basis of a mutual evacuation, but the discussions were unfruitful. On the evening of the same day separate despatches containing the Japanese terms were delivered to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai and to the Commander of the Chinese Nineteenth Route Army from Mr. Murai, the Japanese Consul-General, and General Uyeda, Commander of the Japanese Ninth Division. The substance of the terms was that the Chinese forces should cease hostilities and complete the evacuation of their first line by 7 a.m. on February 20 and of the whole area by 5 p.m. on the same day to a depth of twenty kilometres north of a line formed by (and including Szetselin forts) the North border of the Settlement and the Soochow Creek to Pusungchen, and on the east of the Whangpoo a line from Lannidu to Changchiachiao—practically the line of the Soochow Creek extended eastwards.

On February 20 the Commander of the Japanese troops issued a statement to the effect that inasmuch as the Chinese army had failed to comply with the terms of the demands he was compelled to resort to the last measure to achieve his ends. He declared, however, that Japanese troops would endeavour to avoid enlargement of the scope of the incident and to afford a speedy relief to the Settlement. At 7.30 a.m. on February 20 the Japanese army commenced operations. From this date severe fighting continued along the whole line from Chapei and Kiangwan to Woosung until March 3. The Japanese troops endeavoured to force the evacuation of the area held by the Chinese in accordance with the terms of their demands of February 18. Particularly hard fighting took place in the neighbourhood of Kiangwan and Miaokengchen and in the course of the encircling movement of the Japanese right flank in the direction of Tazang, which left Woosung isolated on their right. On February 23 Japanese aeroplanes bombed and destroyed the Hungjao aerodrome and on February 26 the Hangchow aerodrome.

March 1 was an eventful day in the progress of the war. At 1 p.m. on that day two severe mine explosions occurred in the Whangpoo river opposite the Japanese Consulate where the Japanese flagship Idzumo and the Japanese cruiser Oi were moored at the Wayside Wharf. The explosions were found to have been due to submerged mines laid by Chinese during the previous night with the object of destroying the two vessels; no damage, however, was done. The Japanese forces on the same day launched a strong attack on the centre and left of the Chinese army during which the Chinese were forced to retreat on several points, and as the result of an attack at about midnight on that night the Chinese first defence line weakened and a retreat of the whole line to the second defence line was forced to take place. On the same afternoon huge fires broke out in Chapei which rapidly spread and caused enormous damage. It is not known to what extent these were attributable to Japanese fire or to incendiarism following the abandonment of positions on the Chinese side.

In the meantime Japanese reinforcements had arrived on February 28 and 29 and had completed their landing by March 1 under General Shirakawa, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief. Some of these troops were replacements for the Ninth Division which was already engaged, but the main body of reinforcements appeared off

Liuhø, on the Yangtze, and constituted a grave danger to the exposed flank and the rear of the Chinese forces.

Late on March 1 the Chinese forces commenced a general withdrawal which was continued the next day under pressure from the Japanese troops who captured Miaohengchen and Tazang. The Chinese withdrew also from Nantao and Lunghua and the western district beyond the Settlement and retreated in the direction of Chenju, Kiating and Nanziang. Early on March 2 Japanese aeroplanes destroyed a portion of the Shanghai Nanking Railway track near Quinsan in pursuance of the threat which they had delivered on February 29, in view of the heavy concentration of Chinese reinforcements by railway to Shanghai. On March 3 the Woosung Forts fell and the Chinese troops therefrom retreated towards Liuhø which had been taken by the Japanese late in the afternoon of the same day. On that day the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces, General Shirakawa, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Vice Admiral Nomura, issued identical declarations to the effect that as the Chinese forces had retreated to positions beyond the distance originally requested by the Imperial Japanese forces, and the safety of the Japanese residents being thereby assured, they had decided to order their forces to halt for the time being at the points actually held and to stop fighting provided that the Chinese forces would not resort to further hostile actions.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AFTER CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

On the withdrawal of the Chinese troops Chapei was abandoned and threatened to become a prey to conflagrations, disease and chaos. On the night of March 2 no less than forty-one separate and distinct fires were reported. There was no water in the mains in Chapei, but the Fire Brigade of the International Settlement immediately commenced work to prevent the spreading of the conflagration and stationed a fire float on the Soochow Creek in order to pump water from the creek to the western section of Chapei where motor pumps were used for relaying the water in the case of exceptionally long distances, and in other cases drew water from hydrants in the Settlement or on extra-Settlement roads. The spread of the fire was checked and large blocks of premises and an immense amount of valuable property were saved from destruction.

Chapei was left without any police or administrative authority and the Japanese forces occupied the area for the time being as it was still considered dangerous and it would be some time before normal conditions could be restored.

In the meantime the defences round the International Settlement were maintained and active patrolling throughout the sectors was still carried out. Barbed wire and other defence constructions behind the perimeter, however, were gradually dismantled so as to allow of the speedy restoration of trade and business.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Upon the cessation of hostilities various discussions took place on board H.M.S. "Kent" and at conferences in the Settlement on the question of an armistice and ultimate peace terms. Finally a Sino-Japanese conference was opened at the British Consulate-General on March 24. On March 26 a military sub-committee, consisting of Chinese and Japanese representatives together with four foreign military attaches, was appointed to discuss the zones which the Japanese troops should occupy and the time limit for the withdrawal of their troops to defence lines adjacent to Shanghai. On April 3 a tentative joint commission was appointed for the supervision of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and the taking over of the evacuated territory by the Chinese authorities.

After various vicissitudes negotiations were ultimately concluded at the British Consulate-General on the morning of May 5, when it was agreed that the cessation of hostilities should be considered definite as from that day. The Chinese troops were to remain in their positions as on that date pending further arrangements for the

re-establishment of normal conditions. The Japanese troops were to withdraw to the International Settlement and the extra-Settlement roads in the Hongkew district as before the incident of January 28, 1932. A joint commission including members representing the friendly powers who participated in the negotiations was established to certify the mutual withdrawal and to collaborate in arranging for the transfer from the evacuating Japanese forces to the incoming Chinese police.

Although a state of peace had been definitely established conditions did not become sufficiently normal for some time for the abolition of emergency measures. On March 4 continuous outbursts and demonstrations on the part of the Chinese broke out upon the publication of false reports that a high officer of the Japanese command had been killed and that the Japanese troops had suffered severe reverses. On April 29 a terrible outrage was perpetrated in Hongkew Park resulting in the killing and wounding of several leading members of the Japanese naval, military and diplomatic services. On May 22 a postal strike called for further application of emergency services, whilst the situation generally precluded any but a very gradual relaxation of special control. Everything, however, was done to inspire confidence and to induce the Chinese population to go back to their homes in the northern and eastern districts and to open their shops.

The municipal schools and the foreign Isolation Hospital re-opened on Monday, March 7. On March 10 the curfew regulations were relaxed, substituting 11.30 p.m. for 10 p.m. It was not, however, until June 13 that the State of Emergency was declared at an end.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEES.

Whilst the various defence units were co-ordinated by the Defence Committee, the exigencies of the crisis were from the outset met by the appointment of emergency committees which not only met daily but from their headquarters in the Administration Building carried on their active service with almost unbroken continuity until after the cessation of hostilities. The splendid response that was made by the public to the call for voluntary services was attended to by the Man Power Committee which supplied all other organisations and committees with the necessary personnel to carry out their duties. It is impossible to give any representative list of the persons who devoted all or practically all of their time to emergency work, but the constitution of the various special committees was in the main as follows:—

Man Power Committee.—Messrs. A. Bassett (Chairman), C. S. Taylor and A. K. Ward (Secretary).

Billeting and Evacuation Committee.—Messrs. N. L. Sparke (Chairman), F. H. Forde, Colonel M. H. Logan, G. E. Marden, N. C. MacGregor, F. J. Raven, H. Terai, H. V. Wilkinson and S. C. Kingsbury (Secretary).

Economic, Food, Fuel and Transport Committee.—Messrs. J. W. Carney (Chairman), R. Calder Marshall, A. Eveleigh, O. Okamoto, G. E. Marden and V. J. Palstra (Secretary).

Publicity Committee.—Messrs. G. Burton Sayer (Chairman), A. D. Bell and L. C. Healey (Secretary).

Co-ordination Committee.—The activities of the various committees were co-ordinated and difficulties solved by a committee consisting of the Chairman of Council, the heads of Council departments, the Chairmen and occasionally other members of each of the emergency committees, together with representatives of the defence forces.

The *Billeting and Evacuation Committee* concerned itself mainly with providing quarters for all the defence forces and such other purposes of the committee as appeared necessary from time to time, facilitated the extrication of many thousands of refugees from dangerous places in the northern area, and gave material assistance to Chinese organisations in relief work. They continued their services in the repatriation of refugees after the cessation of hostilities.

The *Economic, Food, Fuel and Transport Committee* established co-operation with the shipping companies, assisted in opening and facilitating the operation of industrial enterprises; facilitated the free movement into the Settlement and controlled the price

of ample supplies of rice and other food commodities; opened the Soochow Creek and various wharves and jetties for the transport of essential commodities, and kept general supervision over markets and all sources of food supplies. After the cessation of hostilities this committee continued to function for some time assisting in the restoration of normal conditions.

Similar committees, together with a committee to deal with communications and postal services, are maintained in skeleton as part of the organisation to meet any emergency in the future.

HONGKEW PARK TRAGEDY.

On April 29 the celebration by the Japanese community of the anniversary of the birthday of H.I. M. the Emperor of Japan was marred by a terrible tragedy resulting in loss of life and the serious wounding of very prominent Japanese officials taking part in the celebrations. The celebrations took place at Hongkew Park and the Japanese authorities were in complete charge of this area during the proceedings. Just after a march past of Japanese troops had been completed, a bomb thrown from the crowd exploded close to the platform on which stood several prominent members of the Japanese community and of the Japanese naval, military and diplomatic services. Dr. Kawabata, Chairman of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, was killed, and General Shirakawa succumbed later to his injuries. Amongst the wounded were Lieut.-General Uyeda, Vice-Admiral Nomura, Mr. Shigemitsu, Minister to China, and Mr. K. Murai, Japanese Consul-General. The thrower of the bomb, a Korean subject, was arrested on the spot, taken into custody by the Japanese authorities, and later sent to Japan for trial.

The Council wrote to the Japanese Consular authorities and to the Japanese Residents' Corporation expressing its profound horror at the outrage and its deepest sorrow at the death of Dr. Kawabata and the severe injuries sustained by the distinguished victims of the tragic occurrence.

On April 28, the day before the tragedy, the Chairman of the Council addressed a letter to the Consul-General for Japan saying that it would be most gratifying to the Council if he could use his good offices with the Japanese military authorities to induce them to alter the proposed route of march so as to eliminate the traversing of streets within the Settlement by such a large body of troops, and intimating that the Council would in future greatly appreciate being fully informed in advance with regard to any proposed movements on an unusual scale of Japanese troops through the Settlement. Although certain details of the route intended to be followed by the troops had been conveyed to police officials, it was not until after the despatch of the letter referred to from the Chairman that official information concerning the military review was on the same day, April 28, received from the Japanese Consul-General. The correspondence on the subject appeared in the Municipal Gazette of May 6, 1932

REMISSION OF TAXATION.

In order to assist residents of the Settlement in those areas which had particularly suffered from the hostilities in the early part of the year the Council approved of a scheme of remission of taxation as follows:—

Northern and Eastern Districts:

(A) In the case of Chinese ratepayers:

Premises situated in North Hongkew Police District—abatement two months.

Premises situated in the Kashing Road, Wayside and Yangtzepoo Police Districts
abatement two months.

Premises situated in the West Hongkew Police District—abatement one and a half months.

(B) In the case of all other ratepayers abatements were granted subject to the same limitations as in (A) and to the consideration of each case upon its particular merits.

Central and Western Districts:

No abatement.

General:

Certain special cases where circumstances justified more liberal treatment than set out above were dealt with on their merits. Premises within the Settlement limits but placed outside the defences, and premises which suffered damage as a result of military operations came under this category.

The maximum allowance in any case was not to exceed three months' abatement.

PROBLEM OF THE REFUGEES AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

Hundreds of residents of Paoshan Road and North Szechuen Road entered the Settlement on January 28, and a general exodus of the population from this district and other parts of Chapei began on the following day. By the end of the month some 50,000 refugees had found shelter in the Settlement, in addition to the exodus to the French Concession and the western district while many thousands of others had left for Hangchow, Ningpo and places in the interior. At the end of February the number of refugees cared for by public organizations totalled about 70,000, while tens of thousands of others had found accommodation with friends or in lodging houses and hotels. On March 31 the number dependent on public organizations was reported to be 53,470, at the end of April 19,705 and at the end of May 436.

A majority of these refugees were children, and women were in excess of men. Besides those who succeeded in crossing the Soochow Creek unopposed a large number were extricated from the Hongkew and North Szechuen Road areas by Chinese organizations with the assistance of the Council's Evacuation Committee who were given facilities by the Japanese Authorities.

The Council's policy was directed to the gradual restoration of confidence and the resumption of public services in the areas under Municipal control affected by the conflict. Movements into the Settlement were not directly encouraged, but strenuous efforts were made by the Council's Departments, in collaboration with the Evacuation and Billetting Committee, to assist in providing safe and sanitary quarters for destitute refugees until they could return to their work or their native places. Fortunately many of them, thanks to the valuable assistance given by Chinese organizations and shipping companies, were enabled, in spite of initial shipping difficulties, to proceed to other parts of the country, and the dangers arising from overcrowding were kept within bounds, and the congestion was relieved before the summer months.

85 refugee camps are reported to have been established, besides 26 temporary hospitals. The Council exempted from payment of General Municipal Rate all organized camps and homes for refugees.

Partly as a necessary consequence of the hostilities and partly through the influence of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce the business of most of the factories, mills, banks and shops came to a standstill on January 29, and the continued inactivity of the larger concerns created an unemployment problem fraught with considerable danger to the safety and health of the community. The situation was aggravated by the native bank crisis and the failure of certain native banks to honour native orders and cheques.

At the end of January the number of operatives affected, including employees locked out of Japanese mills, was about 79,000. By February 10 the number of unemployed in the Settlement had risen to about 162,000 who with their dependants totalled about 486,000. Thereafter there was a gradual resumption of work. The official suspension of business was discontinued in March, though at the end of the month about 281 industrial concerns, normally employing 121,197 persons, were still closed. At the end of April it is estimated that 63,705 employees were idle, and at the end of May 45,422. Certain Chinese factories paid their employees small monthly sums during the enforced

stoppage of work. The situation in the Settlement was further relieved by the departure of a majority of the female mill operatives to other places.

Subversive activities were reported among the unemployed, but no serious consequences were noted. A more pressing problem was the aversion of a smallpox epidemic, such as might easily have arisen in the congested refugee camps, some of which, occupied mainly by Kiang-peh refugees to the number of over 18,000, were not under adequate control.

Under the Council's authority the Commissioner of Public Health, with the full co-operation of Chinese doctors, initiated a drastic campaign of vaccination, and in a period of six weeks about 130,000 persons in the streets and camps had been so protected, while 60,000 more were vaccinated in Branch Health Offices.

ADOPTION OF SANITARY MEASURES IN CHAPEI AREA.

The cessation of hostilities rendered it imperative to adopt immediate measures for the cleansing and sanitary administration of the areas contiguous to the Settlement which constituted a grave menace to public health. In the absence of any organization in these areas to undertake the necessary work the Council took the view that in the interests of Settlement residents it had no alternative but to assume temporary responsibility for their sanitation. The following letter, therefore, was on the 8th March addressed to the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on the subject:—

General WU TER-CHEN,

Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honour to invite your attention to the grave danger arising from the disorganised and insanitary state of those portions of Chapei which, as the result of the recent conflict, have been left without any sanitary or other essentials of public service. In particular I would emphasize that in those portions of Chapei abutting on the Settlement, and in the area adjoining North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads, any further delay in restoring sanitary conditions constitutes a grave menace to the health of the Settlement and of the whole of Shanghai. The Settlement has recently been threatened with a very severe smallpox epidemic which was largely due to imported cases, and it is feared that with the complete paralysing of the normal conservancy and sanitary arrangements in the Chapei area, the health of the whole community will be endangered.

In so far as its assistance has been requested in sending the Municipal Fire Brigade and obtaining a water supply to check the spreading conflagrations, the Council carried out what was obviously a public duty. As it has already indicated to officials of your Municipality, the Council would further welcome the immediate initiation by you of sanitary work in the areas concerned, and would gladly co-operate in whatever way it could be of assistance.

Whilst the Council assures you that it has no desire to function even temporarily outside the limits of its own administration, it feels, however, that if nothing is done immediately to remove the menace to health in the contiguous areas it will be compelled by necessity to make a survey of the problem and take steps to render such sanitary supervision and service as may be required under the circumstances.

As you are already aware of the position I hardly need assure you further that the Council is solely actuated by the desire to assist and co-operate with you in a matter of public duty which, in the interest of humanity, must be undertaken by some organised body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

The whole area was, with the consent and assistance of the Japanese military and naval authorities, inspected by Council officials and arrangements were made for the sanitary work to be commenced on March 14. The territory affected was for the purpose of the work divided into three districts: (1) the vicinity of the Sawgin Creek extending roughly from Paoting Road on the east to Dixwell Road on the west and from the Settlement boundary on the south to Scott Road on the north; (2) the territory on the east and west side of North Szechuen Road as far as the Hongkew Park; (3) the territory from North Honan Road on the east to Markham Road Junction on the west. An enormous quantity of offensive matter and about 160

tons of garbage on a daily average was removed. Measures were also taken for the free vaccination of all residents and refugees in the vicinity and for the sanitation of the refugee camps in the neighbourhood. By the middle of April the worst part of the accumulation had been cleared, but it was found that the continuance of the Council's sanitary activities would involve a monthly cost of Tls. 5,000. In the absence, however, of any immediate prospect of the Chinese authorities commencing to function in these areas and in view of the approach of summer the Council found it imperative to resume the necessary cleansing operations, which were continued until the middle of June. These measures undoubtedly removed a serious danger to the health of the Settlement and in all probability had the effect of considerably restricting the conditions which would have made the cholera epidemic which broke out in the summer very much more serious than it actually was.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

On August 1, 1931, the Chinese Government declared that its Factory Act, which had been promulgated on December 29, 1929, would be enforced as from that date.

The Municipal Gazette of August 7 reported that the Shanghai Municipal Council endorsed the principle of industrial regulation and indicated its intention of moving toward that end. On December 9, 1931, the Council resolved to call, in April 1932, a special meeting of ratepayers, with a view to alteration of Byelaw No. 34, so as to include factories as licensed premises. By this means the Council aimed to obtain control of factory conditions through its powers as a licensing authority. Conditions of licence could include such features as from time to time were found necessary. The right of inspection would automatically be achieved by this method.

The Chinese Government in 1931 conducted two "Training Courses for Factory Inspectors" of two months each, training thereby 60 persons. They had been chosen in the first instance by examination, the requirements of which demanded some knowledge of engineering and of economic problems. The onset of hostilities in Shanghai in January, 1932, however, postponed the beginning of the work of these Inspectors in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The same cause induced the Shanghai Municipal Council to postpone the holding of the special meeting of ratepayers in April, 1932. An urgent problem of the moment was the reopening of factories which had been closed during hostilities, rather than proceeding to their regulation. In his speech, however, at the annual meeting of ratepayers in 1932, the Chairman of the Council, Brigadier General E. B. Macnaghten, stated in emphatic terms that the Council did not intend to allow to lapse the question of factory regulation, which it regarded as of much social significance.

In July, 1932, the Council appointed to its staff for special responsibility in industrial matters, Miss Eleanor M. Hinder, who had had a considerable experience in Australia in factory and arbitration law, and over a period of some years had acquired a knowledge of factory conditions in Shanghai. In immediate preparation for her work in the Council she spent time in the latter part of 1932 in the Industrial Museum of the Home Office in Horseferry Road, London, and in observation of the administration of laws affecting factory conditions in England. Later she was in Geneva, studying in the Industrial Labour Office. She assumed her post on January 1, 1933.

In September 1932, the Factory Inspection Department of the Bureau of Social Affairs in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai commenced its inspection of factories in that territory. A staff of seven field inspectors has visited factories, informing the proprietors of the necessity, under the Act, of keeping specified records of employment, and of applying to the Bureau of Social Affairs for permission to work longer hours than the standard laid down in the Act. The application of other more far reaching clauses of the Act has, it is understood, not yet been attempted.

During the presence in China in November, 1931, of M. Camille Pone and Dame Adelaide Anderson, representatives of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, informal meetings were held between representatives of the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. In general it was admitted that as a goal uniform regulation and its uniform application were desirable. No action was, however, taken upon the discussions, and subsequent hostilities precluded attention being given to the question in 1932. It is obvious that a common method of administration of a common set of industrial regulations throughout the whole industrial area of Shanghai has much to commend itself. Employers would legitimately be able to claim unequal competition if differing standards existed in the various administrations. Consistently with the Council's view that there can be only one administrative authority in the International Settlement, the Council will endeavour to cooperate with the Chinese Government toward practicable factory regulations uniformly applied.

The Council now intends to call a special meeting of ratepayers in conjunction with its annual meeting in April, 1933, and to seek from it the right to licence factories through alteration of Byelaw XXXIV. In this way not only Chinese factories, but also the undertakings of foreign owners who possess extraterritorial rights, will be brought under regulation at the hands of the Council.

EMERGENCY POST OFFICE.

An Emergency Post Office was organised by the Council in May, 1932 on information being received that a general strike in the Chinese Postal Service was imminent.

The strike commenced on Sunday, May 22, at 5 a.m. A portion of the Municipal Building had been set apart as an office for an emergency postal service, and during the week-end a skeleton staff was rapidly organised and the necessary equipment and furniture assembled. All preparations were completed on Monday, May 23. Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, who had been closely associated with the emergency post office in 1927, was placed in charge as Postmaster and the staff consisted of municipal employees and a number of volunteer workers whose names were on record on the files of the Man Power Committee. Further volunteers were also called for and enrolled. Capt. G. E. Page of the British Army Postal Service gave his services and most material practical assistance. An Emergency Committee was formed consisting of Capt. Bahnson, Capt. Page, Messrs. E. S. Wilkinson, Percy Cox, J. C. Parkin, J. R. Jones and C. Harpur, and meetings were held daily to discuss and advise on difficulties as they arose.

Although arrangements were completed for dealing with both outward and inward mails, only the former were handled owing to the brief duration of the strike. The Emergency Post Office functioned from May 24 at 9.30 a.m. until May 27 at noon. No postage stamps were used but books of coupons were sold containing five coupons for M\$1.00. Each coupon was good for the postage of a letter of not more than 1 oz. in weight. A fixed scale for letters up to 12 ozs. was enforced. The total number of coupons sold was 17,210, representing an amount of \$3,442. The price of the coupons was governed to some extent by the current rate of exchange, as the despatching department based its prices on sterling. The charge was calculated on postage at 1½d per oz. plus 1d per letter or cover. At current exchange of 1/8d per tael and 1/2½ per Mexican dollar (Army rate) the cost for a 1 oz. letter would have been 2½d or Mex. \$0.1725. The charge of Mex. \$0.20 per coupon was therefore considered reasonable and sufficient to cover the cost of printing and other expenses, and the scale of charges published in the official notification in the press was arranged to fit as nearly as possible in units of 20 cents.

Eleven bags of mail, weighing a total of 358 lbs. were despatched, the articles included being 4536 letters, 225 packets and 701 registered letters and packets. With the assistance of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Colonel Cosgrave, and the approval of the British Consul-General, arrangements were made with the Postmaster General at Ottawa for the acceptance by him at Vancouver of unstamped mail for Canada, U.S.A. and Great Britain on the guarantee of the Council to pay. The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank agreed to instruct the Bank of Montreal in Vancouver to pay against debit notes presented by the Postmaster General. A similar arrangement was also made with the Hongkong Government. Letters for Japan were at first sent via Hongkong but a close liaison was established with the Japanese Authorities and arrangements made to send Japanese mail direct. Arrangements were also made to grant the Customs Authorities every facility to inspect mail for dutiable articles.

The Council has had the experience of two postal emergencies and the machinery for operating an emergency post office has been perfected so that it can function again at short notice should it be necessary in the future.

REPORT OF THE HON. RICHARD FEETHAM, C.M.G.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for last year in the article dealing with the report of the Hon. Richard Feetham, C.M.G., to the Council, three volumes of the Report comprising Parts I to VI had been submitted to the Council in 1931.

The manuscript of the fourth and last volume was sent by Mr. Justice Feetham from South Africa and was received by the Council early in 1932. It dealt with supplementary questions relating mainly to changes suggested in the Council's procedure; the development of the Committee system, financial control and functions of the Finance Committee; provisions relating to the appointment and duties of auditors; qualifications of members of Council and rules affecting their conduct and tenure of office: and questions affecting the position of the Council's employees.

As in the case of the first three volumes, Volume IV was printed both in English and Chinese and was issued by the Council to the public after the summer recess, on September 1 in English, and shortly afterwards in Chinese. As it dealt with details of internal administration and procedure and might not be of the same public interest as the previous volumes, only 2,000 copies were printed of the English edition of Volume IV.

Mr. Justice Feetham, in suggesting certain changes in Council procedure, dealt first with the number of Standing Committees and considered it might be possible to rearrange the distribution of work so as to substitute five or at most six Standing Committees, including the Board of Education, for the present number of Committees. The references to Committees, he suggested, should be so framed as to define clearly the extent of each Committee's powers and responsibilities and to distinguish between the executive and advisory functions of Committees. A definite system of staff grading having been adopted, it might perhaps no longer be found necessary to continue the Staff Committee in its present form. With regard to Committee Meetings, Mr. Justice Feetham suggested that these should be held so far as possible at regular intervals—one ordinary meeting of each Committee being fixed to take place during the interval of a fortnight which intervenes between two ordinary meetings of the Council; while another suggestion made was that a distinction should be made between the minutes of Committee meetings and the Reports of Committees to the Council, such Reports of Committees to be actually incorporated in the Council's minutes. Dealing with the proportion of co-opted members serving on Committees, Mr. Justice Feetham suggested that such number should not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Committee. Special considerations applied to the Board of Education which might probably render it desirable that this Committee should retain a higher proportion of co-opted members.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING SERVICES COMMISSION.

During the year the unanimous Report of the Commission on Hospitals and Nursing Services was received by the Council and was issued at the end of August in the form of a special edition of the "Municipal Gazette". The Council submitted the Report to the Health Committee for its consideration and recommendation as to its adoption *in toto* or otherwise. The Health Committee in giving consideration to the Report decided that in view of the comprehensive nature of the recommendations submitted and of the fact that the major projects could not be financed during 1932, detailed consideration at that stage would be premature. Members of the Committee, however, agreed to note such recommendations as, in their opinion, should be given priority. In December further consideration was given to the Report by the Committee and upon its advice the Council approved, subject to reference to the Finance Committee, the inclusion in the 1933 Budget of the following appropriations:— Western Fever Hospital, Tls. 150,000; Mental Hospital, Tls. 50,000; Laundry, Tls. 10,000.

The Commission, in dealing with Isolation Hospital accommodation, recommended that a hospital be erected on the "Island Site" (Great Western, Tifeng and Bubbling Well Roads) and that it be known as the Western Fever Hospital, admitting patients of any nationality prepared to conform to hospital regulations. Further, the Commission recommended that this hospital should contain approximately 160 beds, some apportioned to minor as well as major infectious diseases; and that in addition to paying beds, it should have certain free beds in accordance with the necessities of the population served.

The erection of the Western Fever Hospital was regarded as urgently necessary and accordingly the Committee recommended that an appropriation of Tls. 150,000, representing a portion of the cost, be included in the Budget.

A Committee of the Hospital Commission enquired into the Mental Hospital accommodation and recommended that a new Mental Hospital be established with a total of 100 to 150 beds to take temporary care of acute cases. Further, the Committee stated that this hospital should be so planned that its capacity could conveniently be doubled at a future date. The Committee also recorded that it would be expedient to unify this work in a single hospital for both foreign and Chinese patients, but if possible with separate units.

The Health Committee, after discussing conditions at the present Mental Ward and the proposals of the Commission for a Mental Hospital, was strongly of opinion that the erection of the new Mental Hospital should be commenced as soon as the site therefor became available in the latter part of 1933, and accordingly recommended that an appropriation of Tls. 50,000, representing a portion of the cost, be included in the 1933 Budget. The Committee also regarded the erection of a modern laundry in the compound of the Isolation Hospital as desirable in the interests of efficiency and economy. Subject to further consideration as to the type of equipment to be installed in the laundry, it was recommended that an appropriation of Tls. 10,000, representing a portion of the cost, be included in the 1933 Budget.

FILM CENSORSHIP COMMISSION.

In May, 1932, the Council appointed a Commission to enquire into the censorship and control of cinematograph films and advertisements in connection therewith. Mr. A. M. Cannan acted as Chairman of the Commission and the other members were Mrs. R. E. Lunkley and Mr. P. C. Colman. Fifteen meetings were held and the Report of the Commission was submitted to the Council in September, and published in the Municipal Gazette of October 14.

The Report dealt mainly with:— (1) Composition of the Board of Censors, (2) Police Censorship; and, (3) Duties of the Board and the Police and their inter-relationship.

With regard to the Board of Censors, the Commission recommended the establishment of a Board "smaller in number, more official in character, and executive in its powers" and went on to suggest that members (except Council employees) should be paid. Referring to the work of the police censors, the Commission recommended that responsibility be delegated to higher officers and not to subordinates, and that the "experienced" personnel should be increased. Dealing with the third point above-mentioned, the Commission recommended that censorship be maintained in the first instance under the control of the Commissioner of Police. In the actual work of censorship, the method suggested was that at each Police preview, a member of the Board should be present. He, on behalf of the Board, could either approve the decision of the Police or require reference to the Board. Also, appeal against Police decision might be had by the film distributor to the Board.

Other recommendations of the Commission included:—

(1).—The establishment of a preview room for the centralisation of censorship work.

(2).—Classification of all films by the censors as to suitability for children under 16 years of age.

(3).—Restriction of street posters (for a trial period) to letter-press only.

(4).—Similar restriction of newspaper advertisements.

(5).—Organisation by the public to the end of "educating and directing public opinion in regard to the class of films exhibited" and the showing of more educational films.

(6).—Consideration by the Council of registration of film distributors under bond.

The Report of the Commission was referred by the Council to the Watch Committee which was at the end of the year engaged in consideration of the Report.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES.

The services rendered by all the public utility companies had to be temporarily suspended in those portions of the northern and eastern districts that were involved in the Sino-Japanese conflict at the beginning of the year. Not only were they adversely affected by some destruction of plant and the loss of revenue during the actual period of hostilities, but also by the difficulty and the length of time taken in restoring normal conditions in the areas concerned. It should be recorded, however, that all the services did exceptionally good work in endeavouring during the conflict to maintain against very great difficulties such services as could possibly be rendered in the neighbourhood of the operations, and in preventing the services in the remainder of the community from being affected. Immediately upon the abatement of the war operations in the northern area all the services immediately began an investigation and proceeded to replace destroyed plant and to restore normal conditions with the utmost speed, and in many cases their efforts to restore confidence amongst the population in these areas were made at considerable sacrifice.

Throughout the year the Shanghai Power Company, the Shanghai Telephone Company and the Shanghai Waterworks Company have continued their negotiations with the Chinese authorities for facilities to extend the services to the extra-Settlement areas in order to meet the pressing demand from existing consumers and to keep pace with the rapid development especially in the western area. It had been expected that the end of the year would have seen the completion of the agreement between the Shanghai Telephone Company and the Chinese authorities, but certain matters of arrangement between the Council and the Telephone Company and the French authorities remained to be adjusted, whilst in the case of the other Companies negotiations were still proceeding.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LTD.

Supply of water in the Western District.—In the course of the Company's negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a franchise to supply water to the extra-Settlement area in the western district it transpired that one of the Chinese conditions imposed with the authority of the Chinese Government was that such franchise could only be given to and operated by a separate company, a condition that involved the sale to such new company of the Company's mains and plant in the area involved. Consideration of the various conditions of the proposed franchise involved consideration of the *modus vivendi* on the extra-Settlement roads areas and the effect which the proposed changes thereunder would have upon intra-agreement consumers and upon the provisions generally of the franchise given to the Company by the Council. The protracted nature of the discussions and the refusal of the Chinese authorities to permit roads to be opened for the purpose of laying any new mains rendered it difficult for the Company to maintain the pressure and continuity of supply to existing consumers and precluded its keeping pace with the rapid development of the western district. At the end of the year, however, there was every prospect of a temporary and partial solution of the difficulty pending the conclusion of the negotiations for a franchise to a new company which would safeguard the interests of both the Settlement and the Chinese authorities.

Report of Mr. Nicholas S. Hill.—The report of Mr. Hill, the expert engaged by the Council to investigate and report upon the administration of the Company, was

submitted to the Council in October 1931, and after lengthy consideration by the Council it was ultimately considered in June 1932 by the Waterworks Investigation Commission, which came to the conclusion that it agreed with Mr. Hill's findings that the charge for water was fair and reasonable, and made the following recommendation for the Council's acceptance:—

That the Commission adopts and recommends for the Council's acceptance Mr. Hill's findings that the charge for water is fair and reasonable and so far as they relate to the Company's organization and the efficiency of its administration, and that certain other suggestions made by him and commented on by the Treasurer and the Commissioner of Public Works be made the subject of discussion between the Council and the Company having particular regard to the following points:

(a) That the question of reduction in overhead expenses be left for negotiations between officials of the Council and of the Company.

(b) That the Company be urged to continue its present policy whereunder its capital requirements are raised in silver.

(c) That in view of the reasons advanced by the Treasurer and the Commissioner of Public Works no increase be authorised in the amount paid for fire protection services.

(d) That in connection with the charge to be imposed under the system of general metering a discrimination be made in favour of the poorer and smaller classes of consumer.

(e) That no change be made in the terms of Clause 17 of the franchise agreement which stipulates that the Company's land cannot be written up beyond its assessed value.

General Metering.—In 1930 the Council and the Company, supported by public opinion including that of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, had expressed themselves in favour of a general metering system, and commenced an investigation preparatory to putting such a system into effect. The Hill Report endorsed this decision in principle as being the only method of effectively and economically restricting waste and yet capable of being put into operation without increasing the burdens of the small and poor consumer.

In 1931 the Company entered into a temporary agreement with the Council (the text of which was published in the Municipal Gazette of January 29, 1932) which by Clause 3 provided that the Company should proceed forthwith to introduce a system of general metering throughout the whole area of supply and for such purpose to divide the supply area into suitable smaller areas which should as far as conveniently possible be grouped in pairs, one in which rents were in general high, and one in which rents were in general low. The agreement also provided, *inter alia*, that in the case of a building containing a number of offices or flats or a number of different consumers where the Company required the landlord to accept the service or supply and enter into a contract therefor, supplies of water for domestic purposes should be charged by meter at the rate of \$6.25 for any quantity used where the monthly consumption did not exceed 10,000 gallons, subject to a reduction according to a specified scale in any case where in the opinion of the Company the circumstances justified it. Pending the temporary period of the proposed tariff full consideration was to be given by the Council and the Company to Mr. Hill's report with a view to deciding to what extent it would be practicable in the interests of both the consumer and the shareholder to put his proposals into operation, and to affording some measure of relief to the poorer classes of consumer.

In proceeding with the installation of the meter system the Company found that owing to the summer heat the consumption of water had greatly increased, and that owners of large blocks of property complained of being required to pay on a meter basis what appeared to be heavy additional charges. There was no doubt but that considerable waste was going on unchecked. Nevertheless, it was agreed by the Council on July 27, 1932, that the Company might at its discretion, as a temporary measure during the investigation into the problem of general metering and the correction of high consumption, allow a rebate in cases where it was apparent that hardship would be inflicted so as to bring the charges for water to approximately thirty per cent. more than would be payable on a rental percentage.

Later on in the summer there was evidently a growing feeling of discontent with regard to the water charges, and in the latter part of September the Shanghai Realty Owners' Association submitted a memorandum in protest advocating a return to the old method of charging on a percentage of the rent, or, in the alternative, individual metering. Meetings then took place between representatives of the Council, of the Company and of the Realty Owners' Association, with the assistance of Mr. Feng Ping Nan, in the endeavour to explain the existing situation and to arrive at a satisfactory basis for a scheme of tariff on a meter basis. The Company had already been involved in expenditure of nearly a million taels and had completed about seventy-five per cent. of the metering system, and it was urged that any suspension of the system of charging for water by meter would totally prevent the campaign for the elimination of waste, and that it was only by the installation of meters and assessment of charges on a meter basis that experience would be gained. The meter system was already operating in the French Concession and in Chinese territory. The charges for water on a meter basis in high rental property were considerably lower than those based on the old fixed rate, and it was apparent that where landlords were in a position to exercise influence on their tenants to avoid wastage a considerable reduction in consumption had been effected, but in the case of certain large blocks of property the landlords had made no attempt to remedy defects in fittings and thus assist towards economy. The accounts rendered to landlords on the basis of consumption as measured by meter were very considerably—and on an average between 150 and 300 per cent.—in excess of the payments previously made under the percentage on rental basis. Certain landlords pointed out that payment of such charges was impracticable inasmuch as most of their property had been mortgaged and had to bear heavy interest charges, while rents could not be raised. The impracticability of requiring large additional payments from landlords in respect of water consumed by the tenants had been recognised by the approval given to the system of rebates which enabled the actual payments for water in all cases to be reduced to within 33-1/3 per cent. of the old fixed rate irrespective of the consumption shown by the meter, but this system, except as a temporary measure, was an unsatisfactory expedient, and it was found advisable to explore the possibility of replacing it as soon as possible by a scientific method of unbalancing rates in favour of the poor consumer which would be equitable as between the different classes of the consumers concerned and afford direct relief to the landlords and give them the benefit of any action taken by them towards economy in the consumption of water.

At the close of the year various schemes for unbalancing rates on this principle were being considered by the Council and the Company, who were both in close touch with associations of landlords and tenants. The early part of 1933 should see definite progress towards the permanent solution of the problem.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.

The Company has found difficulty in keeping pace with development outside the Settlement, especially in the western area, pending the conclusion of the negotiations which have been proceeding between the Company and the Chinese authorities as to the terms of a franchise for the supply of light and power in extra-Settlement roads areas.

The principal feature of the year in connection with the relations between the Company and the Council, however, has been in connection with an adjustment of the purchase agreement of August 8, 1929, to the mutual advantage of both parties.

Out of the purchase money of 81 million taels payable to the Council under that agreement the Company has paid all instalments of principal amounting to Tls. 56,693,910,

and interest amounting to Tls. 12,991,513.22, on due dates. On February 1, 1933, there remained to be paid only the following amounts:—

6,000,000 Shanghai Taels payable during 1933 on two months' notice by the Council.			
18,306,090 Shanghai Taels payable on December 30, 1933, unless the Company shall have specified a previous date of payment in accordance with the Purchase Agreement as to all or any part of 14,520,000 Shanghai Taels being the amount of three Municipal loans as follows:			
7% Loan of 1922	.. ..	8,000,000	Shanghai Taels
6% Loan of 1923	.. ..	4,920,000	Shanghai Taels
7% Loan of 1928	.. ..	1,600,000	Shanghai Taels
Total		14,520,000	Shanghai Taels

The balance of the purchase money was secured by a mortgage to the Council under the terms of the agreement of August 8, 1929, of all the assets of the Power Company.

In the latter part of the year the Company, being desirous of providing a means whereby it might readily and economically provide for its financial requirements including the capital necessary for the plant extensions and additions required in the normal continuing growth of the Company, proposed an issue of first mortgage debentures. In order to do this it approached the Council with a request which was in effect that the Council should release to the Company the entire assets of the Company conveyed to the Council under the deed of mortgage of August 8, 1929, and take in its stead a confirmed and irrevocable letter of credit of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation extending to December 30, 1933, for the balance remaining unpaid under the purchase agreement of the same date, and simultaneously cancel and discharge the deed of mortgage. The Council considered this alternative security satisfactory and that it was expedient in the interests of the Council and the public welfare that the confirmed and irrevocable letter of credit of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation should be substituted for the said mortgage. Accordingly a letter of credit to the said effect was given and the agreement of August 8, 1929, was by deed of February 8, 1933, modified so as to carry the substitution into effect.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY.

On April 26, 1932, the Shanghai Telephone Company informed both the Council of the International Settlement and the French Municipal Council that it had on March 26, 1932, in compliance with its agreement with the Council of August 5, 1930, completed the conversion to automatic working of the whole telephone system within the Settlement, and had therefore under clause 13 of the agreement become entitled to an amended tariff of charges based upon the recommendations of Mr. B. O. Anson in his report to the Council of November 20, 1929.

Mr. Anson in his report had suggested the following rates as being "satisfactory only as an immediate and temporary measure":—

	Present.	Proposed.
Business Telephones	Tls. 78	Tls. 105
Residential Telephones	" 52	" 65
Private Lines (per section)	" 40	" 50
Extension Telephones and Switchboards	Increase by 25%	

The Company submitted that in the reconstruction of the telephone system it had expended a capital outlay which, on account of the depreciation of the tael and the cost of getting equipment from abroad and provision for future development, exceeded by

14 per cent. the estimates given in the Anson Report. Mr. Anson had predicated his report on a capital outlay of Tls. 8,000,000 when the tael was 2s.6½d. This was equivalent to Gold \$4,936,000, whereas the amount actually spent was Gold \$5,636,229. When expressed in taels this capital outlay became Tls. 17,342,242, approximately 117 per cent. above the silver expenditure estimated by Mr. Anson.

As Mr. Anson himself pointed out in his letter published in the Municipal Gazette of October 21, 1932, the delay of three years had obviously changed the circumstances, and the investigations he made at the time showed the necessity for a tariff increase for business telephones to the extent of 34.6 per cent. "If" he said "I were now called upon to consider the position I imagine that I should suggest an arrangement which would give the Company rates equated to the present value of the proposals I made in 1929, that is to say, the deferment for a period of three years (which was presumably to be a test of the good faith of the Telephone Company) should not be converted into a penalty, but that the Company should now be accorded a tariff at some higher percentage than 55, which would give them the money they have lost in the intervening years." He also pointed out that consideration should be taken of the economic changes that had taken place in the meantime.

After very thorough examination of the Company's proposals both Councils agreed that the Company's application for an increase in the tariff rates, based on the Anson percentage proposals and extended to charges to which no specific reference was made under the Anson Report, be approved with effect from March 27, 1932.

The Company in the course of discussion had intimated the necessity for an increase of approximately 11 per cent. over the Anson rates and for the consideration in the future of the introduction of the message rate. Both Councils, however, decided that any claim to higher rates should not be considered for the present but might be made a matter of investigation in the future.

A full statement on the subject of the increase of telephone charges was published in the Municipal Gazette of June 24, 1932, and full publicity was given to the general tariff regulations governing the application of local exchange tariffs. A certain amount of opposition was displayed by different classes of the community to the increase in the tariff charges and particularly to the retrospective application of the charges to March 27.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1931 to the negotiations conducted by the Telephone Company for a temporary agreement with the City Government of Greater Shanghai and the Chinese Government Telephone Administration in respect of a telephone service beyond Settlement limits, an agreement which required the consent of both the Council and the French authorities under the provisions of the franchise. After the Sino-Japanese conflict in the Spring of 1932 negotiations were recommenced but as it appeared at the time that the negotiations between the Council and the City Government of Greater Shanghai as to a modus vivendi in the matter of the extra-Settlement roads areas were likely to reach a definite conclusion it was considered desirable for the telephone negotiations to await the issue on the question of the outside roads. As, however, the outside roads negotiations became more protracted the telephone negotiations were resumed.

The Council, while desirous of assisting the Telephone Company and of encouraging development in the outside roads areas, was averse to certain provisions in the draft agreement which required subscribers on the outside roads to pay additional charges by way of rental to the Chinese Telephone Administration and royalty to the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The draft agreement required that existing subscribers in the northern outside area whose premises or buildings abutted on and had access to a municipal road should pay an additional annual fee of \$12 for the Chinese Government Telephone Administration; future subscribers whose buildings abutted on and had access to municipal roads would also be required to pay the additional fee of \$12 per annum. Future subscribers whose premises (but not buildings) so abutted and had access would, if supplied by the Telephone Company, have to pay the Company's charges plus \$60 to the Chinese Telephone Administration. In the western area all subscribers within

the outside roads periphery and a distance of 100 yards around the periphery would be entitled to telephones at the existing rates, but all outside that area would have to pay either an additional rental of \$30 to the Chinese Telephone Administration or the current charges plus a toll for each call.

At the end of the year the Company, after discussion with the Council, undertook for a period not exceeding twelve months to assume liability for the payment of the additional rentals demanded by the Chinese Government Telephone Administration in respect of subscribers who (a) were subscribers to the Company on November 20, 1932, or had an application for service on file with the Company at that date; and (b) were paying the Council's Special Rate on November 20, 1932, and continued to pay after that date.

It was suggested that these payments representing rentals to the Chinese Government Telephone Administration should be charged to the Tariff Revision Account in 1935. A difficult question, however, was raised in connection with the royalty payable to the City Government of Greater Shanghai in respect of extra-Settlement road areas up to the end of 1933 amounting to Tls. 14,200. At the end of the year discussions were still proceeding with a view to disposing of this burden in an equitable way.

When the Telephone Company applied in April for an increase of rates on the strength of having completed the conversion to automatic working of the whole telephone system within the Settlement, only 2.5 per cent. of the Company's whole system remained without automatic equipment. The exchanges still on manual service were Lucerne and Hungjao, certain lines in the northern district outside the Settlement which were semi-automatic, and Nantao and Pootung which were outside the zone of the franchise. As was pointed out in the Annual Report of last year the Company was relieved of the obligation to complete the conversion of the manual equipment outside the limits of the Settlement by reason of the objection of the Chinese authorities.

In August, 1932, the Company informed the Council that in order to provide for further financing it desired to issue a series of debentures to be offered to the public from time to time in the future. It asked for the consent of the Council to the assignment of the Company's rights under the franchise to a trustee under a trust deed securing the debentures. The Council, whilst of opinion that no assignment should then be made to the trustee, agreed that the Company should be at liberty to make a provision in the trust deed that in the case of default the trustee—the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.—might, subject to the terms and conditions of the franchise, carry on the telephone service as therein provided. The Company issued a series of debentures secured on the physical assets of the Company without an assignment of the Company's rights under the franchise, and gave to the trustee for the debentureholders in the event of default certain authority over the finances of the Company and its internal management.

TRANSPORT SERVICES.

(a) *Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd.*—There is little to report for the year 1932 in the case of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd. At the commencement of the year the mileage operated had reached not far short of 10,000,000 miles, and the number of passengers carried had reached nearly 140,000,000 a year. The rolling stock of the Company comprised 102 tractor cars, 100 trailers and 98 trolley buses, and it became difficult to operate any further number of vehicles without reaching the saturation point and congesting the traffic at certain crucial points.

In order to harmonize its service with that of the *Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques*, whose trolley buses had an overall width of seven feet six inches, the Council agreed that the Company should be allowed to increase its overall

width to seven feet six inches—a width also allowed in respect of omnibuses and motor freight vehicles.

One important variation in route was effected during the year by the approval given by the Council to a branch line from Carter Road along Tsze Pang and Shanhaikwan Roads and rejoining Carter Road.

(b) *China General Omnibus Company, Ltd.*—In pursuance of the Council's policy to prevent the overcrowding of omnibuses the Company during the year increased its fleet by an additional 44 single deck omnibuses. Discussions had taken place with regard to the possibility of introducing six double deck omnibuses during the year, and the Company's technical adviser and the Commissioner of Public Works, who both visited London during the year, made investigations with regard to the type most suitable for local conditions. The difficulty attendant upon the introduction of this type of omnibus, however, has not yet been overcome. The Company also continued its policy of substituting Diesel engines for the petrol type of motor, and the refitting of all its vehicles with pneumatic tyres.

As on December 31, 1932, the composition of the Company's fleet was as follows:—

Make	Engine		Tyres		Turnstiles	Total
	Petrol	Diesel	Solids	Pneus.		
Guy	1	—	—	2	—	2
Dodge	12	—	—	12	—	12
Thornycroft .	11	—	—	11	—	11
Tilling Stevens	—	189	8	186	45	189
Total No. of Buses 164						

The Company carefully considered its various authorised routes during the year, and with the approval of the Council endeavoured to adapt its service to such new routes and variations of old routes as were likely to be in demand by the public, and in some instances concentration was made on the busy sections at the expense of others where the demand had fallen.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING.

(1) *Annual Inspection.*—The annual inspection of the Corps was carried out by Brigadier G. Fleming, C.B.E., D.S.O., Officer Commanding H.B.M's Military Forces in the Shanghai Area. His report thereon was published in the Municipal Gazette dated July 22.

(2) *Mobilization.*—On January 28, with four hours' notice, the Russian Detachment took over the sector of the defences allotted to the Corps in the International Defence Plan and within six hours the Corps was completely mobilized.

As predicted in my last annual report the shortage of men gave great cause for anxiety. This was particularly felt with regard to the infantry of the Corps which was at least 50% deficient in numbers.

During the first ten days of mobilization, the Corps expanded from 1,500 to 2,300, but the new recruits were without uniform, many were without boots and very many were totally deficient in training. The lack of boots and great coats compelled the withdrawal of certain units from the line whenever the weather became even slightly inclement. Despite the above-mentioned disadvantages and the consequent extra strain occasioned by them and the gravity of the situation, the behaviour of all ranks was splendid and I am extremely proud to have had the honour to command the Corps during the period of emergency.

I feel that it should be known that during the period of emergency several Officers and men of the S.V.C. who live in Hongkew—Dixwell Road areas, and who immediately answered the call to mobilize, lost everything they possessed, their houses having been looted.

(3) *Lessons of the Mobilization.*—(a) *Strength:* The situation with regard to strength mentioned in the preceding paragraph is slightly better to-day than it was on January 28 (see Appendix I) and the groups of infantry which will, I am sure, again have an equally important role as then, have a deficiency of about 27% as against the 50% previously mentioned. I estimate the shortage in infantry as being about 400 men, of which about 250 should be either British or American. The other nationals are, I think, fairly well represented. To assist in obtaining the requisite increase of strength, new units have been formed and provision has been made to enrol ex-service and other trained men as reservists of existing units, with which they will mobilize.

The Special Reserve which existed in the beginning of this year has been abolished as it was found that it was just as difficult to absorb its members into units as it was to absorb ordinary "last minute" recruits. The great lesson of the mobilization was the impracticability of relying on recruits who offer themselves after mobilization has been ordered.

(b) *Boots.*—As before stated the question of boots was a vital one. Many men only have shoes and many only very light shoes. Shoes are totally unsuitable for military duty. The problem of providing boots to Volunteers has often been considered. It is a difficult one, because it involves great expense and there is no guarantee that, if the men are issued with boots gratis, they will be available on mobilization. Moreover many men leave the Corps after a few months' service. The Council, however, has now made provision for a supply of boots to be held by me and sold to Volunteers at cost price, and it is being made a condition of future enrolment that men will supply themselves with suitable boots.

(c) *Great Coats.*—The great coats supplied are very suitable for dry, cold weather but proved useless for wet weather. To remedy this defect water proof capes are being held ready to issue on mobilization.

(d) *Supplies.*—Hitherto the system of feeding the Corps has been that an allowance in cash was made to units who have engaged their own caterers. This would have been unworkable had the Corps been engaged in operations. A system has now been devised whereby units are supplied under arrangements made by Corps Headquarters, so that in the event of their being actively engaged, they can be mobile, and not dependent upon the temporarily engaged employees of contractors.

(e) *Transport.*—During the mobilization the transport arrangements were made by the P.W.D. and were most satisfactory. In view however of the above mentioned centralization of catering arrangements it has been found necessary to organize a transport unit so that the essential service of supply shall not be jeopardized by drivers not under military discipline. The organization is still closely allied with the P.W.D. and the Officers of the Unit are mostly P.W.D. officials and the system is that of the P.W.D.

(f) *Engineer Services.*—We were caught in a period of re-organization of the Engineer services. The old Engineer Company had dwindled in numbers and was in a state of suspended animation. It had been recognised that the Public Works Dept., with at its disposal the vast resources of the Council, had always played a major and most efficient share in the military engineering of previous periods of emergency, and so a sort of dual service had sprung up. However, notwithstanding the fact that there was a dual organization in existence, the P.W.D. gave splendid service, which it would be impossible to praise too highly. Miles of barbed wire entanglements were erected in wonderful time. There was never any question of impossibility.

The Field Company is now almost entirely composed of members of the P.W.D. and its officers are all senior officials in that service, and the result is most satisfactory.

I must here pay a tribute to the Officers of the old Engineer Company and to its few N.C.O.'s who had been retained, and to the new men who were enrolled. They one and all worked night and day and for the first week had practically no sleep. Two of the Officers broke down in health as a consequence.

(4) *General Organization.*—The S.V.C. differs from the regular formations of the various Powers in the Settlement to the greatest extent in the fact that the organization is essentially a peace organization (which goes back to the days when volunteering was a sort of hobby, when numbers were comparatively small, and when equipment was not so complicated as it is to-day).

S.V.C. Headquarters deals with 23 units and about 1,500 men come individually to its office for their many wants.

The Staff is much too small even for normal peace time requirements, and stores are neither accounted for nor are records kept as they should be. When the Corps is mobilized it is absolutely vital that such a bottle neck should not exist. These defects were foreseen to a certain extent last year but the 1932 mobilization has shown where the worst weaknesses are and arrangements are now being made to cope with them with as little expense to the Council as possible.

Officers are now definitely appointed to their emergency roles and we are beginning to think in terms of groups of units.

It is however necessary to adapt the store and office accommodation to the new requirements and a scheme of construction is now under consideration, which it is hoped will eliminate much of the confusion which existed during the mobilization of 1932.

(5) *Training.* (See Appendices II and III). The reaction after the mobilization has had a slight effect on training, but this is now lessening and parades are being well attended and a commencement is again being made in tactical work. Last year I discontinued the custom of reporting individually on units, and for the same reasons as then I refrain from commenting on their work separately. I consider that almost without exception the units of the Corps are in a healthy condition and here pay a tribute to all my Unit Commanders and Officers who give of so much of their valuable time for the good of the Corps. To them and to the N.C.O.'s and men a very great debt is owed.

I would like to mention the devotion of Major F. A. R. Leitao and Captain A. Fanthorpe who so effectively supervise the weapon training of the Corps. Their work is of the highest order.

(6) *Russian Regiment*.—During the year the two regular Companies have been reinforced by a third, and the Volunteer Company under Captain Saveloff has been incorporated so that the whole forms a Regiment. Their good bearing on parade and the excellence of their work continues to be the subject of very favourable general comment with which I concur. A number of younger men are joining the ranks and time is gradually eliminating the ex-service element which was originally so prominent.

(7) *Staff*.—During the year, the Corps Adjutant, Capt. J. W. Hinchcliffe, The Northamptonshire Regt., was replaced by Capt. P. H. Catt, Scots Guards.

I have drawn attention in a previous paragraph to the great increase in the work of the Staff.

Without exception the Staff works in the most loyal manner possible and every member, Chinese as well as Foreign, gives of his very best.

(8) *Liaison*.—As in past years, the Corps has been helped in every possible way by the British and American Units stationed in the Settlement. Bands, Instructors and Specialists have always been placed at my disposal whenever I have asked for them. Unfortunately, the duties in connection with mobilization prevented detailed inspection of individual units during the year, but Brigadier G. Fleming, C.B.E., D.S.O., has kept in close touch with the Corps and I am indebted to him for much valuable help and advice.

N. W. B. B. THOMS,
Colonel,
Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

APPENDIX I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING STRENGTH OF UNITS
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Unit	Strength on 31.12.30		Strength on 31.12.31		Strength on 31.12.32				Total 31.12.32	
	Active		Active		Active		Reserve			
	Off- cers.	Other Ranks.	Off- cers.	Other Ranks.	Off- cers.	Other Ranks.	Off- cers.	Other Ranks.	Off- cers.	Other Ranks.
Headquarters	10	8	12	10	15	10	13		28	10
Shanghai Light Horse	4	97	4	106	7	63		8	7	71
American Troop	3	50	5	84	5	66		3	5	69
Shanghai Field Battery	4	31	4	41	4	48			4	48
Shanghai Light Battery	3	60	3	58	5	63			5	63
Shanghai Field Company	3	37	—	—	7	30			7	30
Armoured Car Company	6	126	7	124	9	116		4	9	120
"A" Company	3	72	4	53	4	73		7	4	80
"B" Company	2	53	3	91	2	74			2	74
American Company	4	102	4	110	4	93		9	4	102
Portuguese Company	4	117	4	106	5	85		15	5	100
Japanese Company	6	127	5	105	5	98			5	80
Chinese Company	5	140	5	134	7	133		12	7	145
Shanghai Scottish Company	4	79	3	83	4	79		15	4	94
"H" Company	2	39	2	32	4	101			4	101
Philippine Company					5	98			5	98
American M. G. Company					2	25			2	25
American Reservists Company					2	—		43	2	43
Transport Company					3	30			3	30
Intercommunication Company					2	24			2	24
†Interpreter Company					3	—			3	—†
Air Defence Company					2	52			2	52
Russian Regiment:										
Headquarters	2	7	4	7	4	9			4	9
No. 1 Co. (Regular)	3	117	3	117	3	108			3	108
No. 2 Co. (")	3	117	3	116	2	90			2	90
No. 3 Co. (Volunteer)	3	107	3	70	3	94		31	3	125
No. 4 Co. (Regular)					3	89			3	89
Quartermaster Corporals						3				3
Transport Drivers						12				12
Public School Cadet Company					1	48			1	48
Medical Officers	13		13		16				16	
Chaplains	6		4		6				6	
Reserve of Officers	27		32				34		34	
Special Reserve	2	248	2	281						
	123	1784	129	1729	144	1796	47	147	191	1943

† In course of formation.

* Not included in 1930 and 1931 as the Cadets were not then considered as available on mobilization. They however furnished a very efficient platoon for duty during the mobilization of 1932.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL RETURN OF EFFICIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1932.

Unit	E	2/E	N/E	Recruits	% 1st Class	Order of Merit
Light Horse	101	2	—	1	97.28	4th
American Troop	76	2	1	—	96.2	5th
Shanghai Field Battery	43	1	—	—	97.72	3rd
Shanghai Light Battery	54	5	—	7	91.52	9th
Armoured Car Company	135	1	—	2	99.26	2nd
"A" Company	70	4	—	1	90.54	12th
"B" Company	109	5	4	1	92.37	8th
American Company	77	7	1	2	90.58	11th
Portuguese Company	117	—	—	5	100%	1st
Japanese Company	86	—	—	—	100%	1st
Chinese Company	141	—	—	3	100%	1st
Shanghai Scottish Company	83	2	4	—	93.25	7th
"H" Company	48	—	2	1	96.00	6th
Philippine Company	71	—	—	7	100%	1st
American M.G. Company	27	3	2	1	84.87	14th
American Reservists Company	42	4	—	2	91.3	10th
Russian Company	106	13	7	3	84.42	13th

APPENDIX III.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1932.

It is usual to give this return as an appendix in the Annual Report but owing to the fact that the Corps was mobilised from January 28, and that the Range was occupied by the Japanese Naval Landing Party until the end of March, the Annual Musketry Course could not be completed.

FIRE BRIGADE.

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

FIRE BRIGADE AND AMBULANCE SERVICE (EMERGENCY & HOSPITAL BRANCHES).

Part I—FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.

I have to report that the number of fire calls received was 900. This is an increase of 241 calls on 1931 and constitutes a record for the Department, being 210 above the previous record of 690 calls received in 1929. The percentage of loss for the year was 2.46, an increase of 1.34% on last year.

Comparisons in the percentage of loss in former years:—

1908	40%	1923	1.36%
1914	14%	1924	2.54%
1915	10%	1925	.86%
1916	9%	1926	1.02%
1917	8.8%	1927	2.24%
1918	5%	1928	.99%
1919	3.3%	1929	.94%
1920	2.9%	1930	1.48%
1921	18.5%	1931	1.12%
1922	1.3%	1932	2.46%

Loss of Life and Injuries.—The following deaths and injuries at fires and special calls were recorded during the year:—

Civilians:

- 19 persons lost their lives at fires, an increase of 1 on 1931.
- 5 " " " " " special calls, an increase of 3 on 1931.
- 65 " were injured at fires, an increase of 5 on 1931.
- 51 " " " " " special calls, an increase of 7 on 1931.

Officers and Firemen:

- 103 Officers and firemen were injured at fires, an increase of 52 on 1931.
- 2 " were injured at special calls, an increase of 1 on 1931.

In every case of mortality, life was extinct on the arrival of the Department, and in no instance could any blame be attributed to the Brigade.

Nationality.—The nationality of tenants of premises to which the Brigade was called follows:—

Chinese 623, British 82, Japanese 32, American 31, International 20, Russian 11, German 6, Indian 4, Netherlands 3, French 3, Portuguese 3, Egyptian 1, Jewish 1, Norwegian 1, Polish 1, Spanish 1, Swedish 1.

Fires Outside Settlement Limits.—During the year the Brigade responded to 104 calls outside the Settlement, 64 of which were completely or partially extinguished by the Brigade.

Hose Used.—

	3½"	2¾"	2½"	1½"	1" 1st Aid	Total
Within Settlement Limits	51,446'	101,736'	63,050'	97,565'	900'	314,697'
In Special Rated Area	8,275'	15,405'	12,375'	14,625'	350'	51,030'
Outside the Settlement	41,270'	21,705'	19,345'	12,675'	700'	95,695'
Total	100,991'	138,846'	94,770'	124,865'	1,950'	461,422'

The hose used equalled 87 miles, 687 yards and 1 foot, an increase of 37 miles, 1,269 yards and 2 feet on last year.

Pumps in Use and Other Methods of Extinction.—During the year, pumps were used at 269 fires (as shown hereunder), an increase of 82 on 1931:—

Pumps.—

Number of fires at which 8 pumps were used	1
" " " " " 6 " " "	1
" " " " " 5 " " "	1
" " " " " 4 " " "	3
" " " " " 3 " " "	11
" " " " " 2 " " "	77
" " " " " 1 pump was used	162
" " " " " 2 fire floats were used	4
" " " " " 1 fire float was used	2
" " " " " 2 fire floats and 5 pumps were used	1
" " " " " 3 fire floats and 1 pump were used	1
" " " " " 1 fire float and 3 pumps were used	1
" " " " " 1 fire float and 2 pumps were used	1
" " " " " 1 fire float and 1 pump were used	3

Other Methods.—The remainder were dealt with as follows:—

Hydrants only	43
Private installations only	31
Buckets, extinguishers, handpumps, etc.	183
Extinguished before arrival	191
False alarms or calls not traced	114
Outside fires—no assistance rendered	40
Special calls	28
No action taken on account of intensive shelling	1
	<hr/> 900

Stations responded to fire calls as hereunder:—

Hongkew 303, Sinza 187, Central 175, Yangtzepoo 153, Bubbling Well 120, West Soochow Road 50, Jessfield Sub-Station 16, Foochow Road Sub-Station and Salvage Section 109.

Foochow Road Sub-Station responds when "A", "B" and "C" Sections of a Division turn out, except in the outlying districts when it responds on being called for. Jessfield Sub-Station responds to calls in its vicinity.

Departmental machines responded to fire calls as hereunder:—

No. 1 Machine	137	No. 21 Machine	128	No. 42 Machine	13
" 2 "	75	" 22 "	206	" 43 "	12
" 3 "	183	" 23 "	7	" 45 "	251
" 4 "	92	" 26 "	1	Hose Trailer No. 1	7
" 5 "	95	" 27 "	86	" " " 2	27
" 6 "	24	" 28 "	5	" " " 3	11
" 7 "	42	" 30 "	2	" " " 4	7
" 10 "	94	" 31 "	33	" " " 5	25
" 11 "	15	" 32 "	124	Trailer Pump No. 1	9
" 12 "	4	" 33 "	81	" " " 2	13
" 14 "	16	" 34 "	84	" " " 3	4
" 15 "	32	" 35 "	57	" " " 4	1
" 16 "	103	" 37 "	17	Customs Fire Float	12
" 17 "	124	" 38 "	1	"Mih-Ho-Loong" Fire Float	6
" 18 "	35	" 39 "	9	"Fire Dragon" Fire Float	22
" 19 "	43	" 40 "	1		
" 20 "	130	" 41 "	21		

The foregoing figures do not include departmental cars and lorries.

There were 43 days on which no calls were received						—
"	"	81	"	"	1 call was	81
"	"	98	"	"	2 calls were	186
"	"	61	"	"	3 "	183
"	"	44	"	"	4 "	176
"	"	23	"	"	5 "	115
"	"	9	"	"	6 "	54
"	"	3	"	"	7 "	21
"	"	4	"	"	8 "	32
"	was	1 day	"	"	9 "	9
"	"	1	"	"	10 "	10
"	were	3 days	"	"	11 "	33
<hr/> 366 days <hr/>						<hr/> 900 <hr/>

During the year, hydrants were brought into use for the extinction of fires on 438 occasions, thus:—

294 hydrants were used once	294
58 " " twice	116
8 " " three times	24
1 hydrant was used four times	4

The following is an account of the more noteworthy fires attended by the Brigade during the year:—

January 30, 16.18 hrs., Jukong and North Szechuen Roads.—The local Division of the Chapei Fire Brigade had been compelled to abandon their station and machines during the night of the 28th and early on the 29th on account of the seriousness of the political situation, with the result that no attempt could be made to check the fire at the outset, and, consequently, it spread rapidly until it had razed a very large area of buildings of brick or re-inforced concrete construction ranging from two to four storeys in height, including the Odeon and Cantonese Theatres. By the afternoon of the 30th, the conflagration had assumed huge proportions and reached a point not more than 200 yards from the Settlement boundary, while the danger was intensified by a strong northerly wind blowing directly towards the Settlement.

Permission was then given by the Japanese Naval Authorities for the Department to check the fire one block distant from the Settlement, namely, along the line of Jukong Road. Consequently, at 16.18 hours on that day Hongkew Division turned out with two pumps, getting to work along North Szechuen Road, and when the fires in that vicinity had been subdued steps were taken to deal with the property along Jukong Road between the railway line and North Szechuen Road (roughly a distance of 450 yards); this was in "No Man's Land" between the Chinese and Japanese front lines. In this section the fire was found to be raging on both sides of the road, with the result that the danger to the Settlement became more imminent, and an additional large pump was ordered out from Central Station.

After about twelve hours' work the fire was successfully checked, its nearest approach to the Settlement boundary being approximately 180 yards. There is little doubt that, had more houses on the south side of Jukong Road become involved, the fire would have spread rapidly through the blocks of property to the north of Range Road and the greatest difficulty would have been experienced in preventing it from affecting the northern section of Hongkew District.

There were no casualties amongst members of the Department, in spite of the fact that whilst the fire was being extinguished there was considerable sniping and bombing in the area in which the detachment was at work.

February 21, 19.09 hrs., Magnolia Terrace, off North Szechuen Road.—Two Foreign Officers, three Chinese firemen and a British member of the Volunteer Reserve of the Department were injured by shell fragments while extinguishing this outbreak.

The first call was received by the Brigade from a Japanese messenger at 19.09 hours, and Hongkew Division responded. It was found that a block of houses of foreign construction situated in Magnolia Terrace was alight and lines of hose were being laid when very heavy shelling in the immediate vicinity commenced, a number of shells landing in the terrace and on North Szechuen Road in close proximity to the fire machines. The crews took cover for some time but, as the shelling continued unabated, orders were given for the detachment to return to the Station.

At 20.02 a member of the Japanese Naval Patrol called at Hongkew Station and reported that the shelling near Magnolia Terrace had ceased and that the fire was increasing rapidly. The Division again responded and on arrival immediately got to work on the fire; very soon after the first lines of hose had been laid, however, a number of shells dropped in the terrace and on North Szechuen Road, six members of the detachment—three Foreign and three Chinese—being injured by fragments. Orders were then given for the machines and personnel to withdraw and return to the Station.

Four of the injured were removed to Hongkew Fire Station on the machines, while an Officer and a fireman were taken care of by the Japanese Naval Authorities, who dressed their wounds and conveyed them to Hongkew Station. They were all later taken to Hospital in Brigade Emergency Ambulances.

March 4, Chapei—north of North Honan Road.—On the morning of March 4—two days after the removal from the immediate environs of Shanghai of the actual hostilities between the opposing factions in the Sino-Japanese conflict—the Brigade watchtowers reported a fire of considerable magnitude in Chapei directly north of North Honan Road and that afternoon a representative of Messrs. Ilbert & Co. obtained a permit for this Department to protect their property in the area threatened by the rapid spread of the fire. As a result, the Brigade turned out and a line of hose was laid along Paoshan Road into Chapei from a large capacity pump working from a hydrant at the junction of Boundary and Range Roads, an additional pump being used to relay the water from the corner of Hungshing and Paoshan Roads to the affected blocks of property in the vicinity of Chung Wha Shing Road. The distance from the first pump to the fire was no less than 1,300 yards, and a considerable section of this line had to be laid through barbed-wire entanglements, across trenches and shell holes and over the ruins of damaged premises. The work proved exceptionally arduous, but, in spite of the difficulties encountered, the detachments, after several hours, succeeded in checking the outbreak and saving considerable property, including Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s premises and sections of the Commercial Press site.

July 12, 00.14 hrs., North Soochow and North Fokien Roads.—The call was first received by telephone, followed a minute later by a watchtower report, but it was evidently a very late one, for the glare was sighted by Hongkew Division long before they reached the fire and when they arrived they found the north-west corner of North Soochow and North Fokien Roads a mass of flame, with the fronts of the shops on the opposite corner of the roads intersection also alight. The first sections laid on from the north side, while the second pump from Hongkew, assisted by the salvage section from Foochow Road, got to work from the south.

The outbreak had gained a strong hold and, fanned by a stiff breeze, was seriously threatening a very congested block of old-type property, including a godown in the immediate rear of the burning shops, with the result that a call for assistance was sent to Central Division. Tackled from all sides, the fire was successfully checked after about an hour and 20 minutes' work, and the machines returned to their stations. Eight premises, including three double shops, were affected, one being totally destroyed and three very severely damaged.

One fireman sustained slight injuries during the operations.

September 30, 14.47 hrs., 510 Nanking Road, Silversmith's Shop.—This proved to be a very serious and threatening fire, requiring the services of six pumps, two other machines and more than 80 officers and men before it was finally brought under control.

Central Division turned out to what was obviously a late call—received simultaneously by telephone and from the watch-tower on Sassoon House—and found a large three-storeyed building near the junction of Nanking and Chekiang Roads well alight on all floors. A call for assistance was immediately turned in and pumps from Sinza and Hongkew, as well as a large capacity pump from Central, responded.

The interior of the building was constructed entirely of wood and, as is so often the custom in older Chinese buildings, light wells—a large one in the centre and three smaller on the sides and front—ran through the premises from ground floor to roof, and, while it is not definitely known where or how the fire started, it is obvious that the exceptionally rapid spread of the outbreak must be attributed to the inflammable construction of the interior and to the fact that these light-wells acted as flues for the flames.

Lines of hose were laid from pumps on all sides, while water towers were got to work from a turntable and other escapes to protect neighbouring property and to direct powerful streams into the heart of the fire, but for some considerable time it threatened to spread throughout the congested block of highly inflammable property in which the affected premises were situated. After a strenuous fight, however, the combined Divisions succeeded in mastering the situation and, with the exception of slight damage to the roof timbers of a building on the opposite side of a narrow alleyway on the west side, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. The south-west and south-east corners of the silversmith's building were sub-let and used as a provision merchant's and fruiterer's respectively and these were involved, the former to a somewhat serious extent. The stock in the silversmith's suffered very severely, the interior of the building being almost entirely gutted.

October 29, 23.16 hrs., Avenue Edward VII and Bund.—Central Division turned out in response to a telephone call to the junction of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Although there was a strong smell of smoke and fire in the vicinity, some short time elapsed before the outbreak was actually located, and it was then found to be in the upper section of a five-storeyed brick godown in rear of the Shanghai Club, owned by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., from the upper windows and doors of which volumes of smoke were issuing.

The windows throughout the building were shuttered and the metal-protected doors securely padlocked and, when entry was forced on the second and third floors, it was found that the fire had gained a firm hold amongst a quantity of tea, rubber, etc., in the north-west corner of the second floor, from which point it had apparently spread to the floor above, as the flooring and ceiling between the second and third floors had already burnt through and collapsed. Lines of hose were laid and a call for assistance was promptly turned in, to which men and machines from Hongkew and large capacity pumps from Central and Sinza responded. The fire in the western extremity of the second floor was quickly checked, but the intensity of the heat and smoke on the third and fourth floors made work at close quarters with the fire impossible and officers and men were repeatedly driven back to the staircase landings in their efforts to work nozzles into the interior of the building. The flames, aided by the inflammable nature of the cargo and the interior construction of the godown, which was entirely of wood, spread rapidly, while the Brigade was handicapped by the fact that, while many of the windows were obstructed by cargo, there was only one doorway on each floor, and the third and fourth floors were soon completely involved. In a few places burning cargo fell, through openings which had been burnt in the flooring between second and first floors, amongst the contents of the first floor, but this was promptly extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The collapse of the galvanised iron roof of the godown, soon after the fourth floor became involved, considerably assisted the Brigade, in that the opening thus formed

acted as a vent and greatly reduced the intensity of the heat and smoke against which the men were battling on the floors below. A turntable and escape had been pitched in the surrounding alleyways, and, from these, nozzles were directed into the upper section of the burning building, whilst a deluge set, providing a large and powerful stream, was operated from the roof of an adjacent godown.

The Robert Dollar Building, which was separated from the actual fire by an alleyway approximately only 13 feet wide, was very seriously threatened and consequently a continuous curtain of water was played down the entire south side of the building from the roof. The windows of the building, in spite of this, were cracked with the heat and it was undoubtedly due to the early use of revolving nozzles, and the fact that the wind was blowing from the north, that the upper floors of the Dollar premises were not also seriously affected. As a protection for the godowns on the south and west sides of the outbreak, which were also menaced while the blaze was at its height, cooling jets were used continuously.

After a strenuous fight of about four hours' duration, the combined Divisions succeeded in bringing the fire under control and confining it to the godown in which it originated, but the two top floors were almost completely gutted, while, in addition to the damage by fire, there was considerable unavoidable water damage on the first floor and, to a lesser degree, on the ground floor.

November 11, 00.15 hrs., Nos. 1 and 3 Minghong Road.—Sections of Hongkew Division turned out and, on arrival, found dense volumes of smoke issuing from the ground, first and second floors of a four-storeyed godown of brick construction at No. 1 Minghong Road and a call for assistance was immediately sent in, to which machines from the Central and Yangtszepoo Divisions, turntable escapes and the two fire floats responded. The windows throughout the building were shuttered and the doors heavily bolted and padlocked, but entry was forced, and it was found that the ground, first and second floors were alight. After much difficulty on account of smoke, lines of hose were laid up the exterior staircase on the south side—the only means of entrance to the various floors—but the flames were aided by the interior construction of the premises, which was entirely of wood, and by the fact that stacks of cargo prevented the water reaching the seat of the fire, and very soon the third floor became involved.

The flat metal-lined roof, coupled with the fact that the shuttered windows permitted no outlet for the flames, caused the fire to "mushroom" and spread through the supposed fire wall between godowns Nos. 1 and 3 with the result that the second and third floors of No. 3 soon became also seriously involved; incidentally, after the fire, it was found that roof and floor-joists ran right through the wall.

On all sides the Divisions were severely handicapped by the terrific heat, which was so great that, even with the aid of gas masks to counteract the effects of the smoke, officers and men were repeatedly forced to retreat to the staircase landings. All available turntables were brought into use as water-towers, from which strong jets were directed in an effort to reach the heart of the fire, whilst nozzles were placed in position to protect godowns and a number of dwellings on the west side, which were separated from the burning building by about three feet only and were consequently seriously threatened. Although the roof held for a considerable time, a portion eventually collapsed and, as the opening thus formed acted as a vent for the heat and smoke, this greatly assisted the men working on the floors below, in that they were then able to work their lines and nozzles into the interior of the affected floors and tackle the outbreak at close range.

The combined Divisions succeeded in checking the outbreak, but it was only after more than three hours' very strenuous work that it was considered to be properly under control. The godown at No. 1 Minghong Road suffered severe damage on first, second and third floors, whilst that at No. 3 was badly damaged on second and third floors. When the fire was at its height it was feared that the turntable escapes at the disposal

of the Brigade would be insufficient and consequently a call for assistance was sent to the French Fire Brigade, to which they promptly responded and rendered very valuable assistance.

The Brigade attended the under-mentioned eight fires on ships in the Whangpoo River:—

April 8	m.v. "Sorvard"	A very small outbreak in the engine room—extinguished by crew.
May 16	s.s. "Zuiderkerk"	Described herein.
May 22	s.s. "Bombay Maru"	Described herein.
June 20	s.s. "Serooskerk"	Described herein.
July 5	s.s. "Tjibadak"	Spirits of wine alight in the bilges—extinguished by crew.
September 4	s.s. "Hsin Ning Shao"	Described herein.
September 7	s.s. "Sui Yang"	Described herein.
November 10	s.s. "An Shing"	A small quantity of kerosene alight on deck—extinguished by crew. One Chinese member of the crew was slightly burned on the hand and forearm.

May 16, 23.28 hrs., s.s. "Zuiderkerk."—Exceptionally smart work on the part of sections of Hongkew Division prevented a serious outbreak on the s.s. "Zuiderkerk" of the Java-China-Japan Steamship Line, lying at the China Merchants Lower Wharf. The fire was found to be amongst general cargo in No. 5 hold, with the flames rapidly gaining headway and the increasing smoke rendering descent into the hold extremely difficult. A pump was got to work from the river and, with the aid of gas masks, two 1½" lines were quickly taken down into the hold. By thus tackling the outbreak at close range, it was soon extinguished and the damage was confined to the section of the cargo in which the fire originated.

May 22, s.s. "Bombay Maru" (4,352 tons); South Manchurian Railway Wharf.—A call was received to a Japanese Army Transport moored alongside the South Manchurian Railway Wharf at 07.03 hours. Three machines responded from Yangtszepoo Station and when they arrived flames were seen to be issuing from No. 4 hold to a height of 20 to 25 feet, the fire having gained a strong hold on a large cargo of gasoline, kerosene and oil stored in the No. 4 hold 'tween-decks. Lines were laid from the fire installation on the wharf and strong jets directed on the fire, the pressure in the mains being boosted by pumps through the pumping connections on Yangtszepoo and Chingwantao Roads.

360 howitzer shells of approximately 9.2 inches diameter, the explosion of any one of which would have been sufficient to sink the vessel, were stored in No. 3 hold, whilst there were large stocks of ammunition on the wharf in close proximity to the ship, and, with the fire increasing rapidly, there were grave possibilities of a serious explosion, with the result that it was decided to cut the ship adrift and remove it to the lower reaches of the river. Soon after the transport left the wharf, the Brigade Fire Float "Mih-Ho-Loong" and the Customs Float "Huning" arrived and were immediately made fast to the side of the ship, whereupon lines were laid to the deck and powerful jets got to work on the fire and on the poop-deck, which had become involved through the flames spreading from the 'tween-decks by way of the ventilators.

The danger of the ammunition in No. 3 hold becoming affected was imminent, particularly in view of the fact that the bulk-head between holds Nos. 3 and 4 rapidly became red-hot, with the result that it was necessary for cooling jets to be played continuously both in the lower hold and 'tween-decks.

With the fire thus successfully held and confined to No. 4 hold and the poop-deck, the transport was towed to a point about six miles down the river where it was beached under the direction of the Harbour Authorities. Additional lines were then laid from the two floats.

The extinction of the fire proved a difficult and exacting task on account of the large quantity of highly-inflammable cargo, the old construction of the ship being an additional handicap, and officers and men operated the fire floats continuously for nearly 5½ days before the outbreak was finally extinguished and all danger of its re-igniting had passed.

Detachments of the Japanese Army and Navy, and the ship's crew, rendered valuable assistance throughout. Valuable assistance was rendered by the Harbour Master and his staff and by the captains of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.'s tugs "Saucy" and "St. Sampson."

June 20, s.s. "*Serooskerk*" (8,420 tons). *Holt's Wharf*.—The Brigade was called by the River Police at 08.05 hours to the Holland-East Asia Line steamer "*Serooskerk*" lying alongside Holt's Wharf, Pootung, and sections from Central and Hongkew Stations turned out to man the Brigade and Customs Fire Floats respectively, whilst a detachment from Yangtszepoo Station crossed the river in sampans. On arrival, officers and men descended No. 4 hold wearing oxygen gas masks and smoke helmets and found a quantity of sodium peroxide alight in the 'tween deck on the port side. The use of water was impossible on account of the danger of its causing an explosion on coming in contact with the sodium peroxide and, as quickly as possible, sacks of sand were procured from the wharf in order that an attempt might be made to smother the flames. Before this could be done, however, the fire had gained such a strong hold on the cargo that the heat and fumes made it impossible for the men to get within working distance. Lines of hose were laid from the fire floats and the fire installation on the wharf to cover the adjoining holds and bunkers and the boat-deck, and to cool down the deck and ventilators.

Very soon after the arrival of the first detachments, a serious explosion occurred and the flames shot into the air from No. 4 hold to a height of more than thirty feet. This was followed by frequent minor explosions and the spread of the fire was so rapid that it was feared that the entire ship would become involved, more particularly on account of the fact that there was considerable deck-cargo near the affected hold in the form of large drums of acetone and a few cases of ether, although efforts had been made in the early stages of the fire to remove a quantity of this highly-dangerous cargo. As the fire spread, additional lines were laid from the fire floats to the wharf in order to protect the godowns, etc., on the wharf as the sides of the ship had become very hot and were threatening the wharf timbers, whilst jets were worked through the coal bunkers towards the bulk-head of No. 4 hold with the aid of smoke helmets.

In the major explosion a section of the bulk-head and decking between No. 4 hold and the coal bunkers collapsed. This resulted in a considerable quantity of coal being precipitated on to the burning cargo in No. 4 hold, which had the effect of partially smothering the flames, thereby reducing the intensity of the fire to such an extent as to make it possible for nozzles to be worked at close range in the lower hold. There was no bulk-head between holds Nos. 4 and 5 and the cargo in the latter, which was comprised mainly of artificial silk, became involved; with difficulty, however, nozzles were worked into the lower sections of this hold and, as a result, the fire was checked before the damage therein had become extensive.

In view of the danger of the cargo in No. 6 hold, which was of a general nature comprising baled paper, a quantity of zinc dust, etc., being involved through the bulk-head becoming very hot, a quantity of the cargo was removed from the hold and landed on the wharf, whilst cooling jets were worked on to the bulk-head from the lower section of No. 5 hold; through these measures, No. 6 hold was unaffected. After a very stiff fight lasting some hours, the fire was brought under control and confined to No. 4 and 5 holds and sections of the coal bunkers.

This fire was undoubtedly one of the most serious and difficult that the Brigade has had in recent years and it is very gratifying that, under the circumstances, the

detachments succeeded in confining the damage to such a comparatively small section of the ship.

Officers and men from the River Police and representatives from the Harbour Master's Office rendered valuable assistance.

Two officers and two firemen sustained more or less slight injuries during the fire.

September 3, s.s. "Hsin Ning Shao" (2,151 tons), Ningpo-Shaoshing Wharf.—The fire was first discovered in the after-hold amongst a cargo of loosely-packed bales of native cotton at about 21.45 hours, shortly after the ship had left Ningpo for Shanghai, and the ship's officers took prompt measures to prevent it from spreading by battening down the hatches and forcing steam into the affected hold. So effectively was this done, that the passengers were unaware of the outbreak of the fire and when the boat arrived at Shanghai and tied up alongside the Ningpo-Shaoshing Wharf on the Chinese Nantao Bund shortly after 06.00 hours on the following morning the flames had made very little progress. The River Police, on receiving notification of the outbreak, called the Settlement Brigade and detachments from Central Station turned out on the fire float "Fire Dragon." As soon as the steamer had been made fast the passengers were disembarked and cargo in close proximity to the affected hold unloaded, while lines of hose were laid to the deck from the fire float and also from two pumps from the Chinese City Brigade stationed on the wharf. With the water turned on and necessary nozzles in position, the hatch covers were removed and a number of bales of cotton were found to be alight between the twin-propeller shaft tunnelling. The smoke and gas generated by the burning cotton were so dense and pungent that one officer and five firemen, including two from the Chinese City Brigade, were overcome in their efforts to reach the seat of the fire, and gas masks had to be resorted to. The fire was quickly brought under control, the actual damage by fire and water being confined to approximately twenty bales of cotton.

The rescue van, which had been called out when the members of the Brigade became gassed, was returning to the Station when it became involved in a serious collision with a tramcar on Rue du Consulat. The van was overturned and eight men received injuries, three being sufficiently serious to warrant their detention in hospital.

September 7, s.s. "Suiyang" (1,594 tons), Watung Wharf, Pootung.—This ship was about to tie up at the Kwang Wah Petroleum Co. Wharf, Woosung, for the purpose of loading kerosene prior to its departure for Tsingtao when an outbreak of fire was discovered in No. 3 hold. The steamer was immediately turned back towards Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Watung Wharf, Pootung, and a wireless message informing the local agents of the fire was despatched. The Brigade was notified at 16.35 hours and detachments from Hongkew Station manned the Customs fire float, while sections from Central turned out on the Brigade float "Fire Dragon." Meanwhile the ship's officers had taken steps to check the spread of the fire by using two streams from the ship's pumps, turning on steam in the hold and battening down the hatches. As soon as the steamer tied up at the Watung Wharf, the fire floats went alongside and lines of hose were laid to the deck, the hatch covers being then removed. The fire had gained a very strong hold on cases of tea, resin and bales of paper in the lower section of No. 3 hold, the intense heat and smoke which was given off making it impossible for the firemen to remove the uppermost cargo in order to reach the burning material below with their nozzles. Streams were played into the hold and, with the aid of gas masks, men descended in an effort to tackle the outbreak at close range and direct streams on to the actual seat of the fire. In spite of repeated attempts, however, they were unsuccessful in this on account of the excessive heat, with the result that it was decided to flood the lower section of the hold. After about four hours' work, the fire was extinguished, the damage being confined to the cargo in the section of No. 3 hold wherein the outbreak originated.

Special Calls.—A total of 28 special calls was received by the Department, and the causes of these are classified as:—

Collapsed buildings	8
Premises struck by shell or bomb	5
Leakage of ammonia from refrigerator	1
" " carbon dioxide from refrigerator	1
" " formaldehyde in ship's hold	1
Explosion of boiler in dye-works	1
" in drying-plant in soap works	1
" of vulcanising plant	1
" " bomb	1
Gas explosion	1
Breaking of electric tram cable	1
Falling of signboard	1
Overturning of motor car	1
Miscellaneous	4
Total	28

The following fatalities and injuries were recorded in connection with these calls:—

Civilians killed	5
Civilians injured	51
Officers injured	2

The more noteworthy special calls were:—

February 11, 11.14 hrs.—Sections of Sinza Division turned out to the Wing On Cotton Mill, Markham Road, which had been struck by two high-explosive aerial bombs (only one of which, however, exploded) causing the death of one male and four females and injury to sixteen female employees.

Although the building was very badly damaged, there was no outbreak of fire; the Division, however, rendered all possible assistance in the care of the injured prior to their removal to hospital in Brigade Ambulances and other vehicles and demolished dangerous sections of masonry resulting from the explosion.

September 4, 21.54 hours.—A serious boiler explosion in a dye factory at No. 116 Kuling Road resulted in injury to three male Chinese and damage to the factory, four adjoining dwellings and a house some distance away. The force of the explosion was so great that the boiler and metal chimney-stack were blown through the roof of the premises, the boiler landing in a house more than 400 feet from the factory and the chimney-stack coming to rest on overhead electric wires approximately 50 feet from the scene of the explosion.

The boiler did considerable damage to the house in which it dropped, but fortunately none of the occupants was injured. The injured were conveyed to hospital in a Brigade Ambulance, which had been turned out immediately on arrival of the Division.

FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.

1932 AND 1931 STATISTICS COMPARED.

Classification	1931				1932				Comparison 1932-1931	
	Inside Settle- ment	Special Rated Area	Outside Limits	Total	Inside Settle- ment	Special Rated Area	Outside Limits	Total	In- crease	De- crease
Calls: Total Number	576	55	28	659	690	106	104	900	241	—
Genuine Fires	475	49	28	552	543	84	101	728	176	—
False Alarms (Good Intent)	62	3	—	65	88	11	3	102	37	—
" (Malicious)	11	—	—	11	11	1	—	12	1	—
" Chimney Fires	12	1	—	13	23	7	—	30	17	—
Special Calls	16	2	—	18	25	5	—	28	10	—
Total	576	55	28	659	690	106	104	900	241	—
Received by Telephone	342	27	12	381	405	45	18	468	87	—
" " Watchtowers	58	12	13	83	91	28	55	174	91	—
" " Police	115	6	3	124	123	12	18	153	29	—
" " Staff and Messengers	30	10	—	40	64	20	13	97	57	—
" " French Brigade	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
" " Private Alarms	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
" " Fire Alarm System*	22	—	—	22	7	—	—	7	—	15
Total	576	55	28	659	690	106	104	900	241	—
Loss of Life										
at Fires	15	3	—	18	17	2	—	19	1	—
at Special Calls	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	5	3	—
Total	17	3	—	20	22	2	—	24	4	—
Injuries (Civilians)										
at Fires	56	3	1	60	52	10	3	65	5	—
at Special Calls	44	—	—	44	45	6	—	51	7	—
Total	100	3	1	104	97	16	3	116	12	—
Injuries (Officers and Firemen)										
at Fires	45	4	2	51	71	16	—	103	52	—
at Special Calls	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—
Total	46	4	2	52	73	16	—	105	53	—
Risk (Value in Taels)										
Foreign	52,632,578	875,130	—	53,507,708	44,979,492	2,346,769	—	47,226,252	—	6,281,456
Chinese	20,757,880	453,890	—	21,251,180	86,751,808	2,856,890	—	39,608,898	18,357,698	—
Total	73,420,958	1,328,920	—	74,768,888	81,781,400	5,103,690	—	86,835,000	12,076,202	—
Damage (Value in Taels)										
Foreign	197,295	13,342	—	210,637	1,203,992	110,812	—	1,314,304	1,103,667	—
Chinese	616,769	13,219	—	628,978	720,441	98,411	—	818,852	189,874	—
Total	813,064	26,561	—	839,616	1,924,433	208,723	—	2,133,156	1,293,541	—
Total Percentage of Loss										
Foreign	1.11	2	—	1.12	2.35	4.09	—	2.46	1.34	—
Chinese	.37	1.53	—	.39	2.68	4.91	—	2.78	2.39	—
	2.96	2.91	—	2.96	1.96	3.45	—	2.07	—	.89
Buildings Destroyed (Foreign and Chinese)	10	1	—	11	7	20	—	27	16	—
Buildings Damaged (Foreign and Chinese)	138	7	—	145	226	54	—	280	135	—
Mileage	2,950	417	269	3,636	3,368	680	848	4,896	1,260	—
Ladders and Escapes Used (Feet)	10,360	966	48	11,374	12,905	1,697	1,133	15,735	4,361	—
Water used: (Imp. Gallons) ‡	1,788,470	167,125	22,550	1,978,146	9,613,965	497,510	3,612,560	13,723,135	11,743,990	—
Time at Fires	Hrs. Mins 1,648.16	Hrs. Mins 97.16	Hrs. Mins 193.38	Hrs. Mins 1,839.10	Hrs. Mins 1,983.24	Hrs. Mins 164.19	Hrs. Mins 1,023.15	Hrs. Mins 3,170.68	Hrs. Mins 1,381.48	—

* The experimental system of fire alarms was discontinued in May, 1932.

‡ In 1931 Shanghai Waterworks Co. water only was shown, whereas in 1932 water used from the river, creeks, etc., was also included.

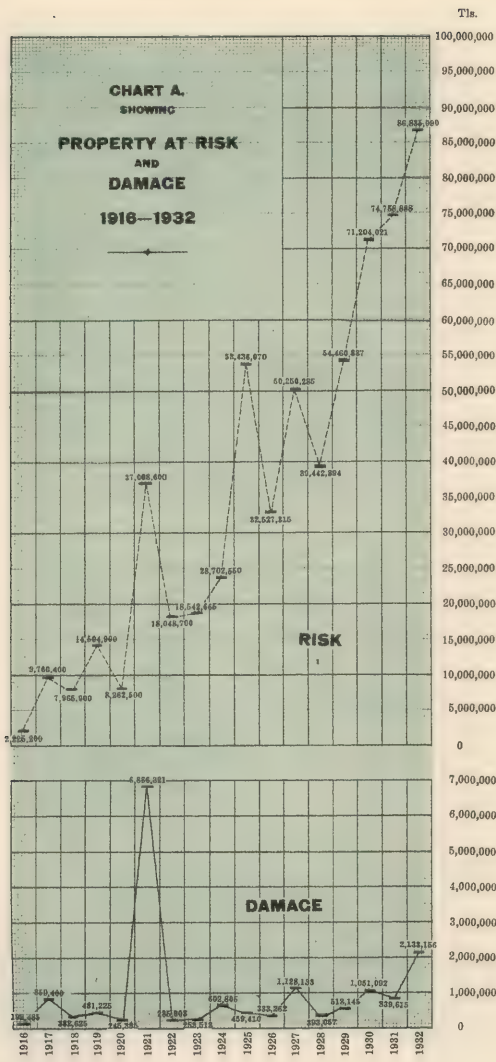
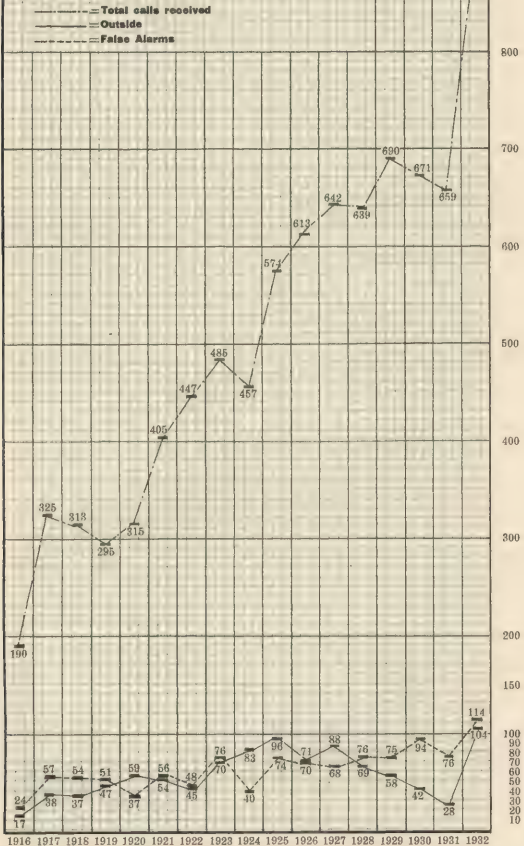


CHART B.
SHOWING
TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED
FIRES OUTSIDE SETTLEMENT LIMITS
AND
FALSE ALARMS OR CALLS NOT TRACED.
1916-1932



Part II—AMBULANCE SERVICE.**EMERGENCY AND HOSPITAL BRANCHES.**

Emergency Branch.—The total number of emergency ambulance calls received was 1,555, an increase of 685 on 1931. The highest total for any month was recorded in July, when 198 calls were received.

This branch of the ambulance service has, throughout this, its second year under the control of the Brigade, operated with increased efficiency. It was put to an unusually severe test in the early part of the year as a result of the local political disorders, which were responsible for a large number of calls, and these were dealt with under exceptionally trying conditions in that practically every case was in the "danger zones" in areas occupied by the opposing factions. In this connection, it might be of interest to note that no less than 136 patients were conveyed to hospitals suffering from injuries which were directly or indirectly the result of the Sino-Japanese conflict. These cases are separately classified in the Table showing Causes of Accidents in another section of this Report.

The number of calls received is increasing very rapidly, the total recorded in 1932 being a 78.73% increase on the previous year. Two additional ambulances, the bodies of which were entirely built and assembled in the Brigade workshops, were placed in commission during the year, making a total of six—one at each District Station—in addition to the Rescue Van. One other machine, with which it is intended to replace the old Ford ambulance taken over from the Police Department in 1931, is nearing completion and when this change has been made all the ambulances in service will be of the new and up-to-date type designed and constructed departmentally.

I feel that it will be agreed that the following figures and the details contained in Tables elsewhere in this Report indicate that this branch of the Department is amply justifying its existence, as it will be realised that, by prompt despatch to hospital in a suitable form of conveyance and the proper care and handling of patients, the suffering of those who have the misfortune to meet with accidents or to be stricken with sudden illness is being greatly alleviated.

	1931.	1932.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calls received	870	1,555	685	—
Persons conveyed to hospital	923	1,673	750	—
Persons removed before arrival of ambulance	63	72	9	—
Persons dead before arrival of ambulance	5	8	3	—
Persons certified dead on admission to hospital	77	54	—	23
Services not required, false alarms and calls not traced	34	46	12	—

There were 16 days on which no call was received	—
" " 31 " " " 1 " " "	81
" " 51 " " " 2 calls were " "	102
" " 63 " " " 3 " " "	189
" " 58 " " " 4 " " "	232
" " 50 " " " 5 " " "	250
" " 35 " " " 6 " " "	210
" " 19 " " " 7 " " "	133
" " 20 " " " 8 " " "	160

There were	9 days on which	9 calls were received	81
" "	4 " "	10 " "	40
" "	4 " "	11 " "	44
" was	1 day "	12 " "	12
" were	3 days "	13 " "	39
" was	1 day "	15 " "	15
" "	1 " "	17 " "	17
<hr/> 366 days			<hr/> 1,555

On 150 occasions 2 ambulances were in use at different calls at the same time

" 18 "	3 "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" 4 "	4 "	" "	" "	" "	" "

While there is undoubtedly evidence of the fact that the general public is becoming more alive to the knowledge that ambulances are operated day and night by the Brigade to give free service in all cases of *bona-fide* accidents, in the street, factory or home, and is at the same time realising the urgent necessity of calling for an emergency ambulance in all cases of injury in street or other accidents, the following is again included in the hope that it will result in improvement in this direction.

WHAT TO DO IN ALL CASES OF ACCIDENT.

Call a Fire Brigade emergency ambulance at once (the telephone numbers are shown on the front page of the English and Chinese editions of the Telephone Directory).

If you have been trained in first-aid work, do what you can for the patient in the way of treatment.

If the patient is in any danger, or in the middle of the road, move him as carefully and gently as possible; a patient should not be moved, however, unless it is necessary.

WHAT NOT TO DO.

Do not hesitate to call an emergency ambulance, remembering that no charge is made for this service for any accident, whether in the street, factory, home or elsewhere.

Do not stop a motor car or ricksha or accept the offer of a kindly disposed motorist to convey the injured to hospital, but wait for the arrival of the ambulance as irreparable damage or complications are often the result of patients being roughly or improperly handled or carried in unsuitable conveyances.

Hospital Branch.—On January 1, the Hospital ambulance service for the removal of ordinary and infectious cases, comprising a fleet of five ambulances, which was previously operated by the Public Health Department, was taken over by the Brigade.

The declaration of the State of Emergency and the unusual conditions prevailing locally within a month of the transfer of the control of this service proved a serious handicap in its organisation. With the co-operation of the Public Health Department and the various hospital authorities, however, the organisation was completed, with the service running smoothly and efficiently, immediately after the restoration of normal conditions in the Settlement. In the early stages of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the ambulances were used in connection with the evacuation of various hospitals in the Northern District and, although the keeping of exact records was difficult, the figures available show that, in addition to nursing staff, servants and stores, 373 patients were conveyed between the hospitals proper and temporary locations.

The following figures are recorded in this branch of the Ambulance Service:—

Month	Number of Calls			Number of Patients	Number of Ambulances Used
	Ordinary	Infectious	Total		
January	191	106	297	463	306
February	196	78	274	347	297
March	207	98	305	475	334
April	198	99	297	323	298
May	203	83	286	311	286
June	180	103	283	309	285
July	194	103	297	348	299
August	140	64	204	254	204
September	134	47	181	248	184
October	117	56	173	197	173
November	119	53	172	195	172
December	130	66	196	218	196
Total	2,009	956	2,965	3,688	3,034

Part III—PERSONNEL, STATIONS, HOSE AND HYDRANTS.

Personnel.—On December 31 the staff of the Department was:—

Foreign:—

<i>Executive and Fires:</i>	<i>Authorized.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Deficit.</i>
Chief Officer	1	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Officer	1	1	—	—
Third Officer	1	1	—	—
Fourth Officer	1	1	—	—
District Officers	2	2	—	—
Station Officers	6	5	—	1
Assistant Station Officers	11	12	1	—
Sub-Officers	30	24	—	6
<i>Workshops:</i>				
Engineer Officer	1	1	—	—
Workshops Officer	1	1	—	—
Assistant Workshops Officer	1	1	—	—
<i>Inspections:</i>				
Engineer Assistant	1	1	—	—
Inspection Officer	1	1	—	—
Assistant Inspection Officers	2	2	—	—
<i>Clerical and Stores:</i>				
Accountant Officer	1	1	—	—
Clerical Assistant	1	1	—	—
Stores Officer	1	1	—	—
	68	57	1	7

Volunteer Reserve.—The Volunteer Reserve is being re-organised, with a maximum membership of 50.

<i>Watch-tower Staff:</i>	<i>Authorized.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Deficit.</i>
Supervisors	2			
Watchtower-men				
Foreign 17 }	23	26	25	—
Chinese 6 }				1
<i>Chinese Staff:</i>				
*Office and Store Staff	24	24	—	—
Cadets	15	5	—	10
Motormen and Float Staff	70	71	1	—
Firemen	460	456	—	4
Artificers	67	67	—	—
Watchroom Operators	35	37	2	—
Chinese Tuition	1	1	—	—
Emergency Amb. Motormen	6	6	—	—
Hospital Amb. Motormen	5	5	—	—
Hospital Amb. Attendants	7	9	2	—
	690	681	5	14

* This figure includes three foreigners paid under Chinese Staff.

During the year there were the following changes in staff:—

Foreign.—

Promotions:

Assistant Workshops Officer to Workshops Officer	1
Sub-Officers to Assistant Station Officers	2
Sub-Officer to Assistant Workshops Officer	1
Sub-Officers appointed on probation	8
Confirmation of appointment of Sub-Officers	5
Resignations	4
Services terminated	2
Invalided	1
Transferred from Police Department	1
Re-transferred to Police Department	1

Watchtower.—

Appointed (Chinese)	6
Services terminated	1

Chinese.—

The Chief Chinese Clerk was promoted to Clerical Assistant.

Two Cadets were confirmed in the rank on their satisfactorily passing a proficiency examination.

<i>Resigned.</i>	<i>Dismissed.</i>	<i>Absconded.</i>	<i>Invalided.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
27	34	23	3	2	5

Carson Chow (Stenographer and Typist) and Carpenter No. 479 (Zung Foo Loong) have been missing since January 28 and 30 respectively and it is presumed that they were victims of the local hostilities, both being residents of the affected areas. Although exhaustive enquiries as to their fate have been made, they have proved unsuccessful.

It is with deep regret that I have to report that five members of the Chinese Staff died during the year, viz:—

Deptl. No. 446	Zung Kung Zay	on March 28.
" " 355	Sung Zei Kung	" May 9.
" " 373	Yang Tse Fah	" June 28.
" " 523	Wong Yong Way	" August 27.
" " 244	Wong Ah Chu	" December 23.

Long Leave.—11 members of the Department, including 1 watchtower supervisor and 5 watchtowermen, were granted long leave.

Stations.—*West Soochow Road.*—This station was occupied and put into operation in January with a nucleus crew and machines. It is hoped, however, that during the forthcoming year funds will be available to permit its being fully commissioned.

The Fire Protection Installations in Central, Hongkew, Sinza, Yangtsepoo and Bubbling Well Stations were considerably improved.

In addition to general maintenance and repairs, the following work was carried out:—

Yangtsepoo Station.—A coal store was converted for use as a food store for the Chinese Staff. The wooden flooring in the servants' rooms, storerooms and serveries on the first and second floors of the Foreign quarters and a section of the Chinese quarters on the ground floor was replaced with concrete and/or composition. Concrete benches were installed for the washing of clothing in the bathrooms of the Chinese quarters on first and second floors.

West Soochow Road Station.—Two electric motors, pumps and a suction tank were installed in the basement and a gravity tank on the sixth floor level of the watchtower for the purpose of boosting the domestic water supply on the upper floors of the building.

The Chinese quarters messrooms, kitchens and vegetable-room and the Foreign quarters kitchens and pantries were screened against flies.

Hose.—The amount of hose in the Department—graded and classified—is shown in the following Tables:—

Classification.	Diameter in Inches						Total
	3½"	2½"	2¼"	1½"	1"	¾"	
	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
"A"	26,486	24,078	5,508	17,500	1,868	1,515	76,950
"B"	5,300	7,095	6,975	2,025	—	—	21,395
"C"	2,405	4,350	9,800	1,050	—	—	17,405
"D"	300	3,910	13,800	450	—	—	18,260
Total Feet	34,491	39,433	35,683	21,025	1,868	1,515	134,010
1931	31,921	39,433	39,903	21,275	1,863	1,515	135,910
Increase	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	2,570
Decrease	—	—	4,220	250	—	—	4,470
Total Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,900

Classification.	Diameter in Inches						Total
	3½"	2½"	2¼"	1½"	1"	¾"	
	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
Cotton Double Jacket	—	775	2,850	2,400	—	—	6,025
Rubber Lined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramie Single Jacket	3,000	2,500	—	6,375	—	—	11,875
Rubber Lined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax Single Jacket	875	6,700	4,228	12,250	—	1,515	25,568
Rubber Lined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax Single Jacket	30,616	29,458	28,605	—	—	—	88,679
Unlined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical Rubber	—	—	—	—	1,863	—	1,863
First Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Feet	34,491	39,433	35,683	21,025	1,863	1,515	134,010

3½" hose is still being used extensively and its advantages over hose of smaller diameters for larger fires is even more apparent. Apart from the increased efficiency resulting from the greater supply of water, there is an enormous saving in time and labour, as well as wear and tear, in that fewer lines of hose are required. In this connection, the 3½" hose proved of inestimable value at the exceptionally large number of serious fires which the Brigade attended in Chapei and other districts beyond the Settlement boundary, the majority of which necessitated the laying of long lines of hose.

Hydrants.—A total of 150 S.F.B. Mark II treble-outlet standpost hydrants were installed during the year, and 94 of the single-outlet type were removed. There has been ample demonstration of the great advantage gained from the use of the treble-outlet standpost hydrants (with their two-2¾" and one-5" water-way outlets, the latter for use with pump suction) over the other types, and to date no less than 828 are installed. These hydrants effect a great saving in man-power and hose, as extra feeds for pumps

are eliminated on account of the volume of water available, this at the same time making it possible for fires to be subdued in much shorter time than would otherwise be the case.

The following table shows the total number of hydrants in the Settlement and Special Rated Area:—

District	Single Outlet No. 1 Type				Double Outlet No. 2 Type	Treble Outlet Type					Dis- trict Total	Total Settle- ment- and S.R.A..
	A	B	C	Total		3-4	A.P.S.	Mark 1	Mark 2	Total		
Within Settlement.												
Central	14	53	31	98	—	40	1	2	173	216	314	
Northern	19	135	18	172	—	18	33	3	50	104	276	
Eastern-Section A	9	61	11	81	6	165	63	3	191	422	509	
" " B	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	111	161	161	
Western	8	160	1	169	8	187	6	—	227	420	597	
Total												1,857
Special Rated Area.												
North of Northern	—	22	—	22	3	26	—	—	8	34	59	
West of Western	—	18	—	18	9	107	13	—	68	188	215	274
Totals	50	449	61	560	26	593	116	8	828	1,545	2,131	2,131

Part IV—INSPECTIONS AND FIRE PREVENTION.

The political disorders early in the year considerably interrupted the building programme in the Settlement, but, in spite of this, there was increased activity in the construction of buildings of the heights exceeding 75 feet, the foundations of some of the highest buildings in the Far East being laid. In order to keep abreast of developments and progress in this direction, our specifications governing fire installations in new buildings have been revised.

Pumping connections continue to be of inestimable value, and they have been used with advantage at many fires.

The number of pumping connections in the International Settlement and special-rated area is 932, viz:—

<i>Within Settlement:—</i>			
Central District		283	
Northern	"	94	
Eastern	" Section "A"	268	
"	" " "B"	87	
Western	"	231	913
<hr/>			
<i>Special Rated Area:—</i>			
North of Northern		4	
West of Western		15	19
<hr/>			
			932
<hr/>			

Interleaved will be found a diagrammatic sectional elevation of a building of 21 storeys based on similar lines to one now being erected in the Western District. This shows a typical Fire Protection System as installed in all Shanghai buildings exceeding 75 feet in height, which have been erected since 1918. With a fire installation of this type, four sources of water supply are available, namely:—

- (i) By gravity from the roof tank.
- (ii) Pressure from the stationary fire pump in the building.
- (iii) By Waterworks supply.
- (iv) Pressure from Fire Brigade supply (through pumping connection on the outside of the building.)

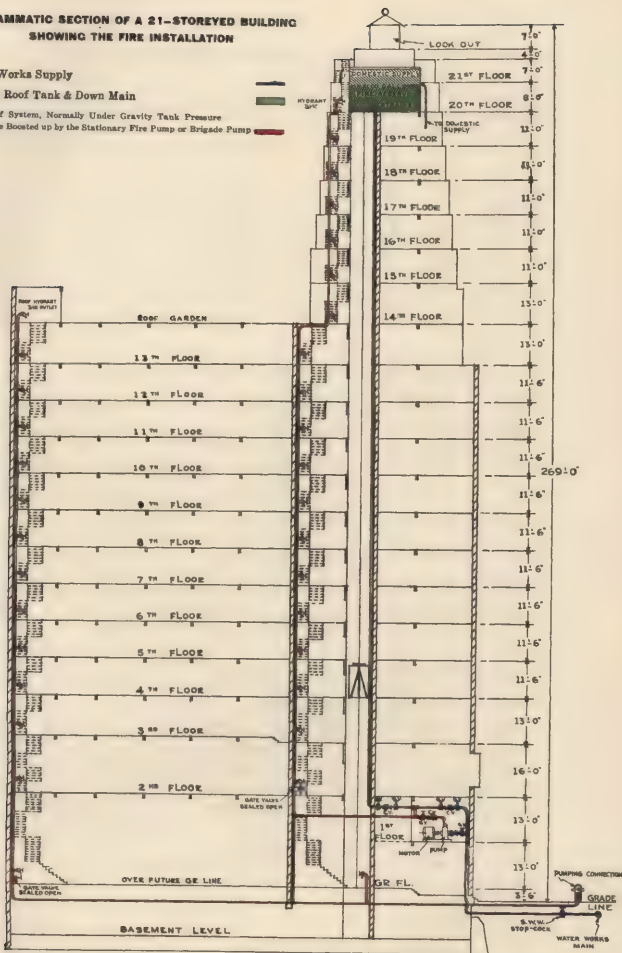
Hydrants—2½"—are installed at each floor level on the outside of the risk on all staircase main landings. A 2½"-to-1½" adaptor, an adequate length of 1½" hose (sufficient to cover the risk) and a 1½" stop-cock nozzle with a ¼" tip are provided in a hose box by the side of each hydrant, for use as a first-aid appliance, as the 1½" hose is easily handled by persons with little or no experience and there is less likelihood of excessive water damage. Should a fire in a building thus equipped assume large proportions, the Brigade, on arrival, can disconnect the adaptor and use their 2½" hose and hand-control nozzles with suitable tips.

Each hose box throughout the building is provided with a tumbler-switch for the purpose of starting the stationary fire pump and thereby increasing the pressure.

Hydrants with 3½" outlets are installed in the pent-houses at roof level (without hose and nozzles, as they are intended for use by the Fire Brigade only) and roof monitors, deluge sets and water curtains are carried on the larger departmental machines for use in connection therewith. This affords a modern building full protection against the danger of fire spreading from older and more inflammable ones in its vicinity.

The stationary fire pumps installed in buildings can be started from the hose box by the side of each hydrant, and the circuits are so arranged that it is impossible

Portion of System, Normally Under Gravity Tank Pressure
But can be Boosted up by the Stationary Fire Pump or Brigade Pump



SPRINKLERS. In addition to the installation of Fire Hydrants, the building is fitted throughout with Sprinklers. This Sprinkler Installation is connected to the Fire Installation, in order that water may be supplied to the Sprinkler-heads under pressure, either by the Fire Pump in the building or by a Brigade Pump by way of the Pumping Connection.

DOMESTIC & FIRE WATER SUPPLY. The roof-tank supply for domestic services and for the gravity Fire Reserve is contained in one tank of say 10,000 Imperial gallons capacity. In this tank, the pipe through which the domestic water is drawn off is fixed at such a height as to render it impossible for the quantity of water for fire purposes to fall below 5,000 gallons. This arrangement and the combining of the domestic and fire supplies ensure that the required 5,000 gallons reserve for fires is always maintained.

NOTE. 2½" Hydrants are used throughout the building with the exception of roof hydrants which are 3½". A hose box is fitted beside each interior hydrant and contains ONE 75' length of 1½" Hose, ONE 1½" Stopcock nozzle and ONE 2½"-1½" Adaptor.

for the engineer in the pump room to stop the pump unless he first goes to the hydrant in question and throws the switch out, after which the STOP switch in the pump room must be used; by this method it is impossible for any person using the hydrant suddenly to find himself deprived of the fire pump supply.

In taller buildings over 150 feet high, the electric motor driving the pump is fitted with four or more speeds. The lowest speed is arranged to give 120 lbs. per square inch at the rated capacity of the pump. Should a fire be on one of the upper floors, this pressure can be increased to 180 lbs. per square inch by a series of hand-controlled regulators situated in the pump room. When the pump first comes into operation, however, the 120 lbs. is immediately available, this being considered sufficient for first-aid purposes until a higher pressure is required. One of the main reasons for installing variable speed motors is to reduce the pressure on the ground and lower floors so as to make it not too difficult for members of the Fire Brigade to operate the larger sized hose at these levels.

It will be noted that the roof gravity tank for fire services forms the lower portion of the domestic supply tank, and 5,000 Imperial gallons is usually the reserve for fires. This method of using the one tank for the dual purpose ensures that the fire gravity tank is always full, with the possibility of there being available a few thousand gallons extra from the domestic supply. The domestic tank is kept filled, usually through a 2" or 3" delivery, by a domestic pump situated in the lower part of the building. When an entirely separate tank is used for fire purposes it is always a difficult matter to ensure its being kept full, even with the use of float-switches, whereas a shortage of domestic water is always given prompt attention.

The Waterworks supply in Shanghai varies between 30 and 40 lbs per square inch, which is naturally insufficient for buildings of excessive height, but it will be noted that between the suction supply main and the pump delivery there is a bye-pass, consisting of a check-valve between two gate-valves, which, in the event of the roof gravity tank being drained dry or closed down for repairs, makes it possible for the Shanghai Waterworks water to enter the installation and reach a height equivalent to its pressure. The gate-valves are sealed by the Brigade in the "open" position, but they may be closed whenever necessary for repairs.

Pumping connections in the taller buildings have 3½" inlets, enabling the Fire Brigade pumps to couple up to the street hydrants and pump direct into the private fire system through two lines of 3½" hose. This method is used only in case of failure of the stationary fire pump in the building, or at an exceptionally large fire. The advantage of being able to couple to a private system can be fully appreciated, as, without it, a tremendous amount of time would be lost in laying hose up the outside of the building or via the staircases to the floor (or floors) affected; furthermore, by being able to pump into the private system, the loss of pressure by friction is considerably reduced. A pumping connection consists of inlet pipes, hose connections and reflux valves, and is entirely automatic in action.

Prosecutions.—There were 9 prosecutions for the unauthorized storage of hazardous goods, and in all cases convictions were obtained.

Part V—MISCELLANEOUS.

Traffic and Accidents.—The congestion of traffic, particularly in the more central districts, continues to cause concern in connection with our efforts to reach the scenes of fires in the shortest possible time, but, considering the conditions existing, there is remarkably little cause for complaint and cases of deliberate obstruction of our machines are exceedingly rare. The police render every assistance and, generally speaking, consideration and courtesy are shown by the drivers of other vehicles.

Departmental machines and cars were involved in a considerable number of accidents. An account of the only four of a serious nature follows:—

At approximately 14.17 hours on April 1, No. 3 Cadillac from Central Station, while proceeding to a fire along Hankow Road, struck and severely injured a Chinese male pedestrian. In spite of the ringing of the carillon bell, the man walked into the roadway directly in front of the machine. He appeared to become bewildered on realising his danger and, being unable to jump clear, was struck by the bumper of the Cadillac. He was conveyed to hospital in a Brigade ambulance, but died from his injuries, which included a fractured skull, 24 days later.

On September 4 at approximately 09.15 hours the rescue van was involved in a very serious accident while returning to Central Station from a fire on the s.s. "Hsin Ning Shao" on the Nantao Bund. The machine was about to cross the intersection of Rue de la Porte Nord and Rue du Consulat in the French Concession when a tramcar suddenly crossed its path. The driver swerved, but was unable to avoid the tramcar and the two vehicles collided. The rescue van, after the impact, bounded some distance across Rue du Consulat, where it struck an electric light standard and overturned. The crew of seven firemen and the motorman were all injured, three being sufficiently serious to warrant their detention in hospital. The rescue van body was almost totally wrecked, but the chassis and engine suffered no serious damage.

On the following day at about 07.15 hours, No. 4 Cadillac and No. 20 Fiat—Sinza Station—collided while proceeding to a fire via different routes, when the two machines—one travelling north along Carter Road and the other west along Avenue Road—met at the intersection of these two roads. Both carillon bells being rung continuously, neither of the drivers was aware of the approach of the other machine, with the result that when they reached the road-junction simultaneously, the two vehicles collided. The force of the impact was so great that the Officer and entire crew of the Cadillac were thrown from the machine. Four men from the Cadillac and one from the Fiat were conveyed to hospital in Brigade ambulances; fortunately, however, their injuries were so slight that they were discharged after receiving treatment. Both machines were severely damaged.

At approximately 09.05 hours on November 7, a Chinese boy, aged 6 years, was fatally injured by the Wireless and Searchlight Tender No. 44. The machine was proceeding along Boone Road, near North Honan Road, when a small boy—chased by others in play—dashed into the road directly in its path. It was impossible for the driver to avoid striking him, and he was severely injured, with concussion and a fractured skull. He died a few hours after admission to hospital. At the inquest, the driver of the tender was exonerated from blame.

Workshops.—Despite the fact that the conditions prevailing during the first few months of the year retarded the programme planned for the construction and alteration of machines, the bodies of two emergency ambulances and two lorries were entirely built and assembled, the body and pump arrangement of a Leyland modified and the engines and hulls of the two fire floats completely overhauled by the Brigade Workshops Staff. In addition, 472 hydrant outlets were converted to 5-inch. A detailed account of the more important work carried out in the various sections of the workshops is appended.

Salvage Section.—This section of the Department attended 109 fires during the year and, by devoting its entire attention and special appliances to covering-up and other salvage measures, was responsible for an enormous reduction in the damage to property and contents.

Sickness.—Considering the fact that the year was an exceptionally exacting one, the health of the staff was remarkably good, the percentage of sickness being somewhat below the average.

Uniform.—The strictest economy has again been exercised. A new type of waterproof fire-fighting overall has been introduced, and is proving an asset. As will be seen from the appended details, considerable saving has been effected by the great amount of repair work done by the firemen-tailors and bootmakers.

Water Supply.—It is again very pleasing to report that the water supply during the year has been eminently satisfactory, as also have been the relations between the Waterworks Co. and the Brigade, and my appreciation and thanks for their co-operation and many courtesies are here recorded.

Fire Alarms.—The experimental Fire Alarm boxes were withdrawn from service in May. From an efficiency point of view, there appeared to be little difference between the various types.

Neon Lights.—In spite of the very large number of Neon lights in use throughout the Settlement, there were only five fires in which they were directly involved, and it would appear that they constitute no particular fire risk.

Arson.—It is pleasing to note that arson is by no means prevalent, for there were very few outbreaks of which the origin was suspicious.

Drills.—With the exception of the two very hot months of July and August, drills have been held at all stations daily. In addition to the regular training of the rescue squad, a number of Officers were given a complete course of instruction in the use of oxygen breathing and reviving apparatus.

General.—1932 undoubtedly proved the most trying and exacting year in the history of the Department. During the Sino-Japanese conflict, the outbreak of which resulted in the declaration of a State of Emergency on January 28, the Settlement was constantly exposed to a most serious menace from fire, for, in addition to its being threatened by the enormous outbreaks raging in the territory adjoining it, there existed the ever present danger of fires being caused by stray shells or aerial bombs, with the result that the morale of the personnel and the efficiency of the Brigade were put to a severe test, throughout which, I am proud to state, the entire staff—foreign and Chinese—acted in a conscientious, fearless and praiseworthy manner.

It is very gratifying to report that during the entire period Hongkew Fire Station was maintained, despite the fact that it adjoined the District Headquarters of one of the belligerents and was situated a distance of only 400 to 800 yards from the respective front lines of the opposing factions. In this connection, it may be of interest to note that more than one hundred shells of various calibres fell in the neighbourhood of the Station—one even striking the building and considerably damaging the workshops section—while 14 windows in the building were smashed by stray bullets. It was fortunately also possible to maintain a skeleton service in the workshops, with the result that repairs to machines were expeditiously carried out. Detachments from Hongkew Station attended numerous fires in the special rated area to the east and west of North Szechuen Road and Dixwell Road and, in view of the fact that many of these outbreaks were within a very short distance of the actual scene of hostilities and the district was continuously under shell and rifle fire, it is fortunate that the only casualties were those at the fire in Magnolia Terrace on February 21, when two foreign Officers, three Chinese firemen and a foreign member of the Volunteer Reserve were injured by shell fragments.

On the night of March 2, when the withdrawal of the opposing factions from Chapei took place, no less than 41 separate and distinct fires were reported to be burning simultaneously in that area by the Brigade Watchtowers. This removal from the immediate environs of Shanghai of the actual scene of hostilities, however, considerably reduced the fire menace to which the Settlement had been exposed and consequently relieved the Department from the strain under which it had been working.

A few days later, the authorities in charge officially accepted the offer of this Department to provide a skeleton service for the fire protection of Chapei, Paoshan and Kiangwan pending the functioning in those areas of the local Fire Brigades and Waterworks. There was no water in the Waterworks mains in the greater portion of these districts, with the result that a fire float was moored in Soochow creek near Tatung Road in order to pump water from the creek to the western section of Chapei (where motor pumps were used for the relaying of water in the case of exceptionally long distances); the more easterly sections were covered by pumps working from hydrants in the Settlement and on extra-Settlement roads, while, in many cases, water in shell holes was utilised with good effect. This skeleton service extinguished numerous fires in the areas mentioned and continued to function satisfactorily until conditions therein became more or less normal early in May.

Jessfield Sub-Station was struck by a small shell in February, and the roof slightly damaged.

Throughout this eventful period, there was the grave possibility of any number of fires starting more or less simultaneously and, in order to cope with such a contingency, emergency measures were put into effect whereby single pumps, manned by one or two Officers, a few Volunteer Firemen and a skeleton Chinese crew, would turn out and work independently as separate units. It was felt that, with this arrangement and a small number of machines in reserve for very extensive outbreaks, the Department would be capable of checking any number of fires up to about thirty simultaneously. Fortunately, however, in spite of the very large number of shells and bombs that fell in the Settlement and adjoining districts, there was no exceptional number of concurrent outbreaks.

During the general exodus of residents from Chapei and the northern district, the Department assisted in the evacuation of a very large number of families of all nationalities. In one particular instance, detachments of the Brigade, during the course of a fire in an alleyway off North Szechuen Road extension, found, in an adjoining house, a helpless elderly Chinese man, who had been paralysed for some years. He was being cared for by two women, who explained that they had been unable to procure a conveyance to convey the invalid to a place of safety when the general evacuation of the district took place. With the permission of the Japanese Naval Authorities, the family were brought to safety within the Settlement in a Brigade ambulance.

In the course of the extinction of fires in the deserted areas, the Brigade released and otherwise attended to more than a hundred stray dogs, other animals and ownerless birds, many of which were found in a very emaciated condition.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the loyalty and devotion to duty of the entire staff—foreign and Chinese—throughout this period and would make special mention of the very valuable assistance rendered by the members of the Volunteer Reserve, whose loyalty and untiring efforts were of such vital service to the community. In addition to their work at fires they rendered most valuable assistance in connection with the numerous emergency ambulance calls to the danger zones. I would also thank the eleven Chinese members of the Third Division of the Chapei Fire Brigade, who, on being forced to evacuate their own station, offered their services voluntarily to this Department and rendered valuable assistance, more particularly in connection with fires in Chapei.

I wish to record my appreciation and that of all members of the Brigade for the daily visits of Brother Faust, Director of St. Francis Xavier's School, to Hongkew Station during the hostilities, often at great personal risk from shells and stray bullets. His interest in their welfare and cheery messages of encouragement did much to lighten the tension under which the Foreign and Chinese staff at that station were serving.

The visit of Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., the then Chairman of the Council, to the Department and Hongkew Station during the height of the crisis was very much appreciated by all ranks.

I wish to thank the Medical Superintendents and staff of all the Hospitals—foreign and Chinese—and the Commissioner of Public Health and his staff for their assistance and co-operation, upon which the efficiency of the ambulance service has so largely depended.

I wish also to place on record the thanks of the Department to the Harbour Master and his staff, the Commandant and members of the French Concession Fire Brigade, the Municipal Police for the excellent fire lines maintained during the year, the Public Works and other Municipal Departments for their assistance, co-operation and courtesy.

J. GORDON DYSON,
Chief Officer.

FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.**NUMBER OF CALLS TO FIRES OR SUPPOSED FIRES SINCE 1916.**

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Jan.	17	31	50	18	58	34	55	59	44	70	61	61	79	50	68	62	83
Feb.	20	26	31	12	29	41	32	59	45	51	54	49	61	80	70	57	93
Mar.	18	31	29	16	17	42	36	27	44	40	52	47	63	69	49	65	85
Apr.	22	43	26	31	27	27	59	34	35	53	71	55	54	74	57	57	84
May	12	40	29	32	21	32	29	37	34	53	62	87	65	53	51	48	46
June	13	26	18	27	25	19	35	36	30	33	48	39	59	53	46	61	47
July	11	13	22	8	14	25	10	26	39	25	42	37	38	44	47	21	68
Aug.	3	16	23	26	21	20	22	32	22	37	44	38	28	31	49	55	57
Sept.	13	14	25	24	16	23	17	46	23	27	29	34	34	73	47	27	53
Oct.	15	20	33	45	21	43	32	58	38	49	47	50	68	52	53	79	106
Nov.	23	30	11	21	42	53	57	24	48	53	44	55	44	57	77	57	79
Dec.	23	35	17	35	29	46	63	47	55	83	50	90	46	54	57	70	99
Total	190	325	314	295	315	405	447	485	457	574	604	642	639	690	671	659	900

FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.**NUMBER OF CALLS PER DIEM PER MENSEM.**

Month	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
January	12	6	13	8	14	13	17	83
February	11	12	15	20	12	11	12	93
March	14	12	13	14	13	5	8	85
April	7	15	11	20	12	12	7	84
May	9	5	6	7	8	9	2	46
June	11	3	3	11	9	4	6	47
July	6	13	10	8	3	9	14	68
August	7	10	8	6	10	7	9	57
September	4	10	4	9	14	7	5	53
October	26	12	16	8	13	15	16	106
November	15	12	9	8	12	14	9	79
December	19	12	13	21	16	11	7	99
Total	141	123	126	140	141	117	112	900

FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.**TIMES OF CALLS PER DIEM PER MENSEM.**

Month	24.00-06.00	06.00-12.00	12.00-18.00	18.00-24.00	Total
January	15	14	24	30	83
February	15	18	27	33	93
March	5	21	28	13	85
April	14	17	29	24	84
May	1	12	14	19	46
June	12	7	13	15	47
July	7	12	25	24	68
August	3	11	20	13	57
September	3	14	17	19	53
October	19	20	31	36	106
November	15	22	22	20	79
December	10	20	25	44	99
Total	124	188	275	313	900

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

CHART SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED, MILEAGE, NUMBER OF CALLS TO WHICH EACH STATION RESPONDED AND NUMBER OF PATIENTS PER CALL.

Month	Time Occupied	Mileage	Stations Responding							Number of Patients Conveyed Per Call										Total	
			Hongkew	Sinza	Central	Yangtzepoo	Bubbling Well	West Soochow Rd.	Total	No Patient	1 Patient	2 Patients	3 Patients	4 Patients	5 Patients	6 Patients	8 Patients	10 Patients	Calls	Patients	
	Hrs. Mins.																				
January	54—56	357½	26	22	16	31	3	2	100	8	83	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	100	104	
February	65—47	452	—	17	35	35	7	16	110	10	72	16	4	5	2	—	—	1	110	156	
March	46—13	290	8	36	15	18	3	13	93	9	76	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	93	98	
April	54—53	359½	14	34	18	29	—	13	108	14	81	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	108	114	
May	63—21	355	24	33	15	37	3	20	132	9	114	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	132	134	
June	50—25	364½	21	20	21	33	6	13	114	7	99	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	114	120	
July	101—14	651	30	35	23	65	16	29	198	9	173	12	1	1	1	1	—	—	198	215	
August	70—45	451½	31	47	18	42	11	6	155	17	126	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	155	159	
September	50—47	320½	24	27	21	23	5	11	111	8	93	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	111	119	
October	65—50	437½	35	34	32	23	14	15	153	15	128	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	153	156	
November	58—10	384½	25	37	28	30	7	15	142	12	118	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	142	148	
December	60—26	439	33	45	15	22	8	16	139	9	117	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	139	150	
Total	751—47	4,862½	271	387	257	388	83	169	1,555	127	1,280	95	29	41	6	2	1	1	1,555	1,673	

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

HOSPITALS &C. TO WHICH PATIENTS WERE CONVEYED.

Hospital, &c.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Lester Chinese Hospital	9	44	28	27	17	43	53	41	43	47	44	30	426
St. Luke's Hospital	36	21	7	13	30	33	33	26	22	28	17	25	291
Sacred Heart Hospital	1	24	19	13	5	10	47	33	17	18	23	21	231
Paulun Hospital	15	36	16	26	38	8	11	12	4	11	23	20	218
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	5	11	11	7	20	9	22	10	15	21	14	13	153
General Hospital	15	13	4	8	8	5	10	11	5	14	8	6	107
Chinese Police Hospital	17	—	—	12	14	2	9	7	3	6	2	12	84
Chinese Red Cross Hospital	1	3	3	2	2	5	17	15	6	7	4	11	76
Country Hospital	1	3	4	1	—	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	22
Foo Ming Hospital	3	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	15
Shanghai Sanatorium Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
Chinese Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	9
Dah Hwa Hospital	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Municipal Mental Hospital	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
4th U.S.M.C. Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Foreign Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Indian Police Hosp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Blue Cross Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
China Inland Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Shanghai Nursing Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ming Kwo Mortuary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Handed over to Police	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	104	156	98	114	184	120	215	159	119	156	148	150	1,673

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS.

Nationality	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Chinese	85	139	87	98	123	111	199	145	110	135	134	139	1,505
Russian	8	6	1	5	6	4	8	7	3	5	3	4	60
British	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	6	—	5	5	4	42
Indian	1	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	6	—	1	17
Japanese	3	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	14
American	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	10
Italian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	4
Portuguese	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
German	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Korean	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Norwegian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Estonian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Formosan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jewish	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Czecho-Slovakian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Unknown	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Total	104	156	98	114	134	120	215	159	119	156	148	150	1,673

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE.
TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS, ETC.

Classification	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Result of Sino-Japanese Conflict:													
By Gun-shot	10	28	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
By Shell, Bomb or Hand-grenade	2	55	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
By Bayonet	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Assault	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Panic	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Street Accidents: Motor Vehicles	5	14	11	24	34	21	37	41	31	34	26	38	316
" " Tramcars	8	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	40
" " Bicycles	—	1	1	3	1	6	3	2	1	3	1	2	24
" " Handcarts	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	3	3	20
" " Rickshas	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	1	—	—	14
" " Motor Vehicle and Ricksha	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	13
" " Motor Vehicle and Tramcar	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	8	—	9
" " Wheelbarrows	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
" " Motor Vehicle and Bicycle	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
" " Wheelbarrow and Bicycle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
" " Tramcar and Ricksha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
" " Horse-Drawn Vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abandoned Child	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidents in Factories (Machinery)	4	—	2	3	2	—	2	2	1	4	1	1	22
Accidents on Ships	3	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	13
Acid Burns	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Alcohol	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	4	2	1	2	15
Asphyxiation	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	20
Assault	2	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	2	1	2	18
Backfire in Motor Vehicle	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Bitten by Dog	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Boiler Explosion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
Burns and Scalds	1	—	1	8	3	4	3	5	5	5	6	9	50
Collapsed Buildings or Walls	—	—	—	—	2	4	11	1	—	—	2	—	20
Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Electric Shock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	12
Elevator Accidents	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	10
Explosion of Bomb or Shell	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	19
Explosions in Factories	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Exposure and/or Starvation	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	5	3	20
Falling from Building	3	1	2	6	3	5	7	1	7	1	6	4	46
" " moving Vehicles	2	—	2	4	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	4	21
" " Scaffolding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	1	—	12
" " Horse	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
" " Ladder	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
" " Loft	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
" " Tree	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
" " downstairs	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	4
" " down Fire Brigade Pole-opening	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
" " down Elevator-shaft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
" " into Creek	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
" " while bathing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Falling Objects: Building Materials	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	4	—	9
" " Merchandise or Cargo	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	7
" " Metalwork	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
" " Glass	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
" " Signboards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
" " Axe	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
" " in Street	—	—	4	4	1	3	5	3	2	1	3	3	29
" " onto Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fingers crushed in Door	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fighting	9	2	9	3	19	10	25	13	11	5	4	10	120
Fits and Fainting	2	—	4	7	4	4	5	3	3	7	5	—	44
Gun Shot Wounds (Robbery, Murder, etc.)	6	5	5	10	1	5	1	1	1	10	10	7	62
Heat and/or Sun-Stroke	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	27
Injured at Fires	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	—	4	13
Injured at Sports and Games	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Jumping from Omnibus (during Strike)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Jumping from Balcony (convict)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Jumping from building to evade arrest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Kicked by Horse	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mental Disorder	—	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	11
Opium Poisoning	2	1	2	2	—	7	6	2	1	9	7	2	41
Poisoning	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	12
Projecting Metalwork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Runaway Horse	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Stabbing, Knife or Axe Wounds	2	6	4	1	4	6	9	3	2	4	2	7	50
Stepping on Glass or Porcelain	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Struck by Electric Fan	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Struck by Stick	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Suicide By Poisoning	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	3	4	16
" " Shooting	1	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	9
" " Drowning	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	9
" " Hanging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	7
" " Cut Throat	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6
" " Knife Wounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	5
" " Opium	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Swallowing Ear-ring	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Trapped in Gate	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sickness (Emergency)	10	13	8	15	16	8	37	28	13	17	11	15	191
Unknown	2	3	4	6	6	2	3	4	2	6	1	1	40
Totals	104	156	98	114	134	120	215	159	119	156	148	150	1,673

INSPECTIONS AND/OR TESTS OF FIRE INSTALLATIONS, BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC STREET HYDRANTS.

	Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
1.	Licences.														
	(a) Premises of Applicants for Licences.	71		38	56	47	105	91	75	66	90	70	52	761	
	(b) Re-inspection of above.	120		209	273	300	251	291	267	238	207	132	103	2,391	
2.	Licensed Premises.														
	(a) Places of Entertainment.	682		102	309	639	728	584	639	554	479	470	684	5,870	
	(b) Public Garages.	85		11	98	27	28	7	4	131	53	19	21	484	
	(c) Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses.	18		4	35	2	5	3	—	—	2	2	4	75	
	(d) Restaurants, Eating Houses, Tea Shops, Taverns and Bars.	76		1	99	9	2	—	—	—	7	—	3	197	
	(e) Storage of Explosives and Dangerous Materials.	7		—	10	—	1	—	—	5	—	2	3	28	
	(f) Licensed Manufactures.	1		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	
3.	Buildings under construction.	688		420	460	420	424	421	292	349	385	454	382	4,695	
4.	Unlicensed Premises.														
	(a) Banks, Exchanges, Blocks of Offices.	17		1	11	1	2	15	2	4	2	1	3	59	
	(b) Retail and Department Stores.	—		—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	(c) Godowns and Wharves.	—		—	—	8	—	2	4	3	2	6	4	29	
	(d) Apartment Houses, Blocks of Houses, Residences.	3		3	1	10	13	10	8	—	6	13	13	80	
	(e) Miscellaneous.	6		7	2	—	2	4	1	2	5	5	4	38	
	(f) Inspections as the result of complaints.	15		5	19	31	—	4	—	—	9	13	9	105	
5.	Public Buildings.														
	Consulates, Churches and Guilds, Clubs, Hospitals, Schools and Municipal Properties.	10		7	19	49	21	15	9	8	28	27	17	201	
6.	Factories, Filatures, Mills, Etc.	7		2	2	15	45	19	32	16	22	32	20	212	
7.	Unlicensed Storage of Dangerous Materials.	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	8	7	29	
8.	Inspections of Proposed Sites for Gasoline Pumps.	3		—	2	2	—	8	6	2	4	3	5	35	
	TOTAL..	1,809		810	1,400	1,552	1,628	1,474	1,339	1,380	1,312	1,258	1,334	15,296	15,296
9.	Pumping Connections and Hydrants.														
	(a) Private Pumping Connections.	351		76	542	948	911	1,246	1,070	1,015	1,089	1,050	1,075	9,373	
	(b) S. W. W. Public Street Hydrants.	1,738		1,143	1,938	2,217	2,243	2,341	2,211	2,423	2,228	2,358	2,091	22,931	
	(c) Private Hydrants	89		133	598	3,028	3,359	3,568	139	3,385	413	3,399	3,477	21,588	
	TOTAL..	2,178		1,352	3,078	6,193	6,513	7,155	3,420	6,823	3,730	6,807	6,643	53,892	53,892
															69,188

† This shows an increase of 6,158 on last year.

10.	Breaches of Licence Conditions.	89		31	72	98	95	94	35	99	87	84	69	853	
	This shows a decrease of 447 on last year.														
11.	Letters written in connection with the above Inspections and Tests.	209		126	191	190	264	223	257	191	178	257	171	2,257	
	This shows a decrease of 1,283 on last year.														
12.	Hazardous and Dangerous Goods Permits Issued.														
	(a) Landing and/or Storage.	53		25	34	51	45	68	75	67	51	56	65	590	
	(b) Transportation within Settlement.	31		7	23	41	41	61	55	48	35	32	31	465	
	TOTAL..	84		32	57	92	86	129	130	115	86	88	96	995	

Landing and/or Storage Permits show a decrease of 281 on last year. Transport Permits show a decrease of 435 on last year.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF COMPLETED PREMISES WITH FIRE INSTALLATIONS.

Classification of Building and Number		1 Hydrants only	2 Pumping Connection and Hydrants only	3 Fire Pump and Hydrants only	4 Fire Pump, Pumping Connection and Hydrants only	5 Sprinklers only	6 Hydrants and Sprinklers only	7 Pumping Connection, Hydrants and Sprinklers only	8 Fire Pump, Hy- drants and Sprink- lers only	9 Fire Pump, Pumping Connection, Hydrants and Sprinklers only	10 Hydrants and External Drenchers only	11 Pumping Connection, Hydrants and Exter- nal Drenchers only	12 Pumping Connection, Hydrants Sprinklers and External Drenchers only	13 Fire Pump, Pumping Connection, Hy- drants and External Drenchers only	14 Fire Pump, Pumping Connection, Hydrants, Sprinklers and Ex- ternal Drenchers.
Apartment Houses	24	1	17	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Banks and Exchanges	60	21	27	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bath Houses	16	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses (Blocks of) Foreign and															
Chinese	232	10	221	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churches	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clubs	20	7	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cold Storages	11	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Consulates	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Mills	46	3	11	1	—	—	8	19	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Mill Staff Quarters	23	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (General)	178	51	120	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour Mills	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Foundries and Workshops	43	25	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garages and Repair Shops	139	126	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godowns and Wharves	82	19	53	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hospitals	12	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels	49	24	21	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lodging Houses (Chinese)	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices (Blocks of)	89	15	48	—	21	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
Printing Works	22	6	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Residences	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restaurants	34	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eating House	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Stores	38	17	15	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Schools	24	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk Filatures	14	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	35	7	24	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Municipal Properties</i>															
Police Stations, etc.	18	9	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools (Public)	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health (Markets, Hospitals, etc.)	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works (Offices and Depot)	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. V. C. Rifle Range.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Stations	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,303	469	706	2	43	1	15	38	2	11	1	2	1	5	2

(a) The above total represents an increase of 111 on 1931.

(b) In addition there are 146 buildings now in course of construction in which fire installations have been called for under the Building Rules, also a further 17 Municipal buildings—making a total of 163.

In the above Table, all premises with fire installations are included, which in the case of small buildings may consist of one hydrant only while in the larger ones (Cotton Mills, etc.) the number of hydrants often runs into hundreds.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS IN INSPECTION WORK FROM 1919 TO 1932.

Classification	Y e a r														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	
1. Licences.															
(a) Premises of Applicants for Licences.				613	406	456	417	741	533	554	462	619	864	761	
(b) Re-inspection of above.				—	—	—	—	—	552	488	498	590	797	2,391	
2. Licensed Premises.															
(a) Theatres, Cinemas and Other Places of Entertainment.				3,728	5,158	3,886	3,021	4,252	3,923	5,773	7,371	9,399	8,795	5,870	
(b) Garages, Motor Showrooms and Repair Shops.				120	320	106	190	198	630	541	638	231	322	484	
(c) Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses, Restaurants, Tea and Food Shops.				230	2,424	3,799	2,468	668	1,393	1,069	718	369	360	272	
(d) Storage of Explosives and Dangerous Materials.				—	—	—	—	—	93	258	442	468	310	28	
(e) Licensed Manufactures.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
3. Buildings under construction.				96	400	226	400	935	1,547	1,621	2,509	3,451	6,413	4,695	
4. Completed Buildings.															
(a) Banks, Exchanges and Offices.				403	450	283	319	232	459	190	137	324	282	59	
(b) Retail and Department Stores.				55	80	50	28	60	91	55	44	105	76	4	
(c) Godowns and Wharves.				17	100	38	68	206	415	272	213	155	182	29	
(d) Apartment Houses, Blocks of Foreign and Chinese Houses, Residences, Bath Houses, etc.				—	—	—	—	—	225	217	274	351	314	80	
(e) Miscellaneous Inspections.				200	350	750	279	398	662	426	242	249	41	38	
(f) Inspections as the result of complaints.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	105	
5. Public Buildings.															
Consulates, Churches, Clubs, Hospitals, Schools and Municipal Properties.				97	150	229	219	382	519	414	442	514	335	201	
6. Factories, Filatures, Mills, etc.				211	500	173	202	306	675	662	501	469	571	212	
7. Unlicensed Storage of Dangerous Materials.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
8. Inspection of Proposed Sites for Gasoline Pumps.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	
TOTAL..	2,000	4,500	6,000	5,770	10,338	9,991	7,611	8,373	11,717	12,540	14,491	17,294	19,855	15,296	
9. Pumping Connections and Hydrants.															
(a) Private Pumping Connections.				—	—	—	2,389	3,532	5,051	3,747	3,363	4,110	6,621	9,373	
(b) S. W. W. Public Street Hydrants.				4,000	8,000	14,596	16,140	17,950	18,482	19,125	16,608	17,998	24,991	22,931	
(c) Private Hydrants.				—	—	—	—	4,135	7,909	6,009	6,550	11,320	11,563	21,588	
TOTAL..				4,000	8,000	14,596	18,529	25,617	31,442	28,881	26,521	33,428	43,175	53,892	
10. Breaches of Council's Regulations Noted.				1,051	2,000	3,000	3,950	842	1,442	1,440	2,014	3,705	1,300	853	
11. Letters written in connection with the above Inspections.				—	—	3,000	2,591	1,710	2,389	2,279	2,519	3,590	3,540	2,257	
12. Hazardous and Dangerous Goods Permits (Landing and/or Storage and Transport).				—	168	638	249	1,120	1,067	2,068	1,800	1,951	1,711	995	

1919 is the first year the Brigade was placed on a whole-time professional basis.

No detailed records of inspections were summarised or published prior to 1922, and in that year the Inspection Branch was placed on a proper basis by the then Deputy Chief Officer while he was in charge of the Department.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL MACHINES.

Deptl. No.	Make	Number of		Description
		Cyl.	H. P.	
1	Cadillac	8	50/60	First Aid Hose and Ladder Tender.
2	"	8	"	" " " "
3	"	8	"	" " " "
4	"	8	"	" " " "
5	"	8	"	" " " "
6	"	8	"	" " " "
7	"	8	"	" " " "
11	Fiat	4	30/40	250 Gall. Dennis Tamini. Double Combination.
12	"	4	"	Triple " Demolition Truck.
13	"	4	"	" " " "
14	"	4	"	Double " " "
15	"	4	"	" " " "
16	"	4	"	Salvage Truck. " "
17	"	4	"	Tamini. Double Combination. " "
18	"	4	"	Triple " " "
19	"	4	"	" " " "
20	"	4	"	" " " "
21	"	4	"	" " " "
22	"	4	"	" " " "
23	"	4	"	" " " "
26	Morris Magirus	4	"	" " Dennis Tamini. Triple Combination
27	Delahay Magirus	4	40/45	85 foot Turntable Escape.
28	Mercedes Daimler	4	35/40	98.5 " " "
31	Leyland	4	60/70	" " " "
32	"	4	48/60	500 Gall. Rees Roturbo Pump and 55' Escape.
33	"	4	"	" " " "
34	"	4	"	" " " "
35	"	4	"	" " " "
36	"	4	"	" " " "
38	"	4	"	" " " "
39	"	6	85/90	1000 " " " "
40	Merryweather	6	90/95	" " Tamini Pump and 55' Escape.
41	Dennis	4	40/45	" " Hatfield Pump and 40' Ladder Double Combination.
42	"	4	"	300 " Gwynne Pump. Double Combination.
43	"	4	"	" " " "
44	Merryweather	4	"	" " Hatfield Pump. Double Combination.
45	Studebaker	8	72/110	First Aid Pump Hose and Ladder Tender.
46	"	8	"	500 Gall. Northern Pump. Triple Combination.
50	Merryweather "Fire King"	2	—	800 " Steam Pump.
51	Studebaker	8	72/110	Chief Officer's Inspection Car.
52	Buick	6	35/45	Deputy Chief Officer's Inspection Car.
53	"	6	"	Third Officer's Inspection Car.
54	"	6	"	Senior Officer's Car.
55	Dodge	4	25	Fourth Officer's Inspection Car.
56	"	4	"	District Officer's (Western) Inspection Car.
57	"	4	"	" (Eastern) " "
58	"	4	"	Engineer Officer's Inspection Car. " "
59	"	4	"	Workshops Inspection Car.
60	Ford	4	24	Engineer Assistant's Inspection Car.
61	"	4	"	Central Fire Station Inspection Car.
62	Star	4	15/20	Hongkew " " "
63	Ford	4	24	Sinza " " "
64	Rugby	4	15/20	Yangtszepo Fire Station Inspection Car.
65	"	4	"	Bubbling Well
66	Ford	4	24	West Soochow Road Fire Station Inspection Car.
67	"	4	"	Inspection Officer's Car.
68	"	4	"	Assistant Inspection Officer's Car.
71	Graham	4	30/35	General Service Truck.
72	Ford	4	24	" " " "
73	"	4	"	Workshops General Service Truck.
74	"	4	"	" " " "
75	Clement Talbot	4	20	Wireless and Searchlight Tender
79	Ford	4	24/50	Hose Tender.
80	Graham	4	25/35	Rescue Van.
81	Ford	4	24	Emergency Ambulance.
82	"	4	"	" " " "
83	"	4	"	" " " "
84	"	4	"	" " " "
85	"	4	"	" " " "
86	"	4	"	" " " "
90	"	4	22	Mortuary Van.
91	Studebaker	6	27/68	Hospital Ambulance.
92	"	6	"	" " " "
93	"	6	"	" " " "
94	Morris	4	13	" " " "
95	Studebaker	6	27/68	" " " "
96	"	6	"	" " " "
101	Dennis	4	30/35	250 Gall. Tamini two-wheeled Trailer Pump.
102	Fiat	4	15/20	150 " " " "
103	"	4	"	150 " " " "
104	International Engine and Departmental	6	40/50	1000 " four-wheeled Low Pressure Salvage Trailer Pump.
111	Departmental	—	—	Hose and Ladder Watching Salvage Trailer (two-wheeled).
112	"	—	—	" " " "
113	"	—	—	" " " "
114	"	—	—	" " " "
115	"	—	—	" " " "
116	"	—	—	" " " "
F 1	Dixon Bros. and Hutchinson	12	220	2-1000 Gall. Rees Roturbo=2000 gal. "The Fire Dragon".
F 2	Elco Standard Co.	12	500	2-1750 Gall. Rees Roturbo=3500 gal. "Mih Ho Loong".
F 8	" " "	12	"	Awaiting Fitment.

WORKSHOPS.

The following is a list of the more important work carried out in Workshops "A" and "B" Sections:—

In addition to ordinary running repairs, small adjustments, maintenance, etc., the following alterations, overhauls, etc., were carried out on machines:—

No. 2 Machine.	Light overhaul.	No. 27 Machine.	Light overhaul of engine.
" 8 "	Light overhaul of engine: new ball races fitted to fan drive shaft: brakes overhauled and relined: front axle re-aligned after accident.	" 28 "	New ladder extension cable fitted: automatic cut-out gear completely overhauled, modified and adjusted.
" 4 "	Complete transmission overhaul: engine fitted to new frame: overload springs fitted to rear axle: new type fan drive made and fitted after accident.	" 30 "	Light engine and clutch overhaul: emergency brake relined.
" 5 "	Light overhaul of engine: clutch stripped down and new linings fitted: all springs overhauled and overload springs fitted to rear axle.	" 31 "	Light overhaul of engine.
" 7 "	Light overhaul of engine: overload springs fitted to rear axle.	" 32 "	Light overhaul of engine.
" 12 "	Light overhaul of engine and complete steering overhaul.	" 33 "	Light overhaul of engine.
" 13 "	Complete engine, transmission, springs and pump overhaul: new frame and top half of crankcase fitted: new type radiator and pump drive gear box made and fitted: converted to four-wheel brakes.	" 37 "	Light overhaul of engine: emergency brake relined.
" 14 "	Light overhaul of engine: complete transmission overhaul: new ball races fitted to rear axle.	" 39 "	Light overhaul of engine.
" 15 "	Light overhaul of engine: complete transmission overhaul: new half shaft made and fitted to rear axle.	" 40 "	Complete clutch overhaul.
" 16 "	Complete overhaul of clutch, gear box and brakes.	" 42 "	Chassis completely stripped down and overhauled after accident.
" 17 "	Pump drive gear box overhauled and new driven gear made and fitted: four-wheel brake system overhauled and modified.	" 44 "	Light overhaul of engine and new radiator fitted after accident.
" 18 "	Light overhaul of engine: emergency brake relined.	" 50 "	Chassis completely stripped down and overhauled.
" 19 "	Complete engine, transmission, and pump overhaul: new type radiator made and fitted: converted to four-wheel brakes.	" 51 "	Complete engine, transmission and steering overhaul: new piston fitted.
" 20 "	Complete overhaul of chassis after accident: four-wheel brakes modified: new type radiator made and fitted.	" 53 "	Light overhaul of engine.
" 22 "	Complete overhaul of rear axle: four-wheel brakes modified.	" 54 "	Light overhaul of engine, all brakes relined.
" 23 "	Light overhaul of engine: frame straightened and transmission completely overhauled after accident.	" 55 "	Chassis completely stripped down and overhauled.
		" 58 "	Complete engine, transmission and steering overhauled.
		" 59 "	Complete engine, transmission and steering overhauled.
		" 60 "	Complete engine, transmission and steering overhauled.
		" 62 "	Light overhaul of engine: rear axle completely overhauled and new half shaft fitted.
		" 63 "	Chassis completely stripped down and overhauled.
		" 64 "	Light overhaul of engine: clutch overhauled and new facings fitted.
		" 65 "	Complete engine overhaul: new piston and oil pump shaft fitted.
		" 67 "	Light overhaul of engine.
		" L. 1 "	Light overhaul of engine.
		" L. 2 "	Complete engine and transmission overhaul.
		" L. 3 "	Light overhaul of engine: complete transmission overhaul.
		" L. 4 "	Complete engine and transmission overhaul.
		" T.P. 1 "	Pump completely overhauled.
		" T.P. 2 "	Pump completely overhauled.
		" T.P. 4 "	Light overhaul of engine.

EMERGENCY AND HOSPITAL AMBULANCES.

No. 1 Machine.	Light overhaul of engine: complete clutch and gear box overhaul.	No. 7 Machine.	Chassis completely stripped down and overhauled.
" 2 "	Light overhaul of engine: clutch overhauled and new facing fitted: front axle and steering overhauled after accident.	" 10 "	Light overhaul of engine: dynamo drive modified.
" 4 "	Light overhaul of engine: gear box overhauled and new counter shaft fitted.	" 11 "	Chassis completely stripped down and overhauled.
		" 12 "	Chassis completely stripped down and overhauled.

FIRE FLOATS.

F. 1 "Fire Dragon"	Docked, main engines completely overhauled; light overhaul of auxiliary engine: pumps light overhaul: pump clutches completely overhauled.
F. 2 "Mih Ho Loong"	Docked, main and auxiliary engines completely overhauled: modifications made to carburettors and gasoline and oil supply lines: pump transmission given light overhaul.

In addition to ordinary repairs, the following were made by the carpenters and patternmakers:—

2 Ambulance bodies.	1 Long watchroom desk.
2 Truck bodies.	18 Hose ramps.
1 Light tender body.	20 Bed board trestles.
1 Leyland pump body modified.	200 Kit boxes.
4 Dressing tables.	26 Stools (Chinese mess rooms).
4 Night stands.	2 Hose troughs.
1 Mess room table (Foreign).	188 Foot pads for iron beds.
41 Mess room chairs, small.	2 Bed warmer shelves (Ambulance Service).
2 Mess room chairs, arm.	1 Hook ladder.
8 Bed room chairs.	3 Key boxes.
6 Office chairs.	2 Tool store cupboards.
2 Bow-trussed extension ladders, 20'.	26 Valance boxes (for windows at West Soochow Road Station).
2 Bow-trussed extension ladders, 25'.	20 Nozzles and adaptor pegs.
2 Bow-trussed extension ladders, 30'.	1 Watchtower desk.
8 Scaling ladders, 6'-6".	1 Linen cupboard.
10 Scaling ladders, 9'.	17 Hose saddle boards.
1 Pay box.	4 Suction blocks.
1 Tool box.	2 Fire and Ambulance call record cases.
1 Filing cabinet case.	6 Battery containers.
1 Desk and book rack.	1 Typewriting table.
1 pair Basket Ball posts.	15 Base blocks for collecting breechings.
4 Meat chopping tables.	145 Patterns (Large and Small).
2 Trestle ladders.	
18 Blue print frames.	

In addition to ordinary running repairs and small adjustments, the following were made by the fitters, turners, coppersmiths and blacksmiths:—

9 5" to 2½" Suction adaptors.	1 Set tennis net posts.
7 4" to 2½" Suction adaptors.	1 Set volley ball posts.
2 3" to 3½" Suction adaptors.	716 Number plates for bed boxes.
6 2½" to 2½" Hydrant adaptors.	28 Paint buckets.
6 2½" Universal hydrant adaptors.	6 Calcium carbide buckets.
4 3½" to 2½" Reducing adaptors.	3 pairs 3" Suction Couplings.
6 pairs 6" Suction Couplings.	3 3½" to 6" 3-way suction collecting breechings (for relay pumping).
8 pairs 5" Suction Couplings.	9 3½" to 5" 2-way suction collecting breechings (for relay pumping).
24 pairs 4" Suction Couplings.	14 3½" to 4" suction adaptors.
3 New type "Exit" signs.	7 pairs 1½" Instantaneous Couplings.
1 New type "No Exit" sign.	3 pairs 1" Instantaneous Couplings.
24 New type hydrant keys.	
1 Metal storing rack.	

- | | |
|--|--|
| 72 Nozzle tips (Deluge Sets). | 20 S.F.B. type hand lamps. |
| 2 3½" 2-way Delivery boxes. | 4 Gears for engine water circulating pumps. |
| 16 Hose Box Locks. | 3 Fiat pump drive gears. |
| 24 Acetylene Flare lamps. | 7 All-metal mess tables (Chinese). |
| 3 Ambulance warning bells. | 506 Hydrant indicator plate brackets. |
| 3 Truck hood frames. | 3 New type radiators (Fiat). |
| 40 Single iron beds (Chinese). | 2,000 Lead hydrant seals. |
| 7 Single iron beds (Foreign). | 3 Engine governors (Trucks). |
| 7 Sets mosquito net frames. | 9 Rubber glove boxes. |
| 3 Iron coveles for cooking stoves. | 4 3½" Branch pipes. |
| 1 Metal filing cabinet. | 472 Street hydrants—4½" outlets converted to 5". |
| 5 Wind screen frames. | Interior fire installation in Central Station. |
| 6 Stretcher beds complete with hydraulic lifting gear. | Suction equipment converted on 3 machines. |
| 12 All-metal stretchers. | 3 Chassis were extended. |
| 1 Pump drive gear-box (Fiat). | |

The following is the more important work carried out by the painters:—

14 Machines Ducoed, Painted and/or Varnished.

"Fire Dragon" Fire Float. Hull completely scraped and repainted. Deck structure painted throughout.

"Mih Ho Loong" Fire Float. Hull completely scraped and repainted. Deck structure painted throughout.

Apart from the usual running repairs, minor alterations, etc., the following work was carried out by "C" Section:—

Electricians.

The quarterly routine inspections of equipment on machines and in stations.

Overhauls:

Dynamos from Machines 32, 59, 60.

Dynamotors from Machines 23, 55, 63, L. 3.

Starters from Ambulances A. 6, A. 10.

Syrens from Machine No. 4 and Spare.

Switch assemblies from Machines 18, 23, 60.

Electric drill from "A" Section Workshops.

Two electric door releases.

Two house alarm magnetic switches.

Tungar battery charger from Foochow Road Station.

Tungar battery charger from Sinza Station.

Starter switch locking coil from "Mih Ho Loong" Float.

Two ventilator fans from "Mih Ho Loong" Float.

Two Liberty searchlamps.

Four electric door-releases for pole-holes made.

One stern light fitment for "Mih Ho Loong" Float made.

Eight interior lamp fitments for emergency ambulances made.

Eight sets of head- and side-lamp fitments made.

The experimental system of Fire Alarms was discontinued in May. The test switch-board was dismantled and the boxes prepared for return to the various manufacturers.

Wiremen.

Two ceiling fans installed in offices at Headquarters.

Independent operating point for engine room doors, one additional alarm point in foreign quarters, one ceiling fan in watchroom and two additional light points for main entrance installed at Central Station.

One battery-charging point for hospital ambulances and a service for ambulance electric bedwarmers installed at Hongkew Station.

A service for ambulance electric bedwarmers and additional alarm points for foreign quarters installed at Bubbling Well Station.

One house alarm point removed, battery-charging service wiring overhauled and one ceiling fan installed in foreign quarters at Sinza Station.

One alarm point rewired, light wiring in watchtower overhauled and electric heater service installed in watchtower at Yang-tazepoo Station.

Conduit in watchtower for telephone service, twelve pole-hole door-releases and cut-outs, one additional light point in watchroom and five ceiling fans for foreign quarters installed at West Soochow Road Station.

All wiring on No. 22 Fiat overhauled.

Batterymen.

The monthly routine inspections and general maintenance of all batteries on machines and in stations were carried out.

Five 6-volt batteries were completely re-plated.

Eight 12-volt batteries were completely re-plated.

One 20-volt battery was initially charged and placed in service on house alarms.
Fifteen 6-volt and thirteen 12-volt batteries were initially charged and placed in service on machines.

One complete set of batteries was installed on "Mih Ho Loong" Float.

The following work, calling for the services of electricians, wiremen and battery-men, was completed during the year:—

No. 20 Fiat. Complete electrical overhaul.
No. 42 Dennis. Complete electrical overhaul.
No. 50 Buick. Complete electrical overhaul.
No. 55 Dodge. Complete electrical overhaul.
No. 63 Dodge. Complete electrical overhaul.
Emergency Ambulance A. 6. Wired and equipped throughout.

Hospital Ambulance A. 7. Complete electrical overhaul.
Hospital Ambulance A. 11. Complete electrical overhaul.
Hospital Ambulance A. 12. Complete electrical overhaul.

The more important work by "D" Section follows:—

Tailors.

Made:

14 pairs serge trousers.
11 pillows.
17 rough serge tunics.
24 pairs serge epaulettes.
12 red-cross armlets.
22 electric bed warmer covers.
80 pieces triangular bandages.
70 pillow cases.
2 overcoats.
94 bed sheets.
3 stretcher covers.
50 towels.
etc., etc.

Repaired:

557 shirts.
208 overalls.
180 waterproof coats.
45 caps.
10 overcoats.
10 bed sheets.
30 pairs khaki shorts.
486 pairs trousers.
218 serge tunics.
76 pairs waterproof leggings.
50 fire-fighting overalls.
5 leather coats.
7 blankets.
11 pairs stadium khaki stockings.
etc., etc.

Bootmakers.

1,477 pairs Fire and half-Wellington boots were half-soled, 236 pairs Fire boots were re-soled and 23 pairs Fire boots were fringed and soled.

Sailmakers.

Made:

18 Fan belts.
207 Leather washers.
6 canvas bedding bags for Ambulances.
41 lengths suction covers.
10 stretchers for Emergency Ambulances.
10 fenders for fire floats.
9 canvas covers for fire floats.
3 sets harness for oxygen breathing sets.
66 pieces canvas for iron beds (new type).

24 lengths draught stoppers.
3 canopy tops for lorries.
57 canvas and leather straps.
24 canvas straps for flare lamps.
9 radiator covers.
120 chin straps for helmets.
6 pairs driver's gloves.
Repaired:
133 leather helmets.
133 axe pouches.
27 fan belts.
35 hose straps.
19 hand pump buckets.
57 pieces canvas for Chinese iron beds.
1,362 lengths hose.
40 gas masks.
24 suction covers.
5 canopy tops.
19 leather belts.
23 waterproof sheets.
5 motor car sidescreens.
1 set of awnings for "Fire Dragon."
etc., etc.

Hose Binder.

Coupled:

158 lengths hose (various sizes).
32 lengths suction.
2 lengths armoured hose.

Re-coupled:

459 lengths hose (various sizes).
17 lengths suction.
1 leather nozzle.

Whipped:

14 lengths suction.

Bound:

13 lengths suction.
etc., etc.

Upholsterer.

Made:

2 cushion seats.
6 sidescreens.
2 side door covers.
2 sets seat covers.
2 canopy tops.
1 back cushion.
1 ricksha top.
etc., etc.

POLICE FORCE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Command.—The undersigned held charge as Commissioner of Police throughout the year under review. Mr. R. M. J. Martin, Extra-Commissioner of Police, was absent on long leave from March 18 to October 23. On his resuming duty he was appointed Governor of the Gaols in addition to holding the appointment of Extra-Commissioner of Police. Mr. R. C. Aiers, Deputy Commissioner of Police, handed over charge of the Crime Branch to Major K. M. Bourne, M.C., Deputy Commissioner of Police, on May 3, on which date he proceeded on long leave. He resumed duty on December 4 and assumed charge of the Armed and Training Reserve. Captain H. M. Smyth, 9th Gurkha Rifles, whose services have been lent by the Indian Government for duty in connection with the Indian Branch of the Service, reported for duty on May 22 and was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Indian Branch. Captain Kennedy, Divisional Officer, proceeded on long leave on August 5. Mr. C. Dewing, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. J. O'Toole, Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Police, retired on May 7 and April 1 respectively on reaching the age of compulsory retirement.

Awards of Distinguished Conduct Medals.—Four awards of the Police Distinguished Conduct Medal Class II were made during the year as follows:—

Sub-Inspector J. A. MacFarlane, Sergeant T. H. Darvill and Chinese Sergeant No. 158 Bi Ping-tsung for great gallantry and courage displayed whilst under fire when opposed by a desperate gang of armed kidnappers in a raid at Chung Ka Zak Village on October 13, 1932.

Chinese Constable No. 3072 Chow Shih-chong for great courage and devotion to duty shown whilst under fire in the course of arresting an armed robber on May 31, 1932.

Roll of Honour.—The following members of the Force were killed in the execution of duty:—

C.P.C. 765 T'ien Jun-sheng
C.D.C. 294 Chu Chien-tang

Encounters with criminals.—During the year the Police took part in 48 encounters with armed criminals in which shots were exchanged. The casualties in the Police Force were 2 killed and 10 wounded. 397 shots were fired by the Police and 77 by armed criminals. 15 criminals were shot dead and 20 were wounded.

The following table shows Police casualties during the last five years:—

Branches	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded
Foreigners	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	4*
Japanese	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chinese	6	8	1	6	4	11	1	2	2	6
Total	9	11	2	7	4	13	2	3	2	10

* Includes one member of the Specials.

Police Widows and Orphans Fund.—The balance of the Fund at the close of the year was \$28,607.67 as against \$23,585.21 in 1931. \$300 were expended in affording relief to widows and orphans.



WAYSIDE POLICE BARRACKS.

Strength.—The strength on December 31, 1932, is shown in Appendix I.A. There were the following vacancies at the end of the year:—

Foreign	32
Japanese	4
Sikhs	17
Chinese	22

The number of men enlisted during the year and the number of men who left the service for various reasons is shown in Appendix I.C. For financial reasons the Foreign establishment was allowed to fall under the authorised strength and any recruits that were engaged were obtained locally. The policy of local recruitment and the non-filling of vacancies in the foreign branch cannot continue without a serious impairment of the efficiency of the Force.

Police Watchmen.—The number of watchmen under Police supervision continued to increase. At the end of the year there were on the register 128 Russian, 442 Indian, and 3542 Chinese watchmen. With effect from January 1, 1932 a uniform supervision fee of \$3 per mensem was introduced in respect of all classes of watchmen, an extra charge of \$100 being made for each weapon issued by the Police for the use of permanent watchmen under Police supervision.

Distribution.—The distribution of the strength at the close of the year is shown in Appendix II. The number of officers and other ranks shown in column 3 includes only those who are employed on the Headquarters staffs of the Crime and Special Branches. The detective staffs in Police Districts are included in the figures of each of the four Divisions.

Recruiting.—The standard of recruit obtainable locally is good except in the case of the Foreign Branch. The supply of suitable Foreign recruits obtainable locally is very limited.

Training.—Out of a total of 473 recruits of all nationalities in the Training Depot during the year 12 Foreigners, 39 Japanese and 220 Chinese were passed out for duty. 9 Foreigners, 22 Japanese and 135 Chinese remained under training at the close of the year. Two Foreigners, 2 Japanese and 32 Chinese were discharged either as a result of invaliding or on account of having their appointments cancelled. Refresher courses were carried out during the year.

Discipline.—Awards are shown in Appendix I.D. The discipline of the Force was satisfactory in all branches. Closer supervision of street duties has again had a beneficial result. The directly appointed Chinese Sub-Inspectors who have been confirmed after a period of probation have proved themselves an acquisition to the Force. The general bearing of members of all branches of the Force during the critical period of the year when racial feeling was running high and exceptional difficulties and dangers were experienced, was excellent.

Health.—The health of the Force is satisfactory. The average numbers of members of the Force rendered daily unfit for duty on account of sickness were:—

	1932.	1931.
Foreigners	18.14	22.6
Japanese	13.68	15.5
Sikhs	12.02	18.3
Chinese	50.40	58.3

The average percentages of sickness per diem were:—Foreigners 3.95, Japanese 5.97, Sikhs 2.06 and Chinese 1.4 as against 4.8, 7.6, 2.9 and 1.6 respectively in 1931.

The number of men who died of sickness during the year was as follows:—

	1932.	1931.
Foreigners	2	2
Japanese	0	0
Sikhs	4	8
Chinese	19	13

The number of men invalided during the year was as follows:—

	1932.	1931.
Foreigners	4	4
Japanese	10	6
Sikhs	6	8
Chinese	29	18

Police Buildings.—The Carter Road Flats were completed and occupied in August affording accommodation for 16 married and 24 single Foreigners. The Paoting Road Barracks were completed and occupied towards the end of the year and afford accommodation for 72 married members of the Chinese Branch. This is the first block of quarters opened for married members of the Chinese Branch and the experiment of housing married Chinese Police in barracks will be watched with interest during the coming year.

The new Yulin Road Police Station was completed and opened during May. The new Yangtszepoo Police Station, situated at the corner of Glen and Pingliang Roads, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupation in 1933. The division of the former Wayside and Yangtszepoo areas into three Police districts, made possible by the opening of the Yulin Road Police Station, will serve to make the policing of the Eastern area more effective.

Work on the new Chengtu Road Police Station has commenced.

Armament.—The armament of the Force is shown in Appendix I.B. During the year the Sikh Branch of the Force was rearmed with the .455 Mark VI Webley in place of the .303 L.S. carbine which has been withdrawn as it is too cumbersome for routine police work. Many of these carbines have become unserviceable and have been destroyed.

The remaining serviceable weapons have been retained as reserve in Stations or have been converted into single loaders and issued to Police Watchmen, thus allowing for the withdrawal from Police Watchmen of a variety of miscellaneous makes of automatic pistol and of .303 M. M. Carbines which had long passed their effective state. \$41,018 have been received on behalf of the Council for the hire of weapons issued to Police Watchmen. Excellent work is being done in the Police Armoury under the control of Superintendent Fairbairn with the result that not only has there been a very great saving to the Council in maintenance charges but weapons are reliable and there is now little fear of loss of life in encounters with armed criminals on account of faulty weapons.

Musketry.—367 recruits and 432 watchmen were trained in the use of the automatic pistol, revolver or carbine during the year. 228,797 rounds of ammunition of various calibres were fired by the different sections of the Force during the year. A marked improvement in the handling of weapons under practical conditions has been shown by all sections of the Force, resulting in a standard of marksmanship which is now as high as it can be hoped to attain.

Reserve Unit.—Five riot calls were answered by the Unit during the year. One of these riot calls was in connection with the serious commotion which arose in Shanghai on March 4, and the magnificent work of the Unit on this occasion proved the high state of efficiency to which this valuable arm of the Force has been brought by Superintendent Fairbairn. In addition to attending these riot calls the Unit stood by on 26 occasions, attended one armed robbery call, supplied 1,377 search parties and 167 mobile patrols in Police districts, 220 guards to Courts and public utility companies, and on 23 occasions the full Unit turned out to assist in traffic control.

The Fife and Drum Band which forms part of the Unit has reached a high standard of efficiency and smartness.

Mounted Police.—There were 4 horses and 40 ponies on charge at the close of the year. Ten ponies were destroyed under veterinary advice. The upkeep cost was \$30.85 per mensem per animal as against \$32.62 in 1931.

Traffic.—The opening of the new Race Course Road as an alternative route between the business centre and the Western district has helped to relieve some of the congestion experienced in Bubbling Well Road during rush hour periods and this by-pass should, with further widening at its eastern extremity, become more popular. Timed tests carried out in motor vehicles during rush hour periods in both directions between Thibet Road and the corner of Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads show a saving of from 4 to 6 minutes over the Bubbling Well Road route between these points.

By this improvement and by the introduction of one-way traffic on certain narrow sections of roadway in the Central and Hongkew districts and by restricting ranking of vehicles in congested sections of the Central district traffic movement has shown a slight improvement at or near the points effected but this improvement does not extend to the main thoroughfares such as the Bund and Nanking Road. In fact there has been a noticeable slowing down of traffic on these main roads, particularly during rush hour periods, and although to some extent this can be attributed to the continuous increase in the number of motor vehicles using these roads, the chief causes of obstruction to fast through traffic are undoubtedly ricschas, trams, and omnibuses.

Ricscha traffic continues to be an inconvenience, obstruction, and danger to all other traffic and its control, or even partial control, remains a problem with but one solution, a gradual reduction of numbers. Tram cars and omnibuses cause considerable obstruction on the Bund and Nanking Road by piling up near stopping places, and when moving, by travelling in such close succession that they impede and hamper all other traffic. The abolition or changing of the position of some of the tram stopping places is considered necessary to remove the cause of some of the prevailing obstruction and would, it is believed, result in a better spacing out of distances between both tramcars and omnibuses. Traffic Control by means of Signal Lights continues to be the most satisfactory method of control and the question of introducing an "all red" period in place of the present system of blowing a whistle before change of direction is made is being considered and if not too expensive will be tried out during the coming year. Signal lights were installed at 12 additional important points during the year. Experiments are also being carried out for improving lighting conditions at important points under manual control by means of a powerful spot light which will show up the points-men under almost any weather conditions.

Owing to the necessity of having to restrict ranking facilities on many congested roads, the recognised parking and ranking stands in the business districts become so overcrowded that a good deal of improper ranking takes place at other points to the obstruction of through traffic. This improper ranking is very difficult to check owing to the limited number of police that can be detailed for duty on the many sections of roadway affected and the large number of vehicles left unattended when so ranked. Where possible special warning notices have been erected and later when many of these points are marked with black and white glazed tiles on the kerb it is hoped that the public will be more considerate in this matter and will thereby also escape the strictest police action that is intended should follow all flagrant cases reported.

In order to cope with the increased parking requirements in the Central district it is again recommended that some of the grass plots on the Bund foreshore be converted into parking places and if possible, a stand should be made available for temporary parking for the use of business men and others requiring accommodation when making business or shopping calls in this district.

The motor horn nuisance has received considerable attention and all garages and transportation companies have been issued with posters and requested at regular intervals to draw the attention of their drivers to the importance of a stricter compliance with the regulations on this subject. Considerable improvement has been noted. During the year there were 814 convictions for this offence and in addition 22 drivers had their driving licenses suspended for repetitions of the offence.

The use of motor cycle patrols has been justified by results and it is hoped to increase their number in the near future. Besides assisting in the control of moving traffic, they have been of great service to the public by clearing unnecessary obstructions and checking inconsiderate or improper uses of the roadways. They are specially instructed in their duties, the most important of which is to be helpful to the public. To be of the greatest possible assistance in checking the many faults and inconsiderations of road users which cannot possibly come to the notice of the police patrolling on pavements, it becomes necessary that the police travel with the traffic, a need which is met by motor cycle patrols.

46,591 reports of alleged traffic offences were dealt with by the Traffic Branch during the year and of this number it was found necessary to prosecute in 6,286 cases in which 615 foreigners and 5,671 Chinese were found guilty of either serious breaches of Traffic Regulations or of repetitions of minor offences regarding which they had been previously warned.

The rolling stock of the Tramway company at the end of the year was 107 motors, 107 trailers and 98 trolley buses. This shows an increase of 12 over 1931. 108,845,656 passengers were carried during the year as against 139,800,061 in 1931.

The fleet of omnibuses was increased to 164 during the year, an increase of 44 over 1931. A strike of conductors occurred during August but, as this was of short duration and the Omnibus Company took immediate steps to train and replace the strikers, little inconvenience was caused the public by the temporary suspension of the full normal services.

The number of private omnibuses increased from 29 in 1931 to 44. The number of armoured vans for the transport of specie, etc., increased from 16 to 20 during the same period.

The number of public garages dropped from 61 to 54 during the year and in consequence the number of Public Motor Cars licensed decreased from 518 to 485. To keep these vehicles in serviceable condition it has been found necessary to classify them according to the condition they are in when presented for inspection; Class "A" vehicles have to be re-presented for inspection within 12 months, Class "B" every 6 months. During these inspections the licences of 28 public cars were suspended for defects requiring immediate attention and 4 public cars were condemned as entirely unfit for further service.

Private rickshas licensed during the year showed a quarterly average of 11,258 as against 11,446 in 1931. These vehicles, as well as public rickshas, continue to be a source of obstruction in all congested areas and there is no doubt that very many are being used for public hire contrary to their licence conditions. It is, however, difficult to prove this type of offence without the assistance of the public and in most cases the police have to witness the offenders actually touting for hire. In the Central and Louza districts 345 private ricksha pullers were charged with this offence during the year.

The total number of public rickshas licensed was 9,990. During the year 16,272 pullers were charged for various serious traffic offences whilst a very much larger number were cautioned in regard to minor offences.

The number of motor freight vehicles increased from 1,531 in 1931 to 1,605 during this year. Despite high initial costs, running expenses, keen competition and trade depression, these vehicles appear to be in sufficient demand to warrant a continuous increase in their number. The classification of these vehicles at the time of inspection is similar in method to that used for public motor cars and has resulted in a general all round improvement in the vehicles now licensed. 111 licences of motor freight vehicles were suspended for various defects requiring immediate attention and 4 such vehicles were condemned as unfit for further service.

The number of livery stables decreased by 8 and the number of public carriages decreased from 170 to 111 during the same period.

Handcarts and wheelbarrows continue to find favour for certain transportation work, particularly that connected with the building trade and for the movement of cheap or bulky material. The average quarterly licensing of handcarts during 1932 was 11,314 as against 11,011 for 1931, whilst wheelbarrows registered were 8,562 as against 10,819 for the same period.

The professional story-teller continued to give lectures in various mills and teashops on "Safety First" themes and during the year a total of 768 lectures were given at such places. The audiences which consisted mostly of mill factory workers totalled 35,560 persons.

12,016 street accidents were recorded during the year and of this number 11,342 were classified as minor accidents in which injury or damage was very slight. 674 were of a more serious nature and included 134 in which persons met their death or died as a result of their injuries.

In the 134 fatal accidents 83 of the persons involved were proved to have been entirely to blame and 84 of these accidents were caused through crossing or making use of the roadway without due care.

The ages of persons killed in accidents were as follows:—

Under 5 years	6
Between 5 and 15 years	27
" 15 and 40 "	63
Over 40 years	88

In cases where pedestrians were involved in accidents and where it was possible to obtain reliable information from witnesses the chief causes appeared to be in the following order:—

- 1 Carelessness
- 2 Indifference or disregard of traffic conditions
- 3 Taking chances
- 4 Ignorance or lack of road sense

Here follows a comparative table showing accidents recorded during the past five years:—

	<i>Accidents.</i>	<i>Persons Injured.</i>	<i>Persons Killed.</i>
1932	12,016	4,250	134
1931	12,948	4,570	143
1930	10,973	4,005	142
1929	9,691	3,447	141
1928	8,548	3,087	111

Motor Vehicles Licensed:—

	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1928.</i>
Private motorcars	5,448	4,957	4,445	3,380	3,989
Public motorcars	964	995	1,017	949	685
Trucks, Trailers, Vans, etc.	1,605	1,531	1,333	1,078	959
Omnibuses	159	130	144	109	86
Motor cycles	815	747	738	512	521
Trade Licences	56	57	55	47	44

(The above figures do not include licences issued to the Naval and Military Authorities or those issued in respect to the Council's departmental vehicles).

Specials.—The strength at the close of the year was 534, including 41 Chinese recruits under training. There were 91 resignations. 161 recruits were enrolled during the year and were put through the training course. One new Chinese Division was formed. Three quarterly shooting practices for all ranks were carried out with successful results. 7 members of the Specials were awarded Long Service Medals and 8 members received commendations for good arrests. 150 extra men were enlisted for the duration

of the State of Emergency in the Spring. The Specials were mobilized at 6 p.m. on January 28 and remained under mobilisation till March 24 after which normal duty was resumed and the usual weekly patrols were carried out. The assistance rendered by the Specials to the Regular Force during the period of emergency was of the highest value and their record of service during the period is one deserving of the highest commendation.

Communications.—The centralization at Police Headquarters of control of the three means of communication, namely the Street Telephone System, the radio broadcasting system and the Police exchange in connection with the public telephone system, has added to efficiency. The Street Telephone system is working successfully and its gradual expansion is fully warranted by results. Apart from its usefulness in matters of a daily routine nature it has repeatedly been used to good purpose in connection with the dissemination of information to men on duty and the reporting of urgent matters connected with demonstrations, serious crime, street accidents and fires. The system of police communication will not, however, be complete until the teleprinter can be introduced. In modern police work speedy communication is essential. The teleprinter supplies the need and is being widely adopted in police work in other parts of the world.

The radio broadcasting system is working fairly satisfactorily but full efficiency is rendered impossible by the chaotic condition of broadcasting generally in Shanghai. Considerable difficulties are being experienced in the use of police wireless due to a great deal of unnecessary interference.

The full benefit of modern police means of communication will not be obtained until members of the public realise the necessity of giving immediate information to the Police of the occurrence of serious crime. This necessity is not yet fully realised in Shanghai. The immediate conveyance of information of the occurrence of serious offences either by telephone to Police Headquarters or verbally to the nearest police officer who has a ready means of communication with the Police Station through the Street Telephone system would ensure prompt police action in cases requiring such action and would be of the greatest assistance to the Police in dealing with serious crime.

Crime.—Statistics for the year under review show a total of 16,429 cases as against 16,968 reported during the year 1931 and 15,664 during the year 1930. This shows a decrease of 539 cases as compared with cases reported during 1931 and an increase of 765 as compared with cases reported during 1930. Investigation was refused in 314 cases of a petty nature, leaving a total of 16,622 for investigation. Of these cases 361 were found on investigation to be false or non-criminal cases. 16,214 cases of true crime were recorded and investigated of which number 351 were pending at the end of the year. Convictions were obtained in 9,726 cases, a percentage of 59.98 as against a percentage of 58.99 in 1931 and 52.77 in 1930. The number of cases remaining undetected at the end of the year was 5,937 showing a percentage of 36.61 as against a percentage of 41.58 in 1931 and 41.55 in 1930.

Class I. Serious offences against the person.—In this class there were 442 cases for disposal as against 513 cases in 1931 and 499 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 218 cases as against 239 cases in 1931 and 192 in 1930. There were 43 true cases of murder as against 29 true cases in 1931 and 40 true cases in 1930. The 43 cases included 4 double murders. The victims included one foreigner who was shot and killed by another foreigner who afterwards committed suicide, one Chinese Police Constable stabbed to death by Japanese whilst he was attempting to arrest them and one Chinese detective murdered by an armed robber. 3 of the murders were committed by armed kidnappers, 5 were committed by armed robbers, 5 were of a political nature, including two which were due to anti-Japanese boycott activities. The remaining cases had miscellaneous causes as their motives.

There were 14 true cases of armed abduction including three attempts as against 25 true cases in 1931 and 36 true cases in 1930. Four cases were attended by murder as against 2 cases attended by murder in 1931 and 5 cases attended by murder or

attempted murder in 1930. Four of the victims were liberated by the Municipal Police, two by the Chinese police, two escaped, two were released by kidnappers on payment of ransom and in one case no particulars were available.

A detailed summary of kidnappings that occurred during the year is given in Appendix V.

No victims were held in the Settlement. In three cases they were held in the French Concession and in three cases in Chinese territory. In five cases no definite information had been received. Motor cars were used in eleven cases where persons were abducted. In four cases the victims' cars were used, in five cases the kidnappers used their own cars and in two cases hired cars were obtained.

One abandoned car in kidnapping cases was found in the Settlement, two in the French Concession and one in Chinese territory. No information has been received concerning the remainder of the cars used.

Three cases occurred in 'A' Division, five in 'B' Division (Western District), two in 'C' Division and four in 'D' Division. Five cases occurred in the dark hours and nine in daylight.

174 reports of receipts of threatening letters are recorded as against 183 recorded in 1931 and 228 recorded in 1930. A large percentage of the letters contained demands for money under threats of violence. 48 persons were arrested of whom 43 were convicted.

During the year under review 25 reports were received of the depositing or throwing of hand grenades and bombs at Associations or shops with the object of intimidating merchants suspected of dealing in Japanese goods. In 2 cases 2 persons were killed and in 5 cases 5 persons were injured. In connection with the above the Police effected 18 arrests and seized a number of pistols, ammunition, explosives and documents.

Class II. Series offences against property.—In this class 2,536 cases were recorded as against 2,708 in 1931 and 2,875 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 1,215 cases as against 1,113 in 1931 and 1,119 in 1930.

There were 604 cases of armed robbery and attempted armed robbery as against 529 in 1931 and 702 in 1930. 100 cases of this nature were reported in 'A' Division, 242 in 'B' Division, 52 in 'C' Division and 210 in 'D' Division. 19 cases were attended by murder or attempted murder. 516 cases occurred in shops, dwelling houses, etc., and the remainder on the highway. In connection with these cases 1 Chinese Detective Constable, 1 Chinese Police Constable and 3 Chinese civilians were killed or died of wounds as the result of shots fired by armed robbers, whilst 3 Foreign Detective Sergeants, 1 Foreign Special Constable, 3 Chinese Detective Constables, 3 Chinese Uniform Constables and 4 Chinese civilians were wounded. In 6 cases Chinese females were reported as having been members of the gang or gangs operating and were also used for conveying arms to the meeting places for their male confederates. The increase of 75 cases of this nature during the year was undoubtedly due to the unsettled state on the borders of 'B' and 'D' Divisions after the cessation of Sino-Japanese hostilities and to the release of a large number of habitual criminals under the Government Amnesty.

There were 104 cases of robbery and attempted robbery in which arms were not used as against 106 in 1931 and 108 in 1930. 29 cases occurred in dwelling houses and 75 on the highway. There were 432 cases of burglary and 616 cases of housebreaking as against 674 cases of burglary and 572 cases of housebreaking in 1931 and 679 cases of burglary and 563 cases of housebreaking in 1930.

Class III. Minor offences against the person.—In this class there were 1,192 cases for disposal as against 1,387 in 1931 and 837 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 833 cases. In 68 of the above cases investigation was refused and 59 cases were found to be due to mistake of fact or proved to be false.

Class IV. Minor offences against property.—In this class there were 9,552 cases recorded as against 10,072 in 1931 and 9,674 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 4,831 cases.

There were 700 cases of snatching and 971 cases of pocket picking as against 789 cases of snatching and 900 cases of pocket picking in 1931 and 1,124 cases of snatching and 918 cases of pocket picking in 1930. Of the 594 persons arrested for snatching 251 were identified as old offenders. Of the 697 persons arrested for pocket picking 382 were identified as old offenders. There were 7,449 cases of simple theft against 7,486 in 1931 and 6,854 in 1930. The 7,449 cases included 620 thefts of bicycles and 81 thefts of sewing machines.

Class V. Miscellaneous offences.—In this class there were 2,707 cases for disposal as against 2,228 cases in 1931 and 1,779 cases in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 2,629 cases. There were 83 arms cases as against 42 in 1931 and 55 in 1930. 195 persons were convicted in this class for trafficking or being in possession of arms for an unlawful purpose.

There were 32 cases of uttering counterfeit banknotes as against 64 cases in 1931 and 63 cases in 1930. 40 persons were convicted in connection with these cases.

There were 35 cases of uttering silver counterfeit coins as against 24 in 1931 and 34 in 1930. 40 persons were convicted in these cases.

Cases tried to conclusion.—The Courts tried 9,963 cases. Of these 9,726 ended in conviction and 237 in acquittal. These cases involved 19,667 persons of whom 17,624 were convicted and 2,043 were acquitted.

Persons in crime cases.—19,853 persons were arrested by the Police as against 18,791 in 1931 and 15,503 in 1930. 265 were not tried and were released. 366 persons were under remand at the end of the year. Of the persons who stood their trial 17,624 were convicted, giving a percentage of 89.96 as against a percentage of 84.5 in 1931 and 90.87 in 1930.

Class	1932			1931			1930		
	Arrested	Tried	Convicted	Arrested	Tried	Convicted	Arrested	Tried	Convicted
I	596	575*	471	715	729*	551	562	442	338
II	2,683	2,720*	2,420	2,638	2,707*	2,297	2,792	2,469	2,178
III	1,525	1,477*	1,230	1,568	1,332*	1,072	1,060	983	806
IV	6,540	6,463*	6,168	6,178	5,786*	5,365	5,733	5,169	4,837
V	8,509	8,432*	7,345	7,892	7,638*	6,625	5,356	5,238	4,828

* Includes persons under remand from previous year.

Breaches of Municipal Bye-laws.—76,462 persons were dealt with during the year as against 64,895 in 1931 and 71,297 in 1930. 47,062 persons forfeited their bail, 29,195 were convicted, 192 were discharged and 25 are pending trial.

Breaches of Licensing Bye-laws.—8,890 persons were dealt with during the year as against 14,391 in 1931 and 12,938 in 1930. 2,098 persons forfeited their bail, 6,700 were convicted, 71 were discharged and 21 are pending trial.

Stolen Property.—The total value of property stolen amounted to \$2,284,313.73 as against \$5,850,741.43 in 1931 and \$2,567,822.90 in 1930. The total value of property

recovered amounted to \$647,055.27 which gives a recovery percentage of 28.33 as against a percentage of 11.26 in 1931 and 21.52 in 1930. Appendix VI shows the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified. The amount of property recorded as stolen in cases of embezzlement and fraud and which may be termed non-preventable crime from the police point of view totalled \$442,369.94 or 19.37% of the total value of property stolen during the year. In addition to the above figures, property to the value of \$21,166.89 was recovered in connection with cases reported in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of cases of theft of all classes in which the Police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful.

Offence	Number registered	Number in which investigation was refused	Number found false	Number struck off as due to mistake of fact	True cases for investigation	Number in which convictions were obtained	Remarks
Armed Robbery	620	—	13	3	*680	313	*Includes 76 pending from last year and 46 pending for 1933.
Robbery	114	—	8	12	*109	53	*Includes 5 pending from last year and 11 pending for 1933.
Burglary	432	—	—	—	*466	206	*Includes 34 pending from last year and 13 pending for 1933.
Housebreaking, etc.	619	3	3	—	*632	219	*Includes 19 pending from last year and 13 pending for 1933.
Snatching	700	7	9	2	*690	498	*Includes 8 pending from last year and 2 pending for 1933.
Theft	7,449	212	62	113	*7,291	3,374	*Includes 229 pending from last year and 137 pending for 1933.
Pocketpicking	971	4	1	2	*983	588	*Includes 19 pending from last year and 11 pending for 1933.

Not counting the cases still under investigation the following table shows the percentage of convictions obtained in special types of cases as compared with the percentage of previous years.

Type of Case	Percentage of Convictions		
	1932	1931	1930
Armed Robbery	48.15	40.10	34.84
Robbery	49.07	45.00	38.83
Burglary	45.47	38.18	40.95
House Breaking	35.04	29.52	34.32
Snatching	70.54	64.25	69.15
Theft	44.74	41.25	41.60
Pocket Picking	60.06	55.44	53.95

General Remarks.—On the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on January 29 a State of Emergency was declared by the Shanghai Municipal Council. These hostilities were responsible for considerable interference with normal police duties and particularly in regard to crime investigation. The normal functioning of the police was rendered impossible in "C" Division and very difficult in certain sections of "D" Division. During this period large numbers of Chinese were arrested by Japanese Marines and plain clothes patrols on suspicion of being snipers or otherwise engaged against Japanese military operations.

A large amount of looting took place in "C" Division, Dixwell Road areas, and certain portions of Kashing Road District in "D" Division, and investigations by the police in this respect were rendered impossible.

The total number of arrests effected by the Municipal Police on behalf of the Chinese Authorities in connection with looting in the evacuated areas was 404, and property to the value of \$16,453.00 was recovered.

The Curfew order was in force from February 1 to March 31, which prohibited persons being on the streets between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. except under special circumstances when passes were issued by the police to responsible persons whose duties necessitated their being out during the prohibited hours. 6,228 passes were issued during that period.

Owing to the large number of persons who were reported missing to the police, a Missing Persons' Section was inaugurated at Headquarters on February 8 and notices were issued to the daily press requesting the public to report names and details of all persons who were known to be missing since January 28. A total number of persons reported missing, together with those who had been released or returned to their places of residence, is as follows:

Number of persons resident or employed in the International Settlement reported missing	837
Number of above persons later reported as returned	194
Still shown as missing	643
Persons reported arrested by Japanese	489
Persons reported only as missing (cause unknown)	348
	837
Persons reported as released by Japanese	137
Persons reported as returned from other sources	57
	194
Persons who had not been reported missing, released by Japanese and handed over to S.M.P.	218
Persons who had not been reported missing, released by Japanese and handed over to Agencies other than police (taken from lists supplied by Japanese and Benevolent Agencies)	364
Persons not residents or employed in the Settlement reported missing	87
Persons reported returned under this heading	13
Still shown as missing	74

During the period of hostilities a system of Emergency Passes was inaugurated to enable persons resident or having business outside the defence perimeter to pass freely. The issue of these passes proved of invaluable service to both Chinese and foreigners in the evacuation of their property during the general exodus from the northern areas which continued intermittently until the cessation of hostilities. A total number of 847 of these passes was issued.

Upon the cessation of hostilities efforts were made by the Japanese Naval Authorities in conjunction with the Police to cope with the menace of looting by restricting the entrance of undesirable persons into the evacuated areas. A total number of approximately 21,000 passes were issued by the Police to bona fide residents in these areas. This measure, although making at the time an enormous amount of additional work for the police, proved very effective in allowing householders to resume possession of their property without molestation and in an orderly manner, thus preventing a chaotic re-occupation and a lucrative field for looters and unscrupulous persons.

Suicides.—The following table shows the number of suicides coming to the notice of the Police for the last two years:—

1931				1932			
Foreign		Chinese		Foreign		Chinese	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	Nil	153	9	17	1	135	14

Modus Operandi Section.—During the year 36 cases were successfully investigated as the result of information supplied by the Section to Station Detectives. These cases were as follows:—

Armed Robbery	3 cases
Larceny by trick	12 "
Fraud	7 "
Burglary and Shopbreaking	10 "
Larceny	4 "

Valuable information was also supplied by the Section to Station Detectives in connection with criminal activities.

Opium Prevention.—The Narcotic Section and the Staffs at Police Stations dealt with 1,688 cases during the year as against 1,385 cases in 1931 and arrested 5,234 persons, of whom 4,432 were convicted, 789 discharged, 3 absconded and 10 were on remand at the end of the year. 621 of the above persons were prosecuted for selling or manufacturing opium and opium substitutes and 4,613 were charged with conducting opium dens and smoking opium or opium substitutes. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was \$196,606.00 and Yen 80.00. The seizures effected by the Municipal Police included raw opium 9,306¼ ozs., prepared opium 2,467 13/16 ozs., morphine 1,779½ ozs., heroin 216 ozs., and opium pills 7,107 ozs. 2,944 opium and pill pipes together with usual paraphernalia were also confiscated. The largest quantity of drugs valued approximately \$35,000.00 was seized in one raid on a heroin factory in Kashing Road. In showing the connection of opium smoking with crime, it is noteworthy that no less than 1,000 of the persons arrested had criminal records, the majority of whom had been convicted for snatching, pocket picking and larceny.

Finger Print Bureau.—During the year under review the Finger Print Bureau received the finger prints of 27,978 persons and identified 7,804 as having previous convictions recorded against them.

The various sources from which fingerprints were received were as follows:—

	<i>Received</i>	<i>Identified</i>	<i>%</i>
Chinese prisoners from Stations	20,479	6,030	29%
Foreign " " "	495	208	42%
Chinese " " French Police	2,653	818	30%
Foreign " " " "	164	79	52%
Chinese " " River Police	278	73	26%
Total of Prisoners	24,069	7,208	30%

	<i>Received</i>	<i>Identified</i>	<i>%</i>
Chauffeurs for driving permits	1,585	146	9%
Chinese Police Recruits and Chinese Prison Warders	350	13	4%
Chinese Police Watchmen	652	40	6%
Supernumeraries (mafoos, coolies, etc.)	154	20	13%
Fire Brigade Recruits	76	3	4%
Miscellaneous (Station servants, Russian applicants for positions, bodyguards, bus drivers and Watchmen, etc.)	1,092	374	34%
Grand Total	27,978	7,804	28%

An average monthly comparison shows a monthly decrease throughout the year of 77 under the average monthly figures for 1931 and an increase of 699 over those for 1930. The decrease in the monthly comparison is due to a reduction of 4,043 in the number of chauffeurs' finger prints received. This is accounted for by the fact that in 1931 all chauffeurs who had been issued with driving permits without being finger printed were recalled to have this done. The identification of prisoners for the year was 30% while the identification of the total records received over the same period was 28%. The total number of records is 8,972 above the average of the figures for the last five years.

The classification of Chinese offenders arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police is as follows:—

1st offenders	14,449
2nd offenders	2,845
3rd offenders	1,166
Habitual offenders	2,019
Total	20,479

In connection with the arrangements existing between the Police of the French Concession and the Municipal Police for the exchange of prisoners' finger prints, 8,748 records were sent to the French Police during 1932.

The following table of identifications gives the annual results of 10 years' work in the Bureau.

	<i>Finger Print Records Received.</i>	<i>Identifications Made</i>
To Dec. 31, 1923	146,809	52,414
1924	162,480	57,273
1925	178,073	61,695
1926	195,938	67,163
1927	212,813	72,383
1928	230,917	77,362
1929	252,274	82,922
1930	272,221	88,221
1931	301,118	95,572
1932	329,096	103,376

Government Amnesty Scheme.—On June 24, 1932, the Chinese Government promulgated a set of rules governing the release of prisoners under General Amnesty, and in appliance of such rules the first batch of prisoners were released from the Municipal Gaol with the sanction of the Shanghai Special Area No. I District Court on July 16, 1932. The following particulars show the number of prisoners released and their various offences since the Amnesty came into operation until December 31, 1932:—

1st offenders released during 1932	891
Prisoners released having previous convictions but who are not habitual criminals	472
Habitual Criminals released	596
Total prisoners released	1,959

Of those released under this scheme 12% or no fewer than 251 have been re-arrested for offences committed since their release; of these 74% are habitual criminals.

Particulars of Offences for which released prisoners were serving sentences.

Murder and attempted murder	12	Larceny	571
Armed kidnapping	4	Snatching	209
Armed robbery	79	Pickpocket	112
Possession of firearms	28	Shoplifting	16
Sending threatening letters	39	Looting	17
Members of criminal gangs	61	Cargo broaching	5
Extortion and attempted extortion	36	Counterfeit currency offences	35
Robbery and highway robbery	37	Offences against the State	16
Abduction	31	Loitering	28
Rape	5	Opium offences	246
Arson	3	Offences against personal liberty	6
Trafficking in females and children	10	Receiving stolen property	10
Fraud, Misappropriation, etc.	56	Miscellaneous (assaults and breach of regulations)	53
Breaking and entering premises	234		

With the object of securing latent finger prints of the offenders investigations were made into 298 cases of the following nature:—

Armed Kidnapping 5; Armed Robbery 33; Assault 1; Burglary 94; Garage breaking 1; Godownbreaking 12; House-breaking 11; Larceny 50; Larceny (M/Cars) 26; Millbreaking 1; Murder and Attempted Murder 8; Officebreaking 22; Robbery 1; Sacrilege 1; Shopbreaking 31; Malicious Damage 1.

From finger prints thus secured 15 persons responsible for:—15 Armed Robbery, 33 Burglary, 1 Godown-breaking, 1 Garagebreaking, 6 Larceny and 1 Shopbreaking were identified.

Work on the Battley Single Finger Print System continues to show good progress. Up to date there are 1,730 persons who specialize in breaking and entering premises recorded therein, making a total of 17,300 finger prints on file in this collection.

Several cases of handwriting were handled during the year, the only one of any importance being in connection with an opium smuggling case.

The finger printing and photographing of dead bodies by the Police with a view to establishing their identity continues to show good results. During the year 193 bodies have been photographed and/or finger printed with the result that identification was effected in 30 cases.

During the year the Crime Branch Studio took 4,090 photographs and printed 9,539 copies.

Arms Identification Section.—The Arms Identification Section during the year examined 165 fired cartridges, 52 unfired cartridges and 62 fired bullets representing 107 crimes, of which 28 were connected by the comparison of the impressions. Comparisons showed that these cartridge cases and bullets were fired from a total of 83 automatic pistols and revolvers, of which 69 were used once, 12 twice, 1 five times and 1 seven times.

In the same period 293 firearms seized by the Police were examined and tested for records, resulting in 40 being identified as having fired 86 cartridge cases and 26 bullets in 41 previous crimes. Thus the number of identifications represents 48% of the arms fired in crimes during the year, and 13% of the arms seized, which shows an increase of 8% and no change respectively above the results of 1931 and an increase of 1% above and a decrease of 4% respectively below the results of 1930.

The records show that the arms in use varied from the smallest to the largest, with a large majority of .32 and .25 calibre. Of the arms seized 34% were of Spanish origin, 15% German, 8% Belgian, 24% French, 11% American, 1/2% Italian, 1/2% Austrian, 1/2% Russian, 1 1/2% Chinese, 2 1/4% British and 1 1/2% obscure.

During the year 2,264 firearms in possession of persons issued with S.M.C. licences to carry were registered in this Section, bringing the total number on file to 4,567.

Arms Licensing Section.—From January 1 to December 31, 1932, 596 pistols passed through this Section, the greater portion of which were obtained by the applicants from Chinese Government sources. Since the inauguration of the Arms Licensing Section in 1927, 4,904 pistols have been passed through it, of which 3,138 are at present licensed, the remainder having been surrendered for destruction or safe keeping, or lost or stolen during the Sino-Japanese hostilities, or left through failure of renewal of licences or taken away by persons who have left Shanghai. 521 licences were cancelled during the year for various reasons. 136 attendant licences were issued during the year bringing the total up to 859 issued to date.

Political and other matters.—The tension arising out of the anti-Japanese boycott movement which had been conducted with considerable vigour towards the close of 1931 reached breaking point in January. An assault in Chinese Territory by Chinese of the labouring class on five Japanese monks one of whom received fatal injuries, the burning by members of the Japanese Youth Fraternity of a portion of the San Yue Towel Factory near which the assault took place, a collision between the same Japanese youths on their way back from the San Yue Towel Factory and members of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force as a result of which one Japanese was shot dead and one Chinese constable received fatal injuries, a mass meeting of the Japanese residents and subsequent march to the Japanese Consulate and the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in the course of which Chinese shop windows were smashed and Chinese pedestrians were assaulted, formed a series of events which brought the crisis to a head. Demands were formulated and presented by the Japanese Authorities to the Chinese Authorities. Chinese troops moved in close to Shanghai, and defence positions were prepared and occupied. On the forenoon of January 28 the Shanghai Municipal Council decided that it was necessary to declare a State of Emergency which came into force at 4 p.m. the same day. The Defence Forces took up their positions on the Defence line immediately afterwards with the exception of the Japanese Naval Landing Party which moved out from their Headquarters at 11.35 p.m. and almost immediately came into armed conflict with Chinese troops. Serious fighting continued between the Japanese and Chinese Forces till March 2 when a general withdrawal of the Chinese Forces from the vicinity of Shanghai began. A peace agreement was signed on May 5 after which Japanese Forces gradually withdrew to their original location.

The Settlement was seriously affected throughout the period of hostilities. The Japanese Forces extended their defence measures throughout the area bounded by North Honan Road on the west and the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo on the south, the Hongkew, Kashing Road and Dixwell Road Police districts being particularly affected. Chinese residents rapidly evacuated from these districts, Japanese marines assuming more or less complete control, acting independently of the Police, arresting and detaining suspicious Chinese, making house to house searches, and disposing of suspects of their own accord. The Municipal Police in these districts were seriously interfered with in the execution of their duty and continued to function only to a limited extent. During

the period of hostilities a large number of Chinese were reported missing and most of them remain untraced. During the fighting two aerial bombs and 312 projectiles are known to have fallen in the Settlement and on extra-Settlement roads resulting in damage to 262 buildings and in 277 casualties of which 61 proved fatal. Very heavy duty devolved on the Police in the course of the initial evacuation of inhabitants from and in the subsequent return to the affected areas. It is estimated that 70,000 refugees sought safety in the Settlement and were supported by public organisations while many thousands more found refuge with friends. The outbreak of hostilities was immediately followed by a suspension of business by Chinese merchants and shopkeepers and by a stoppage of work in factories. Unemployment and the presence of a vast number of refugees were potential sources of great danger and it was fortunate that except for a few spasmodic attacks on rice shops there was no serious threat to law and order.

The activities of anti-Japanese bodies which ceased after the outbreak of hostilities were revived in July. Appeals to the public to boycott Japanese goods again appeared and a campaign of intimidation and terrorism was started to make the movement effective. Threatening letters, purporting to come from the "Blood and Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" and some 60 other secret gangs with high sounding names, were sent to merchants and in many cases were either accompanied or followed by bombs or live bullets. No less than 25 bombs and grenades were thrown into Chinese shops in the Settlement and 11 of them exploded injuring 5 persons. As a result of the use of pistols to which resort was had on two occasions two persons were killed and one wounded. In the concluding months of the year the Municipal Police succeeded in apprehending about a dozen of the persons responsible for these offences and in seizing five pistols. These arrests and seizures had a salutary effect. This result would probably have been achieved earlier had the police not been greatly handicapped through the recipients of threatening letters and dealers in Japanese goods failing to report their troubles or to seek protection.

Considerable interest was shown by the local Chinese community in the struggle of the Chinese volunteers in the North-Eastern Provinces. A movement aiming at giving the volunteers material support was started by the North Eastern Volunteer Army Support Committee which was formed in April at 29 Jen An Li, Kuling Road. This body and numerous other similar organisations which came into existence later in the year remitted to the North East large sums which were raised by drives and theatrical performances.

The Communist party in no way relaxed its activities during the year. The local branches of the party did not seem, however, to enjoy as much influence during 1932 as they did in previous years. Appeals addressed by the "Red" leaders to the working classes to start general strikes failed to arouse response and attendances at demonstrations planned by them on the occasion of 22 different anniversaries which were expected to receive popular support were confined to their own personal followers whose activities amounted to no more than slogan shouting and handbill distribution.

The Communists in Shanghai concentrated during the year on gaining support among local workers for the Soviet Authorities and the Red Armies in the interior. Subscriptions in small amounts for an aeroplane for the Red Army to be named "Shanghai Worker" were collected and societies called "Friends of the Soviet" and "Friends of the Red Army" were formed. The Communists also conducted the usual propaganda to aggravate discontent among industrial workers and it is worthy of note that the agents they employed on this line who were not actually workers themselves were disguised as promoters of boy scout groups, football clubs, reading classes, night schools, etc. During the local Sino-Japanese conflict the "Reds" conducted propaganda among the wounded Chinese soldiers and the refugees who came into the Settlement. They also tried to influence the Chinese Branch of the Municipal Police and the rank and file of the various local Defence Forces. While relying mainly on bribery and propaganda to promote their various plans the Communists resorted to assassination and terrorism on a number of

occasions. They killed two and wounded four persons in the Settlement by shooting and did two others to death in the French Concession in a similar manner. All the victims were persons whom the instigators of the murders believed to be working for the Chinese Authorities in detecting Communist activities. The adoption of these drastic measures shows how the routine plans of the "Reds" had been impeded by official action which comprised co-operation of the Police Forces of all three areas and the infliction of stern punishment by the Courts.

The total efforts of the Municipal Police throughout the year, acting independently or in co-operation with the Chinese Authorities, resulted in the prosecution of 233 persons for promotion of communism and the discovery of 103 of the bases from which they and others had operated. Eighty of the accused were transferred to Chinese territory for trial after *prima facie* cases had been proved against them in the Shanghai Special District Court, two were handed over to the French Police and two to the Consular Authorities. Of the remainder 68 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 56 were released on security and 25 were on remand at the end of the year. Communist literature seized comprised 695 different kinds and totalled 117,920 copies.

The prisoners transferred to the Chinese Authorities included Chen Tu-hsiu, the Chief in China of the Trotskyite cult of Communism and 11 of his principal assistants, and one Ch'en Ping-ho, the Secretary of the Central Bureau of the National Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League and 8 of his confederates. In the house where Ch'en Ping-ho was arrested the Police discovered 200 different sorts of Communist periodicals and leaflets, a number of Communist papers in Russian, French and English and 1,230 documents which included reports bearing on Communist activities in Shanghai and cities in other parts of the country, statements of accounts, files of correspondence and drafts of "Red" handbills and pamphlets.

The Communists sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the Municipal Gaol included Chang Li-ch'un and Hsu Shang-tseng. The former who was the leader of the movement which aimed at undermining the loyalty of the Chinese Branch of the Municipal Police received 8 years' imprisonment and the latter who kept a printing establishment which specialized in the production of "Red" propaganda received 3 years' imprisonment.

Apart from cases arising out of Communist activities, 65 persons were prosecuted for other offences of a seditious character. One of these was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, one was fined, 43 were handed over to the Chinese Authorities, 13 were released on security and the cases against 7 had not been concluded at the end of the year. The prisoners handed over to the Chinese Authorities included 11 who had entered into a conspiracy to usurp control of the Bureau of Public Safety and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and 23 whose crimes included plots to assassinate prominent members of the Nationalist Government and officials of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The principal members of the first party were apparently political adventurers and the leaders of the second group were men of anarchist tendencies.

Strikes.—Strikes in the Settlement totalled 54 as against 56 in 1931. The number of employees affected and the number of working days lost were 16,969 and 89,805 respectively as compared with 10,227 and 37,405 in 1931.

The enterprises affected included 9 textile factories, 7 silk filatures, 2 tobacco factories, 4 printing works, 3 Chinese medicine shops, the Post Office, the Chinese Telegraph Administration, the Chinese Radio Administration, Shanghai Telephone Company, China General Omnibus Company, foreign cable companies and 4 leading Chinese daily newspapers.

Of the strikes in the Settlement, 21 were declared to enforce increases in wages, 7 to obtain a general betterment of working conditions, 4 to compel employers to reduce working hours, 12 in opposition to the manner in which employers had dealt with colleagues, 3 to show sympathy with employees of other concerns on strike, while the remaining 7 resulted from miscellaneous causes.

In 30 cases the strikers returned to work unconditionally, in 11 they secured small concessions, in 7 the grievances were adjusted in a manner entirely satisfactory to the employees and the remaining 6 disputes concluded in an indefinite way.

The strikes in 8 cases were settled through the mediation of third parties, but in the majority of the disputes the return to work was the result of direct negotiations.

Strike statistics for the year 1932 are as follows:—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Strikes.</i>	<i>No. of Hands.</i>	<i>No. of Working days lost.</i>
Settlement	49	13,804	67,825
French Concession	10	3,456	13,187
Chinese controlled territory	36	16,425	308,000
All three areas	2	3,550	16,013
Two areas (French Concession and Settlement)	3	1,320	15,736
Total	100	38,555	420,261
Total for 1931	129	71,266	279,718

The most serious strikes occurred in the China General Omnibus Company, the Shanghai Telephone Company, the Post Office and the Chinese newspapers "Sin Wan Pao", "Shun Pao" and "Eastern Times."

The China General Omnibus Company dismissed all the strikers and continued the service with the assistance of new hands. The strikers and their sympathizers tried to defeat this scheme by means of violence. They assaulted five of the new conductors and made 30 attacks on buses. Resort was made to the use of acid, lime, stones and nightsoil in these attacks which were finally terminated by the arrest on a Writ of Detention of the leaders of the groups believed to be responsible for the trouble. The evidence available being insufficient to justify a charge being preferred against these men, they were released after 14 days.

As a means to relieve the public inconvenience caused by the strike in the Post Office, which lasted from May 22 to May 26, the Municipal Council set up an Emergency Post Office to dispatch outgoing mail to foreign countries and the Chinese merchants established an agency in the Chamber of Commerce to undertake delivery of local letters. The Municipal Emergency Post Office functioned from May 24 to 27.

Of a total of 21 persons arrested during the year for offences arising out of strikes, principally intimidation of loyal workers, 4 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 4 were fined, 4 were released on shop security and the charges against the others were dismissed.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Japanese cotton mills were closed down. The majority of other industrial concerns, both foreign and Chinese, either suspended operations or worked with the minimum staffs. About 160,000 operatives were rendered idle. After the fighting ceased conditions improved daily and were practically normal by June.

Three silk filatures in the Settlement which normally employ 2,600 operatives remained closed for the greater part of the year.

The average price of rice for 1932 was \$14.10 per picul as compared with \$14.84 per picul in 1931.

Pretexts on which agitations were conducted against the Municipal Council during the year included its alleged failure to prevent the Japanese forces engaged in hostilities with Chinese troops from using the Settlement as a base, the grievances of residents in the areas affected by the Sino-Japanese conflict who demanded that their taxes be remitted for the period during which the trouble lasted, a speech of the former Chairman of the Municipal Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in which the Special

District Court was criticised in connection with its treatment of offences arising out of the anti-Japanese boycott, indignation at the increase in telephone charges by the Shanghai Telephone Company and measures taken by the Shanghai Waterworks to prevent losses of revenue. These agitations were led by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the Citizens Federation. No untoward incidents occurred in connection with them.

A group of Chinese agitators organised a campaign soon after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese hostilities with the object of securing remissions in house rent on the ground that the residents affected had sustained heavy losses during the fighting. As a result the Municipality of Greater Shanghai promulgated measures whereby the tenants affected would be exempted from payment of rents for periods ranging from one to three months according to the extent to which they had been affected. Some of the large property owners in the Settlement voluntarily remitted rents for the months of February and March and similar concessions in regard to rates were made by the Municipal Council.

A society called the "Chapei Devastated Areas Fire Insurance Compensation Co-operative Association" was formed in April with the object of securing compensation for losses sustained during the Sino-Japanese conflict by fire insurance policy holders in Chapei. Members of this body visited various insurance companies in the Settlement during September and October and demanded compensation. The companies disclaimed responsibility for the losses on the ground that war risks were definitely excluded from the policies issued and made no concessions.

On April 29 whilst the anniversary of the birthday of H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan was being celebrated in the Hongkew Park, a bomb was thrown by a Korean at a party of Japanese military and diplomatic officials. The explosion caused serious injuries to General Shirakawa, Lieut.-General Uyeda, Vice-Admiral Nomura, Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul-General, Dr. Kawabata, Chairman of the Japanese Residents Association and several others. General Shirakawa and Dr. Kawabata succumbed later to the wounds they received. The Japanese authorities who immediately took over full control of the investigation have dealt with the culprits, who were Japanese subjects.

Film Censorship.—There were at the end of the year 44 cinema theatres in Shanghai. Of these, 24 were in the International Settlement, 12 in the French Concession and 8 in Chinese territory. During 1932 the Police censored 562 feature films, 599 shorts or newsreels and a number of reviews, representing approximately 4,463,025 feet of film. In 82 cases the pictures were only approved after parts to which the Police objected had been cut out. The Police Censors failed to approve of 14 pictures. In 9 of these cases no appeal was made. In the remaining 5 cases appeals were made with the result that 4 pictures were finally rejected by the Board of Film Censors and one was passed after objectionable parts had been cut out.

The films presented for censorship were classified as follows:—

Modern drama	35%
Musical comedy, vaudeville and revue	25%
Melodrama	10%
Detective and crook plays	15%
Historical, travel, and education	15%

The Municipal Council on April 20, 1932 appointed a Commission of three persons to inquire into and report on the principles by which the Council should be guided in the control of cinematograph films and of posters and advertisements in connection therewith exhibited in the International Settlement and the best and most efficient method of censoring such exhibitions.

F. W. GERRARD,
Commissioner of Police.



POLICE HOSPITAL, WARD ROAD.

APPENDIX I.

A.

ACTUAL STRENGTH ON DECEMBER 31, 1932.

	Foreign	Japanese	Sikh	Chinese
Commissioners	2			
Deputy Commissioners	3			
Assistant Commissioners	8	1		1
Superintendents	16	1		6
Chief Inspectors	7			3
Detective Chief Inspectors	3	1		3
Inspectors	36	3	2	4
Detective Inspectors	8			7
Sub-Inspectors	56	8	4	36
Detective Sub-Inspectors	36	1		28
Sergeants	152	32	88	195
Detective Sergeants	61	5	1	122
Probationary Sergeants	95	194		
Detective Probationary Sergeants	4			
Constables			586	3,005
Detective Constables		14	2	203
Total	487	260	633	3,613
Supernumeraries	19	1	33	646

B.

ARMAMENT.

Thomson Guns	Carbines etc.	Revolvers	Pistols
35	551	672	4,537

C.

STAFF CHANGES.

	Foreign	Japanese	Sikh	Chinese
Enlisted	10	49	—	294
Retired	6	—	2	—
Resigned	9	1	10	70
Died	2	—	4	19
Killed	—	—	1	3
Invalided	4	10	6	29
Dismissed	5	—	6	84
Absconded	1	1	—	75
	37 *	61	29	574†

* 1 man in addition was transferred from Fire Brigade.

* 2 men " " were re-engaged.

† 3 " " " transferred from Gaol Staff.

* 1 man in addition was transferred to Fire Brigade.

* 1 " " " " Supernumerary Staff.

† 2 men in addition were transferred to Supernumerary Staff.

† 1 man in " was " " Clerical Staff.

D.

AWARDS.

	Foreign	Japanese	Sikh	Chinese
(1) Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals	2	—	—	2
(2) Awarded Long Service Medals	5	—	19	15
(3) Departmentally Awarded	176	26	230	2,178

Area of Jurisdiction:—8.72 square miles and 48 miles of outside roads.

Population: Foreign 17,993; Japanese 18,478; Chinese 971,397.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON 31-12-1932.

Rank	Administration				Crime and Special Branches (Central C.I.D.)				Divisions																				Armed Reserve											
									Central Office				Division A †				Division B †				Division C †				Division D †				Central Office				Reserve Unit				Training Depot			
	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C				
Commissioners	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Commissioners	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Commissioners	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendents	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Inspectors	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspectors	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	1	9	..	2	7	2	1	2	8	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Inspectors	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	5	2	..	..	18	..	2	7	13	2	..	15	15	1	1	11	10	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	12
Sergeant Majors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants	1	18	2	1	19	2	80	1	16	81	46	6	21	80	35	11	13	66	34	11	14	57	1	15	2	4	9	1	1	12	
Probationary Sergeants	1	3	17	20	6	12	11	15	..	4	7	16	1	16	10*	
Naik & Acting Sergeants	1	4	10	6	12	2	11	
Constables	14	..	1	2	17	1	19	..	2	125	749	..	34	108	757	..	76	91	651	..	69	83	636	4	20	120	..	22*	3	144*

F=Foreign
J=Japanese
S=Sikh
C=Chinese

DIVISION A
Police Stations
Louza
Central.

B
Police Stations
Sinza
Bubbling Well
Gordon Road
Footoo Road.

C
Police Stations
Hongkew
West Hongkew
Dixwell Road.

D
Police Stations
Yangtazepoo
Wayside
Yulin Road
Kashing Road.

Training Depot

*Include recruits as follows:—
9 22 136

† Including Police Station Detective Staff and Traffic Staff.

Rank	Traffic Office				Court and Prosecution				Store and Transport				Specials Office				Mounted Police				Long Leave				Total			
	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C	F	J	S	C
Commissioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Deputy Commissioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Assistant Commissioners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	1
Superintendents	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	6
Chief Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	6
Inspectors	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	3	2	11
Sub-Inspectors	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	9	4	64
Sergeant Majors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sergeants	5	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	213	37	82	317
Probationary Sergeants	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	..	..
Naik & Acting Sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	58	..
Constables	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	515	3,146
																									487	260	633	3,613

*Includes 30 cadet constables.

APPENDIX III.

PART I.—A

Offence	No. of cases pending from previous year	No. reported during the year	No. in which investigation was refused	No. remaining for investigation	No. proved or declared to be false	No. due to mistake of fact	No. pending at end of year	True Cases				Remarks
								Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases	
Class I—Serious Offences against persons.												
1. Murder	6	35		41			6	16	1	16	33	1 suicide 1 died (1 suicide 2 shot dead 2 died)
2. Attempted Murder	3	25		28				12		3	21	
3. Culpable Homicide		20		20				14			18	
4. Rape	1	30	1	30	2		1	19	3	1	25	
5. Unnatural Offence		7		7				4			5	
6. Abortion		2		2				2			2	
7. Grievous Bodily Harm	3	22		25				19	1	5	25	
8. Administering Drugs	1	1		2				2			2	
9. Armed Kidnapping & Murder or Attempted Murder	2	3		5			2	2		1	3	(3 murders)
10. Armed Kidnapping	4	10		14			4	7		3	10	
11. Abduction	3	81		84	2	4	2	65	6	5	76	
12. Trafficking in Females	3	32		35	1	2		29	1	2	32	
13. Threatening Letters	9	174		183	2	1	10	26	2	142	170	
TOTAL..	35	442	1	476	7	16	25	218	16	187	422	2 suicide 2 shot dead 3 died
Class II—Serious Offences against persons & property or against property only.												
14. Armed Robbery & Murder or Attempted Murder	5	15		20			1	11	2	6	19	(4 murders) (1 att. murders)
15. Armed Robbery	64	511		575	7	3	36	267	6	256	529	
16. Armed Highway Robbery & Murder or Att. Murder		4		4				2		2	4	(1 murder) (3 att. murders)
17. Armed Highway Robbery	7	90		97	6		9	33	2	47	82	
18. Robbery (Unarmed)	1	31		32	2		6	12	2	10	24	
19. Highway Robbery (Unarmed)	4	83		87	6	2	5	41	2	31	74	
20. Member of Criminal Gang	7	39		46			4	41	1		42	
21. Riots												
22. Arson		8		8				4	1	3	8	
23. Embezzlement	16	300	10	306	3	20	15	142	2	124	278	
24. Forgery	3	22		25			1	13	2	9	24	
25. Fraud or False Pretences	22	362	3	381		15	15	208	11	132	354	
26. Burglary	34	432		466			13	206	1	244	451	2 died
27. House Breaking, etc.	19	619	3	635	3		13	219	6	394	622	
28. Infringement of trade mark	1	20		21		1	1	16	1	2	19	
TOTAL..	183	2,536	16	2,703	27	41	119	1,215	39	1,260	2,530	2 died
Class III—Minor Offences against persons												
29. Unlawful detention		16		16		3		12		1	13	
30. Extortion	4	209		213	4	5	1	168	10	25	203	
31. Cruelty to children		11		11				10		1	11	
32. Malicious Accusation		14		14	2	3		6	2	1	9	
33. Intimidation		57	1	56		4	16	6	1	29	37	(25 Bomb Cases)
34. Bribery		105		105				102	3		105	
35. Adultery		7		7	1			6			6	
36. Assault	10	667	67	610	3	32	15	428	34	98	627	
37. Assault on Police		79		79		2		70	5	2	77	
38. Negligence causing bodily harm	1	27		28				25	3		28	
TOTAL..	15	1,192	68	1,139	10	49	32	833	58	157	1,116	

APPENDIX III.—Continued.

PART I.—A

Offence	No. of cases pending from previous year	No. reported during the year	No. in which investigation was refused	No. remaining for investigation	No. proved or declared to be false	No. due to mistake of fact	No. pending at end of year	True Cases				Remarks
								Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases	
Class IV—Minor Offences against Property.												
39. Snatching	8	700	7	701	9	2	2	498	8	182	695	
40. Larceny	229	7,449	212	7,466	62	113	137	3,374	45	3,735	7,366	
41. Receiving Stolen Property	8	202		205		5	2	178	19	1	198	
42. Malicious Damage	1	63	3	61		2		34	2	23	62	
43. Loitering with intent		123		123				121	2		123	
44. Found on enclosed premises		44	1	43		2	1	38	1	1	41	
45. Pocketpicking	19	971	4	986	1	2	11	588	8	376	976	
Total..	260	9,552	227	9,585	72	126	153	4,881	85	4,318	9,461	
Class V—Miscellaneous												
46. Counterfeit coins (manufacturing)		4		4				4			4	
47. Counterfeit coins (uttering)	1	37		38		2	1	31	4		35	
48. Counterfeit notes (manufacturing)		1		1				1			1	
49. Counterfeit notes (uttering)	3	39	1	41		7	1	31	1	1	34	
50. Illegal Functioning		29		29		1	1	24	2	1	27	
51. Indecent Publications	3	43		46				45	1		46	
52. Inflammatory Literature	1	43		44		2	1	34	7		41	
53. Gambling		200		200				198	2		200	
54. Possession of Opium etc.	2	1,688	1	1,689			6	1,673	9	1	1,684	
55. Arms	1	83		84			5	76	1	1	78	1 suicide
56. Inciting to strike												
57. Hwo Wei Lottery		397		397			1	394	1	1	396	
58. Salt Smuggling												
59. Escaping from custody		5		5				4		1	5	
60. Inciting to commit breach of peace												
61. Offences not classified	3	188		141		1	6	114	11	9	134	
Total..	14	2,707	2	2,719		13	22	2,629	39	15	2,685	
Grand Total..	507	16,429	314	16,622	116	245	351	9,726	237	5,937	16,214	3 suicide 5 died 2 shot dead

PART I.—B

Offence	No. of cases pending from previous year	No. of cases dealt with during year	No. of cases pending at end of year	No. of cases in which bail forfeited	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases ending in discharge	Remarks
<i>Class VI</i>							
1. Breach of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations.	10	74,511	24	46,326	27,522	149	
<i>Class VII</i>							
2. Breach of Licensing Bye-Laws or of Licence Conditions.		8,561	21	2,036	6,387	67	

APPENDIX IV.

PART I—A.

Offence	No. of persons on remand from previous year	No. of persons arrested by Police during the year	No. of persons received or charged with offences and not tried	No. of persons tried	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons discharged	No. of persons on remand at end of year	Remarks
<i>Class I—Serious Offences against persons.</i>								
1. Murder	5	36		29	28	1	10	1 died. 1 suicide.
2. Attempted Murder	3	22		20	16	4		2 died. 1 suicide. 2 shot dead.
3. Culpable Homicide		21	1	20	15	5		
4. Rape	16	37	4	48	40	8	1	
5. Unnatural Offence		7	2	5	5			
6. Abortion		5		5	4	1		
7. Grievous Bodily Harm	3	36	1	37	28	9		1 to Nagasaki.
8. Administering Drugs		11		11	11			
9. Armed Kidnapping and Murder or Att. Murder	4	24		9	8	1	18	1 died.
10. Armed Kidnapping	59	88	18	72	58	14	58	1 died. 3 shot dead.
11. Abduction	8	181	4	183	149	34	2	
12. Trafficking in Females	7	80	2	85	66	19		
13. Threatening Letters	4	48	1	51	43	8		5 died. 2 suicide. 5 shot dead 1 to Nagasaki.
Total ..	109	596	33	575	471	104	84	
<i>Class II—Serious Offences against persons and property or against property only.</i>								
PART II—A.								
14. Armed Robbery and Murder or Att. Murder	13	88		32	29	3	11	8 shot dead.
15. Armed Robbery	119	887	11	926	863	63	67	1 died. 1 shot dead.
16. Armed Highway Robbery and Murder or Att. Murder		2		2	2			
17. Armed Highway Robbery	6	76		79	72	7	3	
18. Robbery (Unarmed)		66		64	49	15	2	
19. Highway Robbery (Unarmed)	17	87	2	97	92	5	4	1 to Nagasaki.
20. Member of Criminal Gang	42	333	49	300	196	104	26	
21. Riots								
22. Arson		7		7	4	3		
23. Embezzlement	9	183	5	181	164	17	6	
24. Forgery	4	20		24	18	6		
25. Fraud or False Pretences	8	285	5	280	255	25	8	
26. Burglary	30	269	2	291	280	11	4	2 died.
27. House Breaking, etc.	14	403	3	410	369	41	4	
28. Infringement of trademark		27		27	27		1	
Total ..	263	2,683	77	2,720	2,420	300	136	3 died. 9 shot dead. 1 to Nagasaki.

APPENDIX IV.—Continued.

PART II—A.

Offence	No. of persons on remand from previous year	No. of persons arrested by Police during the year	No. of persons released or charges withdrawn, and not tried	No. of persons tried	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons discharged	No. of persons on remand at end of year	Remarks
<i>Class III—Minor Offences against persons.</i>								
29. Unlawful Detention		89	2	37	24	13		
30. Extortion	8	349		357	310	47		
31. Cruelty to Children		12		12	12			
32. Malicious Accusation		18	1	17	9	8		
33. Intimidation		22		10	7	3	12	
34. Bribery		116		116	108	8		
35. Adultery		12		12	9	3		
36. Assault	10	812	39	771	631	140	12	
37. Assault on Police		114	1	113	94	19		
38. Negligence causing bodily harm	1	31		32	26	6		
Total ..	19	1,525	43	1,477	1,230	247	24	
<i>Class IV—Minor Offences against Property.</i>								
39. Snatching	3	594	5	591	567	24	1	
40. Larceny	60	4,588	66	4,552	4,367	185	29	1 Escaped.
41. Receiving Stolen Property	2	250		250	215	35	2	
42. Malicious Damage		88	11	77	67	10		
43. Loitering with intent		277		277	268	9		
44. Found on enclosed premises		46		45	42	3	1	
45. Pocketpicking		697	19	671	632	39	7	
Total ..	65	6,540	101	6,463	6,153	305	40	1 Escaped.
<i>Class V—Miscellaneous</i>								
46. Counterfeit coins (manufacturing)		13		13	8	5		
47. Counterfeit coins (uttering)	2	50	1	50	40	10	1	
48. Counterfeit notes (manufacturing)								
49. Counterfeit notes (uttering)	4	45	1	47	40	7	1	
50. Illegal Functioning		46		46	42	4		
51. Indecent Publications	3	50		53	50	3		
52. Inflammatory Literature	4	136	2	134	80	54	4	
53. Gambling		1,534		1,534	1,498	36		
54. Possession of Opium, etc.	2	5,234	1	5,221	4,432	789	11	3 absconded.
55. Arms	3	273	4	249	195	54	22	1 suicide.
56. Inciting to strike								
57. Hwo Wei Lottery		836	2	833	747	86	1	
58. Salt Smuggling								
59. Escaping from custody		4		4	4			
60. Inciting to commit breach of peace								
61. Offences not classified	2	288		248	200	39	42	3 absconded. 8 died. 3 suicide. 14 shot dead. 1 escaped.
Total ..	20	8,509	11	8,432	7,345	1,087	82	2 to Nagasaki=31
Grand Total ..	476	19,853	265	19,667	17,624	2,043	366	

APPENDIX IV.—Continued.

PART II—B.

Offence	No. of persons on remand from previous year	No. of persons dealt with during year	No. of persons pending trial at end of year	No. of persons who forfeited bail	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons discharged	Remarks
<i>Class VI</i>							
1. Breach of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations.	12	76,462	25	47,062	29,195	192	
<i>Class VII</i>							
2. Breach of Licensing Bye-Laws or of Licence Conditions.		8,890	21	2,098	6,700	71	

APPENDIX V.

Serial No.	Date and Time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of Case
1 Y. 85	7.1.32 9.15 a.m.	6 men 1 pistol	Pingliang Road. Exchange Broker.	Car hired from Republican Gar- age.	Country house near Hungjiao Aerodrome.	Rescued by S.M.P. 12 arrests; 4 released. 1 death penalty; 2 fifteen years' imprisonment; 5 twelve years' impris- onment.
2 W.H. 29	10.1.32 11.00 p.m.	4 men & 1 female (3 men & the female armed)	71 Tuh An Li, N. Shanse Road. Female kidnapped by armed robbers.	Kidnappers' car.	560 Dixwell Road.	Escaped when robbers encountered Police who opened fire. 2 shot dead, 3 arrested. 2 Life im- prisonment. 1 Death.
3 S. 232	25.2.32 1.30 a.m.	4 men 3 pistols	Burkill Road, near Peiho Road. Son of Bank Manager.	Kidnappers' car.	(No partic- ulars avail- able).	
4 L. 633	27.3.32 4.05 a.m.	4 men 3 pistols	*Kin Wo Ka, off Nanking Road. Son of wealthy Chinese.	Unsuccessful attempt. Intended victim's car to have been used.		Victim managed to es- cape from his car and eluded the kidnappers, who absconded.
5 P.R. 203	1.4.32 3 p.m.	4 men. Number of pistols unknown	Robison Road. Compradore.	Kidnappers' car.		Victim stated that he had escaped but was unable to say where he had been detained.
6 S. 564	27.4.32 5.45 a.m.	2 men 1 pistol	722 Young Ching Li, Weihaiwei Road. Son of con- tractor. Victim wounded & female servant shot dead by kidnappers.	Armed Kidnap- ping & Murder. Kidnappers' car.		Victim was released at Haimung. Suspected to have paid ransom.
7 C. 603	4.5.32 9 a.m.	3 men 3 pistols	Kiangse Road. Proprietor of an Engineering Co.	Victim's car abandoned on Annam Road.	Held at 72 Rue Bour- geat.	States escaped. 6 ar- rests by Police. 1 Death Penalty. 1 Life impt. 1 sixteen years' impris- onment. 2 six years' imprisonment. 1 Re- leased.
8 W. 960	8.7.32 10 a.m.	4 men 2 pistols	Yochow Road. Compradore.	Victim's car.		Rescued by P.S.Bureau. When nearing Woosung kidnappers encountered members of P.S.B. & Volunteer Corps. Shoot- ing affray ensued. 1 kidnapper shot dead. 4 arrested. 3 Death; 1 18 years' imprisonment.
9 C. 1294	2.9.32 6 p.m.	4 men 2 pistols	32 Shantung Road. Son of wealthy Silk Co. owner.	Kidnappers' car.	Supposed on a boat on the creek.	Victim stated he had escaped. Suspected to have paid ransom.
10 Y.R. 531	24.9.32 9 a.m.	4 men 3 pistols	Kwenming Road, near Liaoyang Rd. Building contrac- tor. Victim re- sisted & was fatally wounded.	Att. Armed Kid- napping & Mur- der. Victim's car.		12 charged. 4 Death Penalty. 3 Life impt. 1 12 years' imprison- ment. 2 8 years' impt. 2 6 years' imprison- ment.

APPENDIX V.—Continued.

Serial No.	Date and Time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of Case
11 Y.R. 761	17.11.32 5.45 p.m.	3 men 2 pistols	Chemulpo Road. Son of a pawnshop owner.	Hired car used.		Kidnappers encountered members of the P.S. Bureau and after a shooting affray in which the chauffeur was shot dead (O.O.L.) the child escaped.
12 B.W. 1406	9.12.32 8.45 p.m.	8 men 3 pistols	Complt. was walking along Yu Yuen Road when the kidnappers attempted to force him into a waiting motor car. He resisted & was fatally wounded.	Hired car abandoned on Chungshan Road, O.O. L. Att. Armed Kidnapping & Murder.		10 arrests effected, under remand at end of the year.
13 B.W. 1410	9.12.32 9.30 a.m.	3 men 1 pistol	Hart & Yu Yuen Roads corner. In victim's own car & followed by kidnappers' car. Merchant.	Transferred to kidnappers' car on Route Prosper Paris.	911 Avenue Haig.	Released by Police. 27 Arrests.
14 S. 2008	14.12.32 4.30 p.m.		Love Lane, near Yates Road. Mill Manager.	Unreported. Own car. Transferred to kidnappers' car. Avenue Petain.	House 5, Passage 66, Route Lorton.	Released by Police. 21 Arrests.

APPENDIX VI.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5 \$	6 \$	7
1. Armed robbery and robbery	599	129	21.54%	190,306.35	15,195.97	7.99%
2. Burglary and all cases of breaking in	891	322	36.14%	253,463.93	49,614.14	19.57%
3. Snatching, Pickpocket and theft	5,763	2,623	45.60%	1,398,173.51	409,997.91	29.32%
4. Embezzlement, misappropriation, false pretences and fraud	3,295	1,582	48.01%	442,869.94	172,247.25	38.94%
5. Total	10,548	4,661	44.19%	2,284,313.73	647,055.27	28.33%

NOTE:—In addition to the above figures, property to the value of \$21,166.89 was recovered in connection with cases reported in previous years.

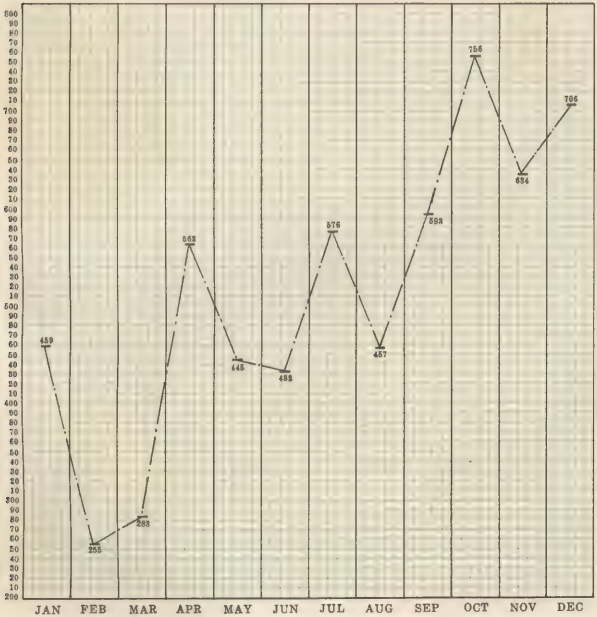
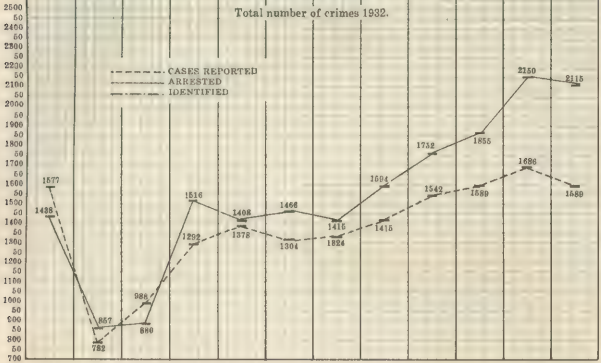
APPENDIX VII.

DOGS.

Dogs at kennels on December 31, 1931	43
„ seized by Police	3,059
„ handed over to Police	302
„ restored to owners on payment of redemption fee	340
„ restored to owners without payment	225
„ destroyed at Police Kennels	2,542
„ sent to Observation Kennels by Police	270
„ remaining at kennels on December 31, 1932	27
„ shot by Police	280
„ killed by Police and afterwards certified to be rabid	3

CRIME CHART "A"

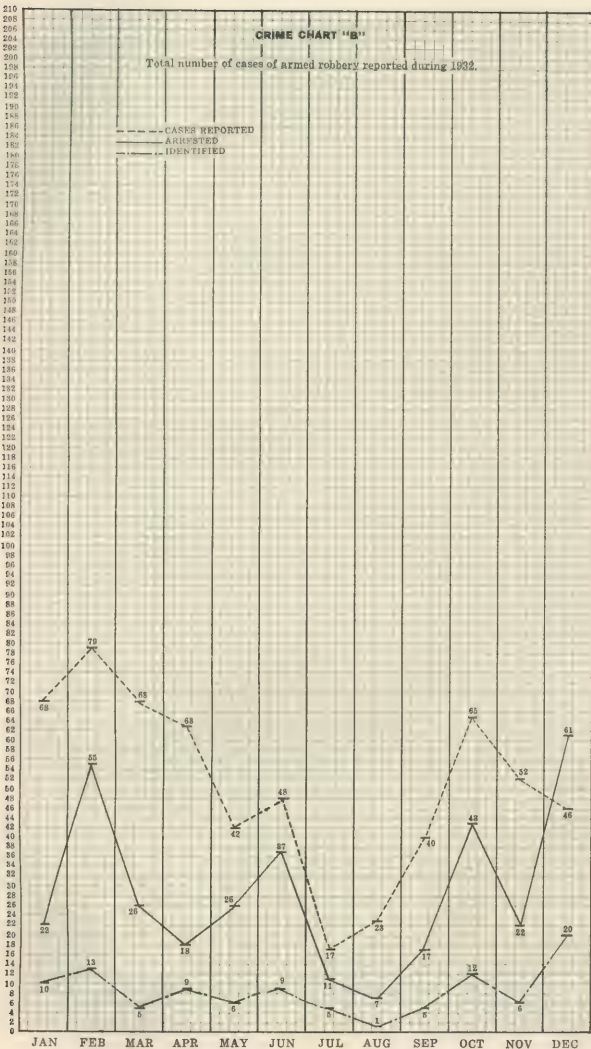
Total number of crimes 1932.



CRIME CHART "B"

Total number of cases of armed robbery reported during 1932.

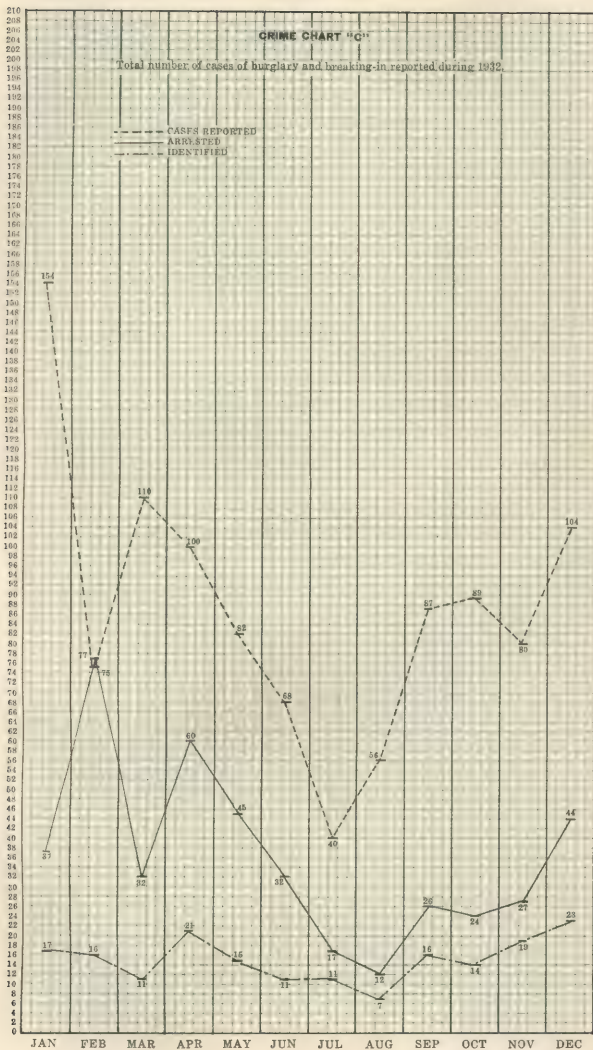
--- CASES REPORTED
 ——— ARRESTED
 ——— IDENTIFIED



CRIME CHART "C"

Total number of cases of burglary and breaking-in reported during 1932.

--- CASES REPORTED
 --- ARRESTED
 --- IDENTIFIED

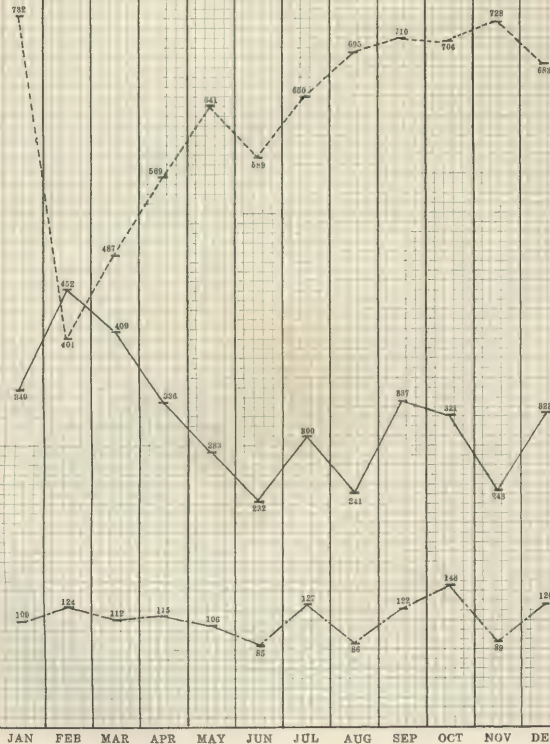


CRIME CHART "D"

Total number of cases of larceny reported during 1932.

--- CASES REPORTED
 ——— ARRESTED
 - - - IDENTIFIED

1000
50
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
900
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
800
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
700
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
600
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
500
90
80
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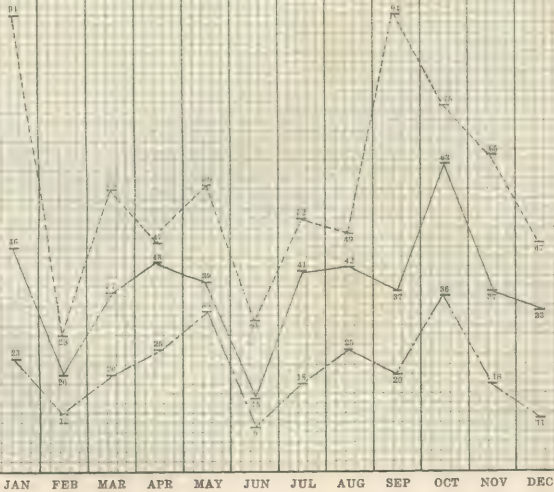


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CRIME CHART "E"

Total number of cases of snatching reported during 1932.

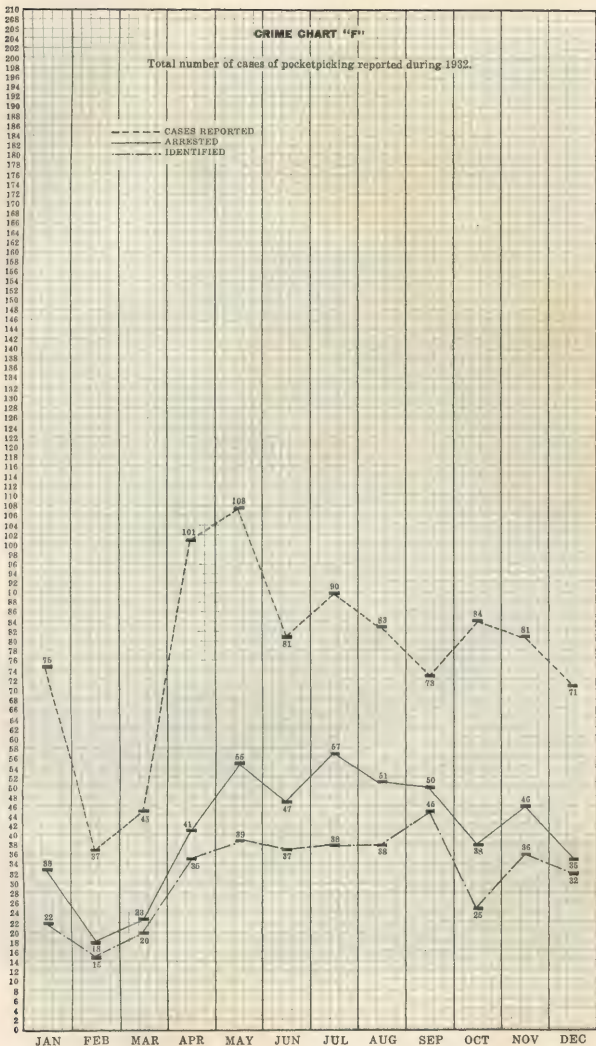
--- CASES REPORTED
— ARRESTED
--- IDENTIFIED



CRIME CHART "F"

Total number of cases of pocketpicking reported during 1932.

--- CASES REPORTED
 — ARRESTED
 — IDENTIFIED





INDIAN WARDERS' QUARTERS, MUNICIPAL GAOL, WARD ROAD.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF GAOLS.

Major J. W. Hood, D.S.O., M.C., Acting Superintendent of Gaols, was on duty throughout the year. Head Gaoler Jackson, who had been carrying out the duties of Deputy Superintendent of Gaols, was promoted to that rank in July. The strength of the Gaol Staff at the end of the year is shown at the end of this Report.

During the State of Emergency the Gaol Staff had a considerable amount of extra duties of various natures to perform. All were carried out very satisfactorily and the conduct and discipline throughout the whole period were very good.

The Russian Regiment, S. V. C., continued to supply guards to Ward Road Gaol and they were only withdrawn during the State of Emergency. Guards were supplied to Amoy Road Gaol during January only. After their withdrawal the duties were taken over and are being continued by Indian Warders. The services of the Russian Regiment, S. V. C., were of great assistance and the manner in which they carried out their duties was very satisfactory.

The health of the Gaol Staff was good.

Ward Road Gaol.—The number of prisoners rose from 6,745 on January 1 to 7,251 on July 29, 1932. This is the highest number of prisoners ever recorded in this Gaol. On December 31 there were 6,662 prisoners in Gaol. The first releases under the Amnesty Law, which was promulgated by the National Government on June 24, 1932, were made on July 16. Between this date and December 31, 1,983 prisoners were granted amnesty and released. Of this number 251 have been re-arrested and again sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Considering the large number of prisoners in Gaol their conduct and health were good. 232 prisoners died in Gaol. The new Gaol Hospital, Administration Block, R. S. Block, Juvenile Block, Indian Warders Quarters and the extension to the Kitchen and Laundry Block are nearly completed and will be taken over early in 1933.

The following table shows the daily average number of prisoners during the past 10 years:—

1923	1,616	1928	3,460
1924	1,800	1929	4,422
1925	2,116	1930	5,067
1926	2,231	1931	6,300
1927	2,457	1932	6,695

The following table shows the highest and lowest numbers of prisoners during each month of the year as compared with 1931:—

	1931.		1932.			1931.		1932.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	5,590	5,744	6,724	6,814	July	6,426	6,655	7,116	7,251
February	5,735	5,823	6,582	6,689	August	6,549	6,680	6,467	7,246
March	5,778	5,916	6,450	6,580	September	6,538	6,669	6,431	6,551
April	5,842	6,052	6,477	6,704	October	6,597	6,837	6,884	6,513
May	6,014	6,184	6,696	6,902	November	6,737	6,817	6,390	6,585
June	6,228	6,437	6,904	7,143	December	6,721	6,803	6,510	6,706

The following table shows the variation in the number of prisoners according to sentences:—

	January 1.	December 31.
Life	212	55
15 years and over	352	227
10 " " "	563	396
7 " " "	678	557
5 " " "	815	609
3 " " "	635	595
2 " " "	601	671
1 " " "	1,891	1,178
6 months " "	721	886
3 " " "	435	496
1 " " "	432	510
2 days " "	368	486
Sentenced to death	23	21
On remand	19	25

Reformatory.—The conduct of the boys was satisfactory and their health good. One boy was transferred to St. Joseph's Asylum. The following table shows the highest and lowest numbers of boys during each month of the year as compared with 1931:—

	1931.		1932.			1931.		1932.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	77	82	43	54	July	84	90	85	87
February	81	85	39	42	August	76	85	32	85
March	72	84	34	39	September	70	77	30	32
April	71	82	30	34	October	65	70	30	35
May	81	87	28	34	November	59	68	32	35
June	83	86	27	36	December	55	60	34	38

During the year very few boys were admitted to serve their sentences in the Reformatory.

Amoy Road Gaol.—During the year 48 Consular male, 219 District Court male, 28 District Court female and 6 District Court male juvenile prisoners were admitted. No Consular female prisoners were admitted. Three Consular male prisoners were detained under sentence of death. 16 Consular male, 23 District Court male and 5 District Court female prisoners were detained. On January 1, 1932, 81 male and 3 female prisoners were in custody. On December 31, 1932, the total in custody was 58 males, 1 male juvenile and 1 female. 16 adult and 2 juvenile male prisoners were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society on expiration of their sentences.

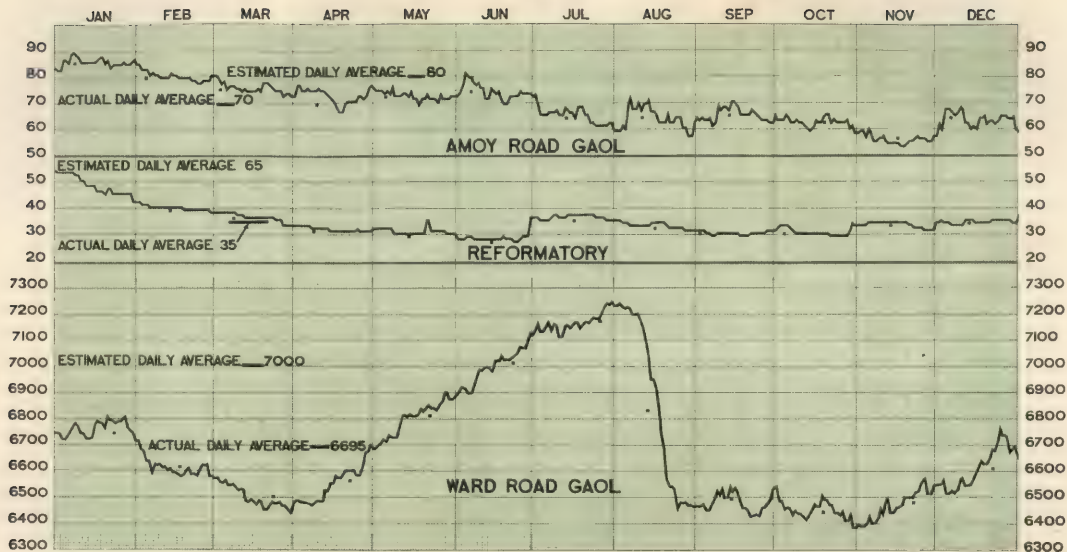
The conduct and health of the prisoners were satisfactory. The employment of long term prisoners on tailoring, bookbinding and printing was continued. 14 prisoners were released under the provisions of the Amnesty Law. None was re-arrested and again sentenced to imprisonment. During the State of Emergency the S.M.C. Public Health Department took over a portion of the Male and Female Divisions for patients transferred from the Mental Ward. This temporary accommodation was so occupied from January 31 to March 5, 1932.

The following table shows the highest and lowest number of prisoners during each month of the year as compared with 1931:—

	1931.		1932.			1931.		1932.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	83	101	83	90	July	78	90	60	74
February	85	104	78	85	August	81	91	58	73
March	76	91	73	81	September	70	86	62	71
April	75	82	67	77	October	73	99	59	66
May	71	83	70	77	November	77	83	54	61
June	77	90	70	82	December	77	89	60	69

A separate chart shows the daily increase and decrease of prisoners in Ward Road and Amoy Road Gaols and the Reformatory during the year, and also the actual daily averages as compared with estimated daily averages. The dots represent the actual average each month.

1932



Convict Labour in Municipal Gaols.—During the year the usual work was carried out by prisoners and articles were manufactured for the Council and the public as shown in the list given below. The making and repairing of boots was commenced in January 1932 and by December 31, 1932, 121 pairs of various sorts had been made and 887 pairs repaired. Commencing on January 1, 1933, the boots of all Indian and Chinese members of the Police Force together with those of the Gaol Staff will be repaired at the Gaol. Work of this kind greatly assists prisoners to obtain employment after their release from Gaol. The average number of prisoners employed on convict labour during the year was 1,209 out of a daily average of 2,835 available prisoners or 42.6%.

In addition to the following, Convict Labour carried out the usual repair work for the Public Works Department and a considerable amount of printing and bookbinding for the Council.

3,764 Yards Coir Matting	8,000 Pairs Chopsticks
609 Coir Mats	1 Set Football nets
3,570 " Scrubbers	2 Hand ambulances
474 Aprons	27 Desks
47 Bags	65 Bookcases and cabinets
121 Pairs Boots, new	108 Chairs
887 " " repaired	204 Tables
400 Food tray covers	5 Meat safes
8 Radiator covers	4 Doll houses
20 Mattresses	4 Ice Chests
103 Pillows and Pillow cases	50 Truncheons
521 Pairs Traffic sleevelets	5 Wardrobes
7 " Bed Sheets	10 Trestle beds
2,963 Suits Convicts' Uniform, Winter	450 Wash basins
10,900 " " " Summer	282 Refuse bins
4,668 Pairs " Shoes	2,047 Ordure buckets
14,712 Convicts' Towels	280 Water "
6 " Caps	150 Coal scuttles
3,400 Suits Chinese Police Uniform	142 Shovels and pokers
31 " Indian " "	10,964 Convicts' utensils
61 " " Warders "	35,294 Licence plates
230 " Chinese " "	2,229 Various sundry articles
254 " Watchmen's "	385 Sundry articles of clothing
81 pces. Rattan ware	

STRENGTH OF GAOL STAFF.

I.—Foreign		II.—Indian	
1 Acting Superintendent of Gaols		5 Head Warders	
1 Deputy Superintendent of Gaols		26 Havildar Warders	
1 Head Gaoler		10 Naik Warders	
2 Gaolers		186 Warders	
4 Assistant Gaolers		9 Cooks	
8 Senior Warders		III.—Chinese	
2 Acting Senior Warders		2 Sub-Inspector Warders	
11 Warders		4 Sergeant Warders	
23 Assistant Warders		13 Acting Sergeant Warders	
3 Wardresses		146 Warders	
1 Printer		2 Chief Supervisors	
		18 Supervisors	

	Foreign.	Indian.	Chinese.
Recruited during the year	4	27	35
Resigned	2	—	1
Services terminated	—	3	—
Dismissed	2	—	30
Invalided	—	6	3
Retired	2	—	1
Died	—	2	3
Transferred to Public Works Dept.	1	—	—
Transferred to Police	—	—	3
Transferred from Police	—	—	—

R. M. J. MARTIN,

Extra Commissioner of Police and Governor of Gaols.

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S REPORT.

Number of Cases.—101,517 persons were prosecuted in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during the year 1932. 74,698 persons failed to appear in petty bye-law cases and their bail was confiscated. 602 cases were withdrawn on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to convict. The total number of major and minor criminal cases prosecuted to completion was 26,217. 24,222 persons were convicted and 1,975 persons were acquitted. In addition to the above, there were 1,078 private criminal prosecutions, 3,181 cases instituted by the Health and Public Works Departments for violation of Health and Public Works regulations, and 5,591 cases instituted by the Traffic Department for infringements of traffic regulations. A detailed list of the number and character of these cases is attached hereto, made a part hereof, and marked "Appendix A".

Percentage of Convictions.—92.2% of the persons charged were convicted. This percentage of convictions compares favorably with the records of other prosecuting offices. Buron Fitts, District Attorney for Los Angeles County, claims that he obtained seventy-four per cent successful convictions. In referring to Mr. Fitts' record, a paper published in Los Angeles County said:

"Statistics on file with the county auditor's office and the attorney general's office are said to conclusively prove that during the incumbency of Buron Fitts there have been more successful convictions and with less expense than under any district attorney who has ever served the people of this county, or any other metropolitan area of the United States.

During these three and one-half years Mr. Fitts and his assistants have prosecuted 14,816 felony cases. Of this number 11,063 convictions were had, or a total of 74 per cent. successful convictions, his supporters point out. The best previous average under former district attorneys was 59 per cent. successful convictions. In New York City during the same period, only 4,004 successful convictions were had, out of a total of 19,084 cases prosecuted, or 21 per cent. successful convictions. In Chicago, 12,543 cases were prosecuted, with only 594 convictions, or a total of four per cent. successful convictions."

Appeals.—(a) *By the Council:* During the year 1932, the Council appealed in forty-one cases, and fourteen cases on appeal were pending at the end of 1931, making a total of fifty-five cases. Forty-four appeals were heard and concluded during the year and dealt with as follows:

Appeals Dismissed	18
Appeals Withdrawn	8
Sentences Increased	19
Cases sent back for retrial	4

— 44

(b) *By Defendants:*—During the year 1932 defendants appealed in 528 cases, and eighty-eight cases on appeal were pending at the end of 1931, making a total of 616 cases. 497 appeals were heard and concluded during the year and dealt with as follows:

Appeals Dismissed	314
Appeals Withdrawn	27
Accused Found Not Guilty	38
Sentences Reduced	89
Sentences Increased	7
Cases sent back for Retrial	19
Released on Medical Grounds	1
Exempted from Prosecution by reason of Amnesty	2

— 497

There were one hundred and thirty appeals by the Council and defendants pending on December 31, 1932.

Stamp Tax Cases.—One hundred and nineteen Stamp Tax Cases were tried during the year, and fines ranging from ten dollars to four hundred and eighty dollars imposed.

Extradition Cases.—172 applications, involving 359 persons were made by Extra-settlement Authorities during the year. Prima facie cases were proved against 308

accused, and they were ordered to be handed over, together with one accused remanded from December, 1931. Nine persons were released on application of the Municipal Advocate because there was insufficient evidence to prove *prima facie* cases. Twelve persons were released on security and ordered to appear in Court whenever called upon. One of these defendants forfeited his security of \$600 because he failed to appear when summoned. Five others were released on security and ordered to surrender to the authorities making the applications. Two accused were found to have committed crimes in the Settlement and were charged in and sentenced by the Courts in the Settlement. In the case of two other accused wanted by the Hongkong Police for murder, the Court decided to take jurisdiction, and they were accordingly charged by the Settlement Police under Article 282 and are still on remand awaiting further evidence from Hongkong. One case was withdrawn by the authorities making the application, after a short remand. Two convicts released on Government Amnesty were handed over on an application made by Extra-Settlement Authorities at the time of their trial. A German citizen named Bernhard Von Kleist was ordered to be handed over to the German Consular Authorities for extradition on March 25, 1932, on a charge of fraud. In addition to the above, forty-nine persons were extradited in looting cases.

Legal Opinions and Communications.—Ninety legal opinions were rendered, and one hundred and eleven communications were sent out during the year. A list of opinions is hereunto attached, made a part hereof, and marked "Appendix B".

Cases Pending.—On December 31, 1932, there were pending in the High Court and District Court fifty-two cases, which, together with 130 cases on appeal, makes a total of 182 cases pending. In addition to the above, there were thirteen cases pending in which the accused were detained on writs of detention.

Suspended Sentences.—556 sentences of imprisonment were suspended during the year in new cases, and seventeen sentences were suspended on appeal.

Criminal Processes.—74,997 criminal processes were forwarded to the Shanghai Municipal Police for service, and 4,364 criminal processes were dealt with by the Judicial Police.

Civil Processes.—89,556 civil processes were dealt with by the Process Servers during the year.

Translations.—During the year 1932, sixteen laws and ordinances were translated and forwarded for information. A detailed list of these laws and ordinances is attached hereto, made a part hereof, and marked "Appendix C".

Rolled Tobacco Tax.—In connection with the Rolled Tobacco Tax Regulations, the following return of cases dealt with during 1932 will be of interest:

Search Warrants applied for and executed	52
Unsuccessful Raids	5
Summonses applied for	52
Cases Prosecuted	55
Convictions	53
Cases Pending	6

Following is a summary of charges preferred:

Illicitly storing Cigarettes and Cigars	42
Delivering (Registered Factories)	10
Secretly Manufacturing	1
Keeping Illicit Factory	1
Transporting (Agency)	1

In addition to the above, three cases of Trade Mark Infringement and one case of Larceny were discovered and as a matter of convenience, these offenders were prosecuted through the medium of the Special Squad. These four cases involved the arrest and prosecution of an additional six persons against whom convictions were obtained.

Officials of the Internal Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the work performed by the Special Squad during the year.

R. T. BRYAN, JR.
Municipal Advocate.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE THE CHINESE COURTS IN THE
SETTLEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1932.1. Persons Charged under the Criminal Laws of
the Republic of China:—

	Foreigners	Chinese	Total	Private Criminal Prosecutions
Offences against the State	—	216	216	—
Malfeasance in Office	—	3	3	—
Bribery	—	83	83	—
Interference with the Lawful Discharge of Public Functions	5	108	113	—
Escape and Concealment of Offenders	2	3	5	—
Illegal Functioning	—	9	9	—
Perjury	1	—	1	—
Malicious Accusation and Prosecution	—	45	45	20
False Complaint	—	47	47	27
Arson (and Culpable Negligence)	—	12	12	5
Possession of Firearms and Explosives for Illegal Purposes	—	153	153	—
Coining and Counterfeiting	—	23	23	—
Uttering Counterfeiting Coin and Notes	—	90	90	—
Forgery, Counterfeiting Seals, etc.	—	59	59	28
Rape	—	27	27	4
Indecent Publications and Performances	—	54	54	—
Offences against Institution of Marriage	—	42	42	28
Trafficking in Women and Children	—	115	115	4
Abduction	—	208	208	44
Sacrilege and Desecration	—	4	4	4
Trademarks	—	31	31	4
Opium and Noxious Drugs	—	5,204	5,204	—
Gambling	—	1,637	1,637	—
Lotteries	—	782	782	—
Murder	—	68	68	—
Manslaughter	2	48	50	6
Assault Causing Injury	17	1,066	1,083	283
Culpable Negligence Causing Injury	—	71	71	28
Abortion and Procuring Abortion	—	2	2	—
Abandonment	—	8	8	8
Kidnapping	—	164	164	3
Illegal Arrest and Detention	—	53	53	17
Intimidation	—	60	60	34
Breaking into Houses, Offices, Shops, Godowns, Ships, Garages, etc.	7	291	298	—

1. Persons Charged under the Criminal Laws of
the Republic of China—continued.

	Foreigners	Chinese	Total	Private Criminal Prosecutions
Illegal Search	—	16	16	—
Libel, Slander, and Public Insult	1	50	51	50
Larceny	61	4,991	5,052	15
Burglary	2	190	192	—
Robbery	—	907	907	—
Piracy	—	6	6	—
Embezzlement and Misappropriation	9	363	372	174
Fraud and False Pretences	16	450	466	226
Extortion	1	351	352	13
Receiving Stolen Property	4	293	297	5
Malicious Damage	3	79	82	21
Rolled Tobacco Tax Evasion	—	55	55	—
Stamp Tax Evasion	—	119	119	—
2. Breach of Special Police Regulations:—				
Loitering with Felonious Intent	7	244	251	—
3. Offences Against the New Press Law:—				
Publishing Indecent Articles	—	2	2	—
Offences against postal Law	—	1	1	—
4. Miscellaneous Cases:—				
Contempt of Court	—	5	5	3
Cruelty to Animals	—	4	4	—
Insanity	—	82	82	—
Seeking Protection of Door of Hope	—	51	51	—
Stray Children	1	33	34	—
Suicide, Attempted	—	19	19	—
Various	—	53	52	24
5. Breach of Licensing Bye-law or of Licence Conditions Respecting:—				
Bakeries	—	32	32	—
Boats	—	1	1	—
Bicycles	—	705	705	—
Butcheries	—	19	19	—
Carriages	—	16	16	—
Carts	—	520	520	—
Clubs	—	2	2	—
Dairies	1	61	62	—
Dangerous Materials	—	11	11	—
Dogs	4	68	72	—
Entertainments	—	3	3	—
Exchange Shops	—	10	10	—
Firearms	1	4	5	—
Food Shops	3	1,326	1,329	—
Gold and Silver Smiths	—	2	2	—
Garages	—	9	9	—

5. Breach of Licensing Bye-law or of Licence
Conditions Respecting—continued.

	Foreigners	Chinese	Total	Private Criminal Prosecutions
Hawkers	—	26,190	26,190	—
Hotels (Restaurants & Boarding-houses)	9	15	24	—
Ice and Ice-cream	—	47	47	—
Laundries	—	9	9	—
Livery Stables	—	1	1	—
Lodging Houses	1	27	28	—
Markets	—	488	488	—
Motor Vehicles	197	5,903	6,100	—
Pawnshops	—	11	11	—
Rickshaws	—	32,466	32,466	—
Shops, Various	—	961	961	—
Slaughter-houses	—	6	6	—
Taverns	—	1	1	—
Teashops	—	79	79	—
Wheelbarrows	—	1,997	1,997	—
Wines and Spirits	1	14	15	—

5. Breach of Licensing Bye-law or of Licence
Conditions Respecting—continued.

	Foreigners	Chinese	Total	Private Criminal Prosecutions
6. Breach of Bye-laws and Regulations:—				
Brothels	1	97	98	—
Buildings	—	54	54	—
Disorderly Conduct	50	947	997	—
Fireworks	—	77	77	—
House Refuse	—	248	248	—
Jetties, Municipal	—	15	15	—
Nuisances	3	15,035	15,038	—
Obstructions	3	2,320	2,323	—
Processions	—	17	17	—
Prostitutes	11	1,250	1,261	—
Sunshades	2	653	655	—
Traffic	1	2	3	—
Vagrancy	71	—	71	—
Totals	498	110,869	111,367	—

SENTENCES AND DECISIONS.

	Foreigners	Chinese	Total	Private Criminal Prosecutions		Foreigners	Chinese	Total	Private Criminal Prosecutions
Bail Forfeited	69	77,183	77,252	—	Sent to Chinese Authorities	1	367	368	—
Cases Withdrawn	7	763	770	70	Sent to French Police	—	11	11	—
Cautioned	7	356	363	—	Sent to Anti-Kidnaping Society	—	57	57	—
Compensation	—	3	3	—	Sent to Door of Hope	—	51	51	—
Dismissed	16	2,374	2,390	359	Sent to Local Guilds	1	12	13	—
Fined	183	17,652	17,835	110	Sent to Mental Institutions	—	76	76	—
Handed to Parents and Guardians	2	16	18	—	Not Accepted	9	521	530	509
Imprisonment	198	8,584	8,782	29		1	2	3	—
Imprisonment and Fined	4	2,779	2,783	1					
Death	—	24	24	—	Totals	498	110,869	111,367	1,078
Reformatory	—	21	21	—					
Released on Security	—	17	17	—					

SUMMARY.

Total number of cases prosecuted	101,517
Petty Bye-law cases in which bail was forfeited	74,698
Private Criminal Prosecutions	1,078
Cases prosecuted by the Health and Public Works Depts.	3,181
Cases prosecuted by the Traffic Department	5,591
Cases withdrawn owing to insufficient evidence	602
Total number of major and minor Criminal cases prosecuted to completion by Legal Department	26,217
Number of persons convicted	24,222
Number of persons acquitted	1,975
Percentage of convictions	92.2%

APPENDIX B.

SYNOPSIS OF OPINIONS RENDERED.

Alternate, Long Leave	1	Appeal from Judgments Criminal Cases, Council's Policy re	1
Amnesty, General, Release of Prisoners under	2	Appeal to Supreme Court, Legal Ground for	1
" " Validity of Order Granting	1	Associates of Criminals	1
" " Endorsement Charge Sheets	1	Claim, Council's vs. Maritime Customs	2
Appeal, Armed Robbery Case	1	Communist Prisoners	1
" Judgment Reiss-Massey Case	1	Complainants, When Subject to Detention	1
" Legal Ground for	1	Confiscated Material, Theft of	1
" Right of in Extradition Case	1		

Court Agreement, New	2	Opium Suppression Act	1
Court, Change in Administration of	2	Pawnbrokers, Prosecution for Selling Stolen Property	1
Courts, International, Question of Establishment of	1	Pickets Case	1
Court Operation, General	1	Political Prisoners, Commitment to Reformatories	1
Court Practice, Presentation of number of charges against one accused	1	Prisoners, Release of on Bail and Parole	1
Court Premises, Are they Chinese Territory?	1	Prisoner, Release of, Extradition Case	2
Courts, Settlement, Powers of	1	Prisoner, Release of under "Long Term" Agreement	1
Court Writer, Charge vs.	1	Proclamations, Emergency, Enforcement of	1
Cruelty to Animals	1	Property under Detention, Disposition of	1
Custody of Prisoner	1	Prosecution, Making Profession of Fraud	1
Detention, Material Witness	1	Prosecution for Filing False Petition in Court	1
Disturbance, Station Charge Room	1	Prosecution, Private Criminal	1
Escorts for Prisoners at Court	1	Prosecution, Proprietor Dye Works for Boiler Explosion	1
Execution Orders, Issuance of	1	Radio Antenna, Erection of	1
Fencing of Land, Council's Power to Order	1	Rent Receipts, Fraudulent	1
Gambling, Sze Mei Game, Prosecution for	1	Retrial, Criminal Cases	2
Gratuity, Council's, Who is Heir to?	1	Robbery, Ground for Charge of	1
Insane Criminals, Foreign, without Extra-territorial Rights	1	Schools, Unregistered Chinese, Closing of	1
Inquest Cases, Foreign	1	Sealing Orders, Removal of	1
Inquest Proceedings	1	Seizure Food Stuffs	1
Inquests, Unrecognized Foreigners	1	Sentences, Execution of	1
Judgment, Kidnapping Case	3	Sentence, Revision of	1
Judicial Processes, Service of	1	Slave Girl, Prosecution for Keeping	1
Jurisdiction, Chinese Court, Question of	1	Smuggling Case, Sulphur, Saltpetre	1
Jurisdiction, Transfer Noulens et ux	1	Summons, Issuance in Larceny Case	1
Libel, Criminal, Prosecution against Editor	1	Temple Regulations, Chinese Government	3
Licence Conditions	1	Translations, Chinese Laws	2
Licence, Food Shop	1	Warrant, Issuance of for Missing Accused	1
Malicious Accusation, Prosecution for	1	Warrant to Search for Smuggled Goods	1
Military Men, Cases of	1	Warrant to Search for Saltpetre	1
Misappropriation, Ground for Charge of	1	Wrongful Search, Alleged	1
Nuisance, Abatement of Silver Refining Establishment	1		
Opium Prosecution	1		
		Total	90

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF CHINESE LAWS TRANSLATED IN 1932.

	<i>Date of Promulgation.</i>		<i>Date of Promulgation.</i>
1. Rules for Control of Saltpetre and Sulphur	Dec. 19, 1931	11. Ministry of Judicial Administration Order No. 1972	
2. Amended Provisional Rules for Control of Chile Saltpetre	Jul. 7, 1931	12. Revised Rules Governing the Appropriation of Fines Assessed on Opium Offenders for Rewards	Aug. 20, 1931
3. Regulations Governing the Proclamation of Martial Law	Jul. 29, 1926	13. Amended Provisional Regulations Governing Detention House	May 3, 1930
4. Land Law	Jun. 30, 1930	14. Provisional Regulations Governing Tax on Foreign Liquor	Jun. 3, 1929
5. Law of Appeal	Mar. 24, 1930	15. Order from the Ministry of Judicial Administration Concerning the Measurements of Criminals	Nov. 25, 1929
6. Code of Civil Procedure	Dec. 26, 1930 & Feb. 13, 1931	16. Order from the National Government re Repealing of the Kidnapping Law, etc.	Apr. 15, 1932
7. Rules Governing the Grant of a General Amnesty	Jun. 24, 1932		
8. Rules Relating to Preventing Pardoned Prisoners from Committing Offences Again	Jul. 5, 1932		
9. Rules Governing Conditional Release	Apr. 29, 1929		
10. Ministry of Judicial Administration Order No. 2622			

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

On the whole the past year was a remarkably healthy one, and with the exception of an outbreak of cholera, disease records show little of special interest.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Foreign:—The death rate amongst residents was 12.82 per 1,000 as compared with 17 per 1,000 last year, and 18.15 in 1930. The mean age of death amongst adults was 41.49 years as compared with 42.13 in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate showed a further drop as compared with last year which was a year of low incidence. Of the resident deaths 53.61% were among Eastern races other than Chinese. This figure which is lower than past years may possibly be influenced by the exodus of Japanese subjects which took place in the early part of the year. Amongst residents the most prevalent major communicable diseases, namely smallpox, cholera, typhoid, and pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 99 deaths, 17.46% of the total, compared with 18.97% last year.

Chinese:—The death rate was 17.65 per thousand as against 16.71 in 1931, and 16.42 in the previous year. This higher death rate is probably accounted for by the fact that during the troublous months a number of deaths was recorded which would otherwise have escaped our notice, since under normal circumstances many Chinese retire to their country homes when death is impending, in accordance with ancient custom. Unfortunately, remarks made in previous years in regard to the inaccuracy of this death rate still apply. Largely owing to the lack of notifications, particularly notifications of death, our statistics can only be claimed to give an indication of the severity of the incidence of certain major diseases. In view of the increasing public interest it may be worth remarking that cholera only accounted for 162 resident deaths during the year, a comparatively small figure as compared with certain other diseases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The most prevalent communicable disease this year was cholera, which appeared in epidemic form on April 30 and disappeared on September 23. The number of cases notified amongst resident foreigners was 44 of which 13 proved fatal (a somewhat high death rate) and 1,544 resident Chinese of which 149 proved fatal, the incidence thus being on the whole small if regarded from the standpoint of the larger epidemics, although as far as Shanghai is concerned it is one of the severe epidemics: if the population factor is considered there have been far heavier epidemics in the past, 1919 being one of the worst years as far as recent statistics are concerned.

Early in the epidemic chlorination of wells was organized as it was considered worthy of trial, free water was supplied in selected areas, and cholera inoculations were carried out, though it appears improbable that any of these measures had much influence on the outbreak. In this, however, we are in good company, since suitable measures against cholera—other than quarantine—are still being sought.

On a later page will be found a map showing distribution of cholera cases and distribution of wells. It will be seen that there is little real relation between the two, and this statement gains full weight when one adds that many of the wells are not used for domestic purposes, some, in busy districts, being kept only for "feng shui" (i.e. reasons connected with religious observances and the favourable influence of wind and water). In only one instance, namely, a group of ten cases in the Western district, was

there any reason for implicating a well, and even here definite proof was not obtained. It will be noted that in the eastern district a hospital is situated in the centre of cases, but the cases mostly occurred *before* the hospital was established, thus contradicting any theory of spread from the hospital. It is still impossible to dogmatise on the mode of the spread of cholera in this town, as it does not coincide with maximal fly incidence or with any of the more obvious factors.

Cholera maintained its irregular four yearly cycle and appeared in epidemic form as was prophesied in this report last year. Next year will be of interest, i.e., if the cycle maintains its influence one might expect a small incidence though it is inadvisable to pay too much attention to a single factor which, if really operative, probably merely represents a reasonably steady recurrence of climatic conditions suitable for the development of cholera.

Of the other epidemic diseases, few show any incidence of importance though at one time smallpox became mildly epidemic, and as it remained so during the Sino-Japanese disturbances considerable anxiety was felt and measures were taken which will be detailed in a later portion of this report.

Cerebrospinal Fever was sporadic amongst the Chinese population during the whole of the year, but not to any serious extent.

Measles was exceptionally prevalent during the early part of the year, particularly amongst the Chinese population. It is considered probable that this disease caused a higher death rate than was known to this department, as there was distinct evidence of concealment of cases.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the earlier part of the year considerable dislocation was experienced by the department as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and it appears desirable to mention certain facts (in as brief a form as possible) for the purpose of historic record.

Shortly after the outbreak the hospitals were noted to be in a rather precarious position. Whilst no casualties occurred, nevertheless rifle fire and other disturbing features rendered the removal of the Municipal Hospitals eminently desirable. The possibility of heavy shell fire had to be borne in mind,—the hospitals were situated on an important crossroad of considerable military consequence,—and as a result the staff and patients of the five municipally administered hospitals were removed; patients were scattered throughout the town in six different establishments, the largest of which was a godown, entirely without any conveniences for hospital work. It was converted into reasonably efficient quarters and occupied three days after hostilities commenced.

Whilst much of the credit for the evacuation and the adaption of the above mentioned building to hospital requirements must go to other departments, mainly the Public Works and the Fire Brigade, it may be mentioned that from the point of view of a health department the satisfactory evacuation of two isolation hospitals (both capable of holding 150 patients), a mental hospital, and a police hospital, and scattering them over a large area without a single "return case" being recorded, reflects high credit on the training and zeal of the nursing staff, since the circumstances prevented any adequate supervision of the various individual members. Although the hospitals were not very full and it was possible to send certain of the patients home, this advantage was largely counterbalanced by the fact that patients had to be removed together with their beds and full equipment. Needless to state this was a potentially hazardous task during the confusion and interference inevitable during fighting, and particular mention should be made of the loyalty and meritorious work of the lower paid Chinese staff.

The possibilities in regard to infected bed linen will be obvious though this was minimised by the disinfection staff sticking to their jobs, and later by an improvised disinfection station.

During this time the Sanitation Division was not without its trials. A breakdown in the ordure removal in certain districts might have had serious consequences had it not been for hastily organised squads who assisted the P.W.D. (already overburdened on organization of defences and other work) in its removal.

Shortly afterwards the appearance of unclaimed corpses in the streets caused some alarm amongst the population generally, but with the capable assistance of the Chinese Benevolent Cemetery Society arrangements were made for the removal of 2,898 corpses (Feb.) ; 3,153 corpses were removed during the month of March, and 1,620 during April, —a total of 7,671 in 3 months.

During the latter part of the first month it was noted that overcrowding in lodging houses and hotels in the central district was acute, and surveys showed that in addition to the most dangerous overcrowding, there were indications that smallpox cases and other infections were sheltered amongst other refugees. Steps were taken immediately to remedy this danger, and segregation of contacts and cases was attempted, yet it has to be admitted that many cases succeeded in evading us. A vaccination campaign was then put into force as will be detailed later.

Refugee camps sprang up with amazing rapidity, and whilst the main labour of providing food and shelter fell on the Chinese community, nevertheless the sanitation of 85 camps housing 44,000 refugees threw a very heavy burden on a staff inadequate for this purpose, particularly in view of the other work in hand.

Still later 26 hospitals established by voluntary aid workers required assistance in regard to their sanitary arrangements and the cleansing of their environment.

For a short space the Food Division was overburdened with work in assisting the evacuation of staff and carcasses from the various private slaughter houses, but owing to the impossibility of obtaining the necessary animals for slaughter, the Food Division at a later date may be said to have been practically absorbed into the Sanitation Division. Indeed it is highly probable that had all duties continued their normal routine, it would have been impossible for the department to cope with the various tasks which have been outlined above. It is hardly necessary to state that since the above-mentioned activities were all additional to the routine of the department, very rough standards had to be maintained, and no doubt the observant could have noticed crudity in sanitation work during this period.

At the conclusion of the conflict an early opportunity was taken to verify a suspicion which had grown up that the condition of the fighting areas might prove dangerous to the Settlement. Investigation and inspection gave ample proof that this was so, since almost all civil services had been unavoidably interrupted. The P.W.D. soon removed this source of danger and large quantities of ordure mingled with house refuse, etc., were buried or otherwise safely disposed of. It is my opinion that this action in all probability assisted in restricting the cholera epidemic to its comparatively low level. During the rest of the year matters followed their routine course.

In the anti-cholera campaign 200,210 persons were inoculated by this Department.

In a semi-compulsory campaign against smallpox, inaugurated during the disturbances and carried on for six weeks, 130,000 persons were subjected to vaccinations in streets and refugee camps, and a further 60,000 in Branch Health offices, with the result that the smallpox vaccination figure for the year amounted to a total of 262,475, a considerable increase compared with previous years. Smallpox cases which had been rapidly on the increase dropped during the campaign to manageable figures but all the credit cannot be given to the campaign; several other factors have to be taken into account, notably the fact that the season was nearly over, and in addition the probability that most of the cases were imported and hence grew less as the flow of refugees diminished.

Publicity.—Little has been achieved in regard to publicity this year, and the necessity for general reorganization in the normal routine rather distracted attention from this very necessary adjunct to health work.

Licensing Procedure.—The Board to which allusion was made last year was dissolved during the year, a matter of considerable regret to this department, and it is to be hoped that some similar co-ordinating body will be formed in the near future.

Veterinary Services.—Work under this heading increased very considerably, and we were fortunate in obtaining the additional services of a Chinese Veterinary Surgeon from the beginning of the year. As a result of this extra assistance we were able to carry out reasonably systematic tuberculin testing of dairy animals, with the result that a very disturbing percentage of milk-cows was found to be tuberculous, as may be seen from the tables in the Veterinary Surgeon's Report. It is believed that this is the first systematic tuberculin testing performed in China.

Buffalo meat has to some extent been brought under control, but a start in regard to the inspection of goat's meat has yet to be made. The latter is bound up with certain religious beliefs and will therefore require careful consideration. The disposal of condemned carcasses at the new Disposal Plant, authorised last year, has proved satisfactory beyond all expectations of this department, and to a large extent removes a slur on its methods which had persisted for many years. In addition, the provision of a Chamber for the destruction of anthrax carcasses in the new Muirhead Road Refuse Incinerator has enabled us to abolish the previous unsatisfactory methods.

Food Shops.—As a result of the staff reorganisation mentioned last year, large numbers of small and previously neglected food shops are now under control. An interesting side line on this activity was to be noted in the large number of sweet-meats for Chinese consumption during the various festivals which contained lead and other poisonous pigments. It would seem that the previous action of this department regarding this important matter had wrought improvement in the larger establishments, but that the educative value of the action taken in the past had not reached some of the very small establishments, many of which were probably acting in ignorance. The results of a year's work under the new scheme are satisfactory, though possibly the actual visible improvements are comparatively slight.

School Inspection.—The sanitary condition of a number of schools in receipt of grants was inquired into. Since no additional staff for this purpose was available the preliminary inquiries were not entirely satisfactory. This, however, was inevitable under the circumstances, and was soon corrected with the quite satisfactory result that the majority of the really worse features were dealt with with the powerful assistance of the Education Committee who, as holders of the purse, could call the tune. It should not, however, be thought that it is claimed that more than a promising start has been made in this matter.

Hospitals Commission.—The findings of this Committee were approved in principle by the Council and it is hoped that steps will be taken to put certain of the recommendations into action next year.

Concluding Remarks.—Criticism in regard to last year's report appeared in a medical periodical. In regard to some of the criticisms action has already been taken. To suggest that the death rate should be given as a standard death rate, however, would seem to overlook the absence of thoroughly reliable statistics, particularly in regard to age periods.

Referring to the reporting of deaths under the International Lists, the fortunate presence of Major Granville Edge of the Lester Institute, has enabled us to draw up a list which satisfies local requirements (as the abridged list does not) and also agrees with the larger International list. In addition, our mode of presentation of statistical data has been improved, an improvement which it is hoped will be progressive.

A further criticism relating to the inadequacy of the Child Welfare and School Inspection work in this town, though no doubt perfectly fair, omits to take into consideration certain factors. Whilst some authorities are of opinion that these activities should come early in a sanitary programme, there are quite a number who consider that they should round off the work of a Health Department which has reached a satisfactory stage

in its environmental sanitation. It is probable that the development of this town is now such that further progress along the lines suggested is warranted, and this is only a question of time and the necessary funds, the latter being a matter which is beyond the scope of this department.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude 31° 15' N.; LONGITUDE 121° 29' E.

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,723 acres or 8.94 sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION WITHIN SETTLEMENT LIMITS: 187.8 persons
per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: (figures for September quarter)

	<i>Within Limits</i>	<i>Outside Limits.*</i>
Foreign	5,972	1,980
Chinese	75,204	3,332

*Houses on which rates are collected.

POPULATION: *International Settlement, including outlying Roads.*

MEAN 1932	{ Foreign 44,240 Chinese 1,030,554 }	Total 1,074,794
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DEATH-RATE:	{ Foreign 12.82 Chinese 17.65 }
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AVERAGE RAINFALL: 37.44 inches per annum.

POPULATION—AREA OF GREATER SHANGHAI (Oct. 1932)

	<i>Foreigners</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
International Settlement (Estimated)	44,870	1,040,780
French Concession	16,210	462,342
Chinese Municipal Area	9,383	1,600,152
	<hr/> 70,463	<hr/> 3,103,274
Grand Total	<hr/> Grand Total	<hr/> 3,173,737

METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI—1932.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year 1932
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.375	30.338	30.178	29.970	29.854	29.742	29.699	29.690	29.933	30.139	30.213	30.322	30.088
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.049	+0.064	+0.009	-0.034	-0.016	+0.015	+0.016	-0.021	+0.030	+0.031	-0.028	+0.011	+0.0105
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	41°.18	37°.88	46°.92	57°.90	66°.38	72°.20	83°.54	81°.97	71°.68	62°.36	53°.19	43°.90	59°.92
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+3.42	-1.56	+0.58	+1.54	+0.70	-1.22	+3.06	+1.45	-1.31	-0.90	+1.01	+1.66	+0.70
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	18°.24	14°.12	20°.32	18°.80	15°.40	14°.68	17°.70	16°.34	16°.20	21°.16	18°.84	16°.18	17°.38
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+3.86	-0.12	+4.64	+1.76	-2.78	-1.11	+2.10	+0.30	+0.32	+2.88	+0.92	-0.04	+1.06
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION=100)	76.6	74.6	66.3	75.0	81.4	85.6	79.4	80.7	81.2	72.3	72.5	75.1	76.7
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.8	-3.9	-12.3	-4.2	+1.9	+1.5	-4.8	-3.3	-1.9	-6.7	-5.1	-1.2	-3.5
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	0.31	1.38	0.90	4.83	8.87	7.16	2.23	6.09	3.05	0.72	0.84	1.56	37.44
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.64	-0.96	-2.46	+1.23	+4.74	-0.08	-3.75	+0.42	-1.97	-2.18	-1.16	+0.15	-7.66

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this Report by Fr. E. Gherzi, S.J., Director, Siccawei Observatory.

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.**FOREIGN POPULATION.**

	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Outside Roads	Total
Estimated						
Mean	2,284	13,131	10,721	6,099	12,005	44,240
1932						

CHINESE POPULATION.

	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total
Estimated					
Mean	133,748	182,896	403,849	310,066	1,030,554
1932					

Deaths—Foreign.—The total number of foreign deaths registered with the Shanghai Municipal Council during 1932 was 707 of which 140 referred to non-residents. Excluding the deaths among non-residents, the foreign death-rate was 12.82 per thousand, compared with 17 last year. 53.61% of the total resident foreign deaths were among the Eastern races other than Chinese (who form 59.29% of the total foreign population). The mean age of death was 30.04 years compared with 28.89 in 1931. The mean age of death of adults (i.e. persons over 15 years of age) was 41.49 compared with 42.13 in 1931. The low infantile mortality rate is due to absence from scarlet fever, influenza, and only 1 death from cerebrospinal meningitis and 2 from beri-beri.

The international list of causes of deaths will be adapted for use in the Vital Statistics Office next year and deaths will be classified accordingly.

Deaths—Chinese.—Among an estimated mean population of 1,030,554, the deaths of 18,189 Chinese residents were recorded, which is equivalent to a death rate of 17.65 per 1,000 of the population. The chief cause of death was tuberculosis which accounted for 746 deaths or 4.11%, followed by measles—401 or 2.21%, and pneumonia—385 or 2.12% of the total mortality.

9,993 deaths included under the heading of "Exposed Corpses" in the return refer to unwanted bodies, composed of beggars, indigents, still-born children and female-infants, etc., dumped on vacant plots of land for collection and burial by Benevolent Societies. Although they swell the death rate (being 55% of the total number of deaths recorded) it is impossible to analyse in any way the figures obtained.

**SPECIFIC DEATH RATES,
per 1,000 population.**

	<i>Foreign</i> (Estimated Population 44,240)	<i>Chinese</i> (Estimated Population 1,030,564)
Smallpox	.475	.188
Scarlet Fever	.113	.062
Diphtheria	.045	.071
Tuberculosis	1.532	.724
Influenza	.023	.067
Pneumonia	1.447	.374
Cerebrospinal Fever	.045	.055
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	.001
Measles	.407	.389
Cholera	.294	.144
Typhoid Fever	.249	.275
Paratyphoid Fever	.023	.097
Dysentery	.294	.074
Diarrhoea	.339	.077
Rabies	.023	.005
Anthrax	—	.002
Typhus Fever	—	.003
Malaria	.023	.008
Relapsing Fever	—	.008
Beri-beri	.339	.035
Exposed Corpses	—	9.697
Other Causes	5.721	5.299
	<hr/> 12.816 <hr/>	<hr/> 17.650 <hr/>

NATIONAL DEATH RATES.

Nationality	Estimated mean resident population	No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000
American do. (Filipino)	1,769 } 2,211 442 }	42 } 52 10 }	21 } 20 18 }
British do. (Indian)	7,379 } 9,557 2,178 }	80 } 142 62 }	10 } 14 28 }
Japanese	23,603	232	9
Portuguese	1,327	24	17
Russian	4,377	64	14
Others	3,160	53	16
Total	44,240	567	12

NAVAL AND MILITARY DEATHS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

Cause of death	Nationality								Total	
	American		British		Japanese		Portuguese			
	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident
Gun Shot Wound	1		1		1				3	
Shell Wound				2						2
Accidental	1				1				2	
Typhoid Fever		1			1				1	1
Bacillary Dysentery			1		1				2	
Cerebro-spinal Fever		1								1
Smallpox	4		1						5	
Measles	2								2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1								1	
Lobar Pneumonia	3		2			1		1	5	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1			1					1	1
Meningitis	1								1	
Endocarditis			1						1	
Appendicitis		1	1	1					1	2
Septicaemia					1				1	
Purpura Haemorrhagica	1								1	
Subphrenic abscess		1								1
Status lymphadicus	1								1	
Syncope			2						2	
Heart disease					1				1	
Heatstroke			1	1					1	1
Totals	16	4	10	5	6	1		1	32	11

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Cause of Death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Cholera					1	1	6	5					13
Typhoid Fever	2				1	1		1	1	1	2		11
Paratyphoid Fever			1										1
Epidemic Diarrhoea (Enteritis)		1		1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	18
Bacillary Dysentery							1	1	3	2		1	8
Amoebic Dysentery									2	2		1	5
Smallpox	7	8	3	1	1				1				21
Cerebrospinal Fever	1				1								2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	6	5	4	1	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	54
Diphtheria		1								1			2
Measles	6	4	3	3	1		1						18
Scarlet Fever		1	1		1		1			1			5
Influenza		1											1
Whooping Cough			1				1						2
Lobar Pneumonia	4	4	5	2	3	2	4		1	1	1	3	30
Bronchopneumonia	8	6	1	2	2	2	5	2		2	1	3	34
Poliomyelitis													
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	4		18
Plague													
Malaria												1	1
Typhus Fever													
Syphilis	1	1					2			1	1		6
Tetanus													
Rabies				1									1
Erysipelas													
Anthrax													
Encephalitis Lethargica													
Beri-beri	4	1	2	1	2		1	1			2		15
Meningitis (other forms)	1	1	1	1			1	4	3		1		13
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	1				1	16
Septicaemia and Pyaemia							1	1					2
Alcoholism		4		1			1	1			1	2	10
Diabetes			1		1				1				3
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation		5	3	4	7	1	2	4	1	2	2	3	34
Cerebral Haemorrhage; Embolism and Thrombosis	1	2	2	2	1		1	1	3		3	3	19
Diseases of the Blood							1						1
Diseases of the Stomach		1									1		2
Diseases of the Kidney	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	2		1	1	21
Diseases of the Liver			1			1		2					4
Appendicitis and Peritonitis			1				2	3		1		1	8
Intestinal Obstruction						1	1	1					2
Malignant Disease	2		2	3	1	2	2	4		2	2	1	21
Diseases of the Nervous System													
Mental Diseases	1		1			1			2				5
Genito-urinary Diseases							1						1
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy		1					1			1	1		4
Violence		10	3	3						1			18
Suicide	2			3	1		5		1	3	1	1	17
Heatstroke													5
Accidental	1	1	1	2	1	2	1				1		10
Marasmus	3	3	2		2	4	3	1	2	4	1	4	29
Senile Degeneration	5	2	1	1						1	2		12
Other causes	7	2	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	6	3	4	47
Totals	69	75	55	45	37	31	66	46	31	42	34	36	567

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY—NATIONALITIES.

Cause of Death	American	do. (Filipino)	Arabian	Argentinian	Austrian	British	do. (Indian)	Cuban	Czech	Danish	Estonian	French	German	Greek	Irish	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Netherlands	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Rumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss
Cholera				1		3	3										3										
Typhoid Fever													1				9				1			1			
Paratyphoid Fevers														1										1			
Epidemic Diarrhoea																											
(Enteritis)																											
Bacillary Dysentery							1										11		1				2				
Amoebic Dysentery								1									4										
Smallpox	7	1				4											4						1				
Cerebrospinal Fever																							1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2				9	8										23				2		1				
Diphtheria												1									1		9				
Measles	2					2	2										7				4			1			
Scarlet Fever	1							1									2										
Influenza																							1				
Whooping Cough																	2										
Lobar Pneumonia	4					9	5		1				1				6					1	2		1		
Bronchopneumonia	1	1				2	7										19				2						
Poliomyelitis																											
Other Respiratory Diseases	1		1			1	3										10			1			1				
Plague																											
Malaria						1																					
Typhus Fever																											
Syphilis			1																	2			1				
Tetanus																											
Rabies																								1			
Puerperal Fever																											
Anthrax																											
Encephalitis Lethargica																											
Beri-beri																	15										
Meningitis (other forms)	1					1											10				1						
Tuberculosis (other forms)			1			1	9							1			1					2	1				
Septicaemia and Pyaemia																								2			
Alcoholism	1					2	2																				
Diabetes														1			2										
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	2	2				10	4		1							1	6		1		2		5				
Cerebral Haemorrhage; Embolism and Thrombosis						2											12		1				4				
Diseases of the Blood	1																										
Diseases of the Stomach													1														
Diseases of the Kidney	1					1	1					1					14						2				
Diseases of the Liver																											
Appendicitis and Peritonitis																	2						1				
Intestinal Obstruction	1					3							1				3										
Malignant Disease	3	1				1																					
Diseases of the Nervous System						1	5	1		1	1	3					4					1	1				
Mental Diseases																											
Genito-urinary Diseases						1																	3	1	1		
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy	1					1																1					
Violence																											
Suicide	1	1				1											16										
Heatstroke	1					1							1														
Accidental	2					3	1						1				3										
Marasmus	2					1	4										22						1				
Senile Degeneration	1					2							1	1			4					1	1		1	1	
Other Causes	7					6	3					2				1	12	1	1		4		10				
Total	42	10	1	1	2	80	62	1	4	1	2	3	14	2	1	3	232	2	1	4	5	24	164	3	1	1	

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

Cause of death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Cholera.....					3	7	6						18
Typhoid Fever.....	2		2		12	1	1	1	2	4			15
Paratyphoid Fever.....			1										1
Epidemic Diarrhoea (Enteritis).....		1	1	1	1	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	20
Bacillary Dysentery.....									3	2		1	9
Amoebic Dysentery.....									3	2		1	6
Smallpox.....	9	10	4	2	1			1					27
Cerebrospinal Fever.....	1									1			3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	12	7	5	6	2	4	4	5	4	7	3	5	64
Diphtheria.....		1								1			2
Measles.....	6	4	3	3	1		1						18
Scarlet Fever.....	2	1	1		1		1			1			7
Influenza.....		1								1			2
Whooping Cough.....							1						2
Lobar Pneumonia.....	5	7	7	7	4	2	2		1	1	1	5	44
Bronchopneumonia.....	11	6	4	2	3	3	5	2		2	1	3	42
Poliomyelitis.....													
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	1	3	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	4		18
Plague.....													
Malaria.....												1	1
Typhus Fever.....													
Syphilis.....	1	2	1				2		1	1	1		9
Tetanus.....													
Rabies.....	1			1				1					3
Puerperal Fever.....													
Anthrax.....													
Encephalitis Lethargica.....													
Beri-beri.....	4	1	3	1	2		1	1	1		3		17
Meningitis (other forms).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3		1			14
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	1	4	5	2	1	2	1	1				1	18
Septicaemia and Pyaemia.....							1	1					2
Alcoholism.....		4		1			1	1			1	2	10
Diabetes.....			1		1				1	1			4
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.....		8	6	5	7	3	2	7	1	2	2	5	48
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....													
Embolism and Thrombosis.....	1	2	2	2	1		2	2	4		3	4	23
Diseases of the Blood.....							1						1
Diseases of the Stomach.....													2
Diseases of the Kidney.....	2	2	1	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	24
Diseases of the Liver.....													7
Appendicitis and Peritonitis.....	1		1				3	5		1	1	1	13
Intestinal Obstruction.....							1	1					2
Malignant Disease.....	3	1	3	3	2	4	4	6		4	2	3	35
Diseases of the Nervous System.....													
Mental Diseases.....	1		1		1	1				2			6
Genito-urinary Diseases.....							1						1
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy.....							1	1			1		4
Violence.....	2	14	5	3		1	1			1			27
Suicide.....	2			4	2	1	5		1	3	1	1	20
Heatstroke.....							6						6
Accidental.....	1	2	1	2	1	3	1				1		12
Marasmus.....	3	4	3		2	4	3	1	2	5	1	4	32
Senile Degeneration.....	5	3	1	2						1	2		14
Other causes.....	7	3	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	6	4	4	54
Totals.....	85	93	72	57	46	44	77	60	37	52	41	43	707

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY—AGE PERIODS.

Cause of Death	Under 1 year.	1		5		10		15		20		25		30		35		40		45		50		55		60		65		70		Over 75 years	Total	
		to		to		to		to		to		to		to		to		to		to		to		to		to		to						
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74																		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female		
Cholera			1							1	1	1	1	1	3																10	7		
Typhoid Fever					1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																	2	8		
Paratyphoid Fevers																																1	0	
Epidemic Diarrhoea (Enteritis)	2	5	4	4																												7	6	
Bacillary Dysentery		1	3	2								2	1																			6	2	
Amoebic Dysentery		1	4	1	2					3	1	3	1			2	2															11	10	
Smallpox	1	1																															1	1
Cerebrospinal Fever																																		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1							3	1	5	5	2	11	3	3	2	5	1	5		2	1									37	17	
Diphtheria																																	1	1
Measles		3		6	6			1	1	2																							12	6
Scarlet Fever																																	8	2
Influenza	1	1																															1	0
Whooping Cough																																	2	0
Lobar Pneumonia																																	0	0
Broncho-pneumonia	11	8	4	8	1					5	1	1	7			2	1	3	1	1		2	2		1	1	1					26	5	
Poliomyelitis																																	0	18
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	3	2																													10	8
Plague																																	0	0
Malaria																																	0	0
Typhus Fever																																	0	0
Syphilis																																	2	4
Tetanus																																	0	0
Rabies																																	0	0
Puerperal Fever																																	0	0
Anthrax																																	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica																																	0	0
Eri Beri	1	1							1	1	2		2																				10	5
Meningitis (other forms)	1	2	2	3	1				1	1	2																						7	6
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1		2		2	1	1		2	1	1	1		1	1	1																11	5	
Septicæmia and Pyæmia	1																																1	1
Alcoholism																																		

Mean Age at death=30.04

Mean Age at death of Adults=41.49

DEATH-RATE FROM 1880.

Year	Foreigners					Chinese Death rate of Chinese popula- tion
	Deaths			Estimated popula- tion	Death- rate	
	Adults	Child- ren	Total			
1880	48	7	55	2,195	25	
1881	47	13	60	2,492	24	
1882	36	23	59	2,789	21.2	
1883	56	17	73	3,082	23.7	
1884	27	22	49	3,377	14.5	
1885	51	20	71	3,673	19.3	
1886	51	18	69	3,702	18.6	
1887	64	20	84	3,731	22.5	
1888	52	23	75	3,760	19.9	
1889	39	28	67	3,789	17.7	
1890	60	31	91	3,821	23.8	
1891	61	38	99	3,980	24.6	
1892	52	18	70	4,140	16.9	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15.3	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19.3	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12.3	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19.9	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18.2	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18.1	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	17.5
1911	158	73	231	14,532	15.9	13.8
1912	192	102	294	15,529	18.9	19.3
1913	204	103	307	16,525	18.6	15.8
1914	205	110	315	17,522	18.0	16.2
1915	199	86	285	18,519	15.4	13.2
1916	203	63	266	19,050	14.0	13.0
1917	241	169	410	19,750	20.7	14.9
1918	219	129	348	21,000	16.5	12.8
1919	322	131	453	22,000	20.6	14.3
1920	243	113	356	23,307	15.2	11.2
1921	283	154	437	24,000	18.2	11.0
1922	235	165	400	20,750*	19.3	11.7
1923	235	125	360	20,825	17.2	10.3
1924	209	161	370	21,657	17.1	11.2
1925	326	154	480	29,265	16.4	11.2
1926	356	259	615	30,565	20.1	15.3
1927	332	140	472	31,610	14.9	12.3
1928	321	198	519	32,330	16.1	13.2
1929	414	210	624	32,885	18.9	16.4
1930	425	237	662	36,471	18.1	16.4
1931	431	212	643	37,853	17.0	16.7
1932	401	166	567	44,240	12.8	17.6

(*Decrease due to re-classification of population.)

**DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONG THE
RESIDENT POPULATION FROM 1890.**

Year	Smallpox		Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Diph- theria		Scarlet Fever		Tuber- culosis (All forms)		Influenza		Cerebro- spinal Fever	
	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese
1890	4	79	32		4		0		0		8					
1891	3	223	23		7		3		0		11					
1892	5	78	0		7		2		0		18					
1893	11	184	0		2		2		2		6					
1894	9	125	0		5		3		0		7					
1895	7	138	20		0		5		0		4					
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9					
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9					
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9					
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10					
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14					
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17					
1902	3	434	8		6		8		27	1,500	7					
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26					
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11					
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15					
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14					
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960				
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938				
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828				
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618				
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789				
1912	3	124	14	1,307	13		2	103	11	146	33	1,096				
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008				
1914	11	162	0	350	17		4	75	5	144	56	1,051				
1915	15	106	0	0	11		1	54	1	147	59	1,024				
1916	0	3	0	100	10		1	39	9	234	61	1,034				
1917	18	188	0	0	19		0	64	38	595	85	1,111				
1918	4	107	0	0	12		0	36	7	142	60	1,237	9	418	1	
1919	1	0	32	648	23		1	25	1	86	60	1,063	28	483	4	11
1920	0	0	2	142	30		1	61	0	103	28	1,070	8	160	3	68
1921	23	204	3	119	19		5	62	3	149	34	379	3	76	4	25
1922	10	230	1	100	30		1	53	3	149	38	370	2	98	4	8
1923	6	51	3	91	20	264	0	29	0	71	57	822	8	38	2	3
1924	6	92	0	0	10	233	4	25	3	75	59	867	8	35	1	6
1925	7	59	6	93	18	310	0	23	4	30	62	871	9	37	4	2
1926	12	169	7	366	27	397	2	105	22	576	63	1,127	9	48	2	6
1927	0	7	4	94	15	457	0	33	0	45	56	975	6	29	0	1
1928	20	139	0	6	16	446	2	39	1	70	75	871	2	49	3	17
1929	12	165	6	129	26	512	3	32	2	55	71	966	6	35	39	364
1930	4	4	1	3	43	474	1	49	4	59	90	855	2	13	29	172
1931	19	122	3	18	28	371	2	56	3	67	92	956	8	49	12	162
1932	21	189	13	149	11	283	2	73	5	64	70	746	1	69	2	57

CHINESE DEATHS. AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Age Periods	Adults		Children		Infants		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female	
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	2285	3448	2285	3448	5,733
1—5	..	..	2718	2664	..	..	2718	2664	5,382
6—10	..	..	163	152	..	..	163	152	315
11—14	..	..	64	69	..	..	64	69	133
15—20	215	205	..	..	..	..	215	205	420
21—30	752	505	..	..	..	..	752	505	1,257
31—40	778	409	..	..	..	..	778	409	1,187
41—50	809	329	..	..	..	..	809	329	1,138
51—60	722	386	..	..	..	..	722	386	1,108
over 60	755	761	..	..	..	..	755	761	1,516
1932	4031	2595	2945	2885	2285	3448	9261	8928	18,189
1931	4551	3259	1484	1554	2182	3475	8217	8288	16,505

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The registration of births was commenced in the early part of this year. The following represents the number recorded by the Vital Statistics Office of births in the International Settlement. It was found that the registration of births was by no means complete and the assistance of the Foreign Consulates was sought on November 28, 1932. The present arrangement with the Foreign Consulates is that a certified copy of each medical certificate of birth received by the Vital Statistics Office is sent to the Consulate concerned, and that the Consulates will notify the Vital Statistics Office of those births which are not covered by certified copies of medical certificates.

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
American	31	24	55
" (Filipino)	5	4	9
Belgian	1	—	1
Brazilian	2	—	2
British	60	70	130
" (Indian)	14	12	26
Cuban	—	2	2
Danish	2	2	4
French	1	1	2
German	3	6	9
Italian	1	2	3
Japanese	205	204	409
Latvian	1	2	3
Netherlands	3	1	4
Norwegian	2	2	4
Portuguese	10	3	13
Russian	15	19	34
Swedish	1	1	2
Swiss	2	2	4
	359	356	715
Chinese	666	666	1,332
	1,025	1,022	2,047

PART III—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Medical Practitioners.—The Shanghai Medical Board established by the Shanghai Municipal Council in March 1931 held 12 meetings (5 General Committee Board Meetings, 3 Chinese Medical Practitioners Sub-Committee Meetings and 4 Dentists Sub-Committee Meetings) during the year and applications from 145 medical practitioners, 28 dentists, and 2 veterinary surgeons with supporting credentials were approved.

The following are the names of the Chairman, members, secretary and registrar of the Shanghai Medical Board and advisory sub-committees:—

Chairman: The Commissioner of Public Health.

Board Members:

W. E. O'Hara, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
H. C. Patrick, M.B., C.M.
H. H. Morris, M.D.
W. S. New, M.D., F.A.C.S.
G. Blumenstock, M.D.
T. Awoki, M.B.
A. Tarle, M.D.
H. N. Zee, M.D., M.M.Sc.

Representing:

The Shanghai Municipal Council
The Shanghai Medical Society
The China Medical Association
The National Medical Association of China
The German Medical Society
The Japanese Medical Society
The Russian Medical Society
The Medical Practitioners' Association of Shanghai

Sub-Committee Members:

W. S. New, M.D., F.A.C.S. }
H. N. Zee, M.D., M.M.Sc. }
E. Evan-Jones, D.D.S. }
H. C. Chang, D.D.S. }

Chinese Medical Practitioners Registration
Sub-Committee
Dentists' Registration Sub-Committee

Secretary and Registrar: C. H. Mahon

Owing to departure on furlough, Dr. E. Birt and Dr. J. C. McCracken resigned from the Board. With the approval of the Shanghai Municipal Council, invitations were sent to Dr. G. Blumenstock and Dr. H. H. Morris to fill the respective vacancies, which they accepted.

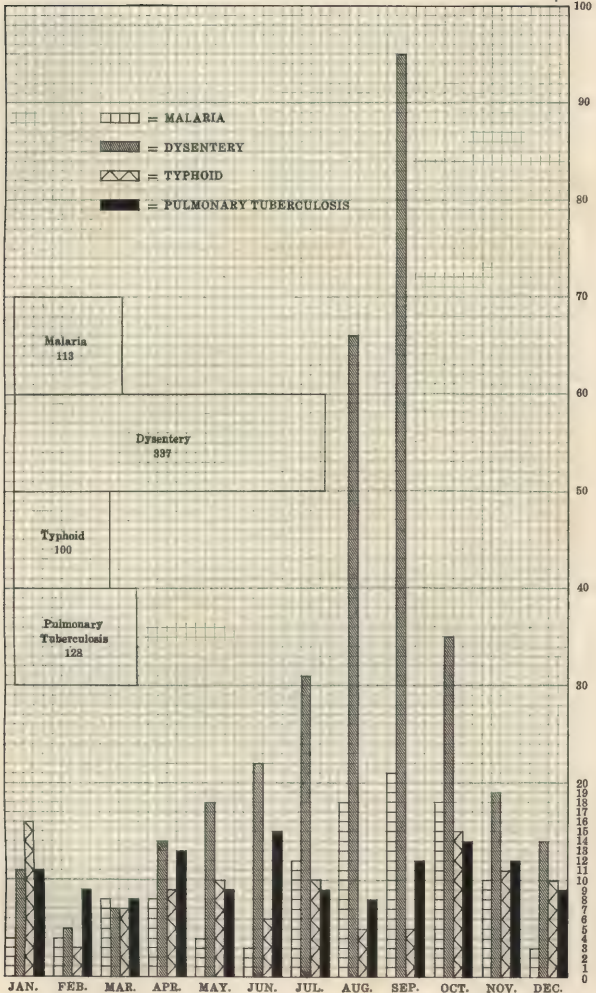
There are now 606 medical practitioners, 115 dentists, and 14 veterinary surgeons on the Medical Register, which includes 33 "Chinese-Style Doctors" licensed by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai under the heading of Medical Practitioners. The nationalities are as follows:—

	<i>Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Dentists</i>	<i>Veterinary Surgeons</i>
American	38	11	1
Armenian	1	—	—
Austrian	5	2	—
Brazilian	1	—	—
British	44	5	3
Chilean	1	—	—
Chinese	378	54	3
Czechoslovakian	2	—	—
Danish	—	1	1
Filipino	1	1	—
French	10	—	—
German	16	2	1
Hungarian	5	—	—
Italian	3	1	—
Japanese	49	10	3
Latvian	1	—	—
Lithuanian	1	1	—
Netherlands	1	—	—
Norwegian	1	—	—
Polish	4	1	1
Portuguese	2	—	—
Russian	36	25	2
Roumanian	3	—	—
Serbian	—	1	—
Swiss	1	—	—
Yugoslavian	2	—	—

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOREIGN COMMUNITY

(RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT)
1932

CASES



Notifications.—Since the registration of medical practitioners a notable increase of notifications has been effected. Notifications are received from medical practitioners, hospitals, Naval and Military authorities and the Japanese Consulate-General. The Council pays a sum of Tls. 1 for each notification of communicable diseases received in respect of residents of the International Settlement (including outlying Municipal Roads). The total of fees paid for notifications of communicable diseases during the year was Tls. 2, 246.

List of Notifiable Diseases.—The list at present includes:—

Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebrospinal Fever	Bacillary Dysentery	Beri-beri
Smallpox	Cholera	Malaria	Measles
Scarlet Fever	Choleraic Diarrhoea	Rabies	Schistosomiasis
Diphtheria	Gastro-Enteritis	Anthrax	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Plague	
Leprosy	Paratyphoid Fever	Typhus Fever	
Influenza	Amoebic Dysentery	Relapsing Fever	

Health Section—League of Nations.—This Department exchanges information regarding communicable diseases with the Service Sanitaire, French Municipal Council, the Bureau of Public Health of Greater Shanghai, the National Quarantine Service, the Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations at Singapore. A weekly broadcast from the League of Nations at Singapore is received in code by the French Radio Station and is decoded and sent out by the Public Health Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, to the following:—

The Service Sanitaire, French Municipal Council.
 The Director, National Quarantine Service.
 The Harbour Master.
 The Japanese Medical Attaché.
 The Japanese Naval Landing Party.
 Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research.
 British Military Hospital.

INCIDENCE OF AND MORTALITY FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Smallpox.—The outbreak in October 1931 gradually rose to a small peak in January, 1932, and was declared to be present in epidemic form on January 19. It gradually declined after January and on April 5 the embargo was lifted. There were no cases recorded among the foreign community during July and August. The disease reappeared in September and continued in a very mild form towards the end of the year. 72 cases were notified among the foreign residents with 21 deaths.

Nationalities	Cases	Deaths
American	10	7
" (Filipino)	2	1
British	11	4
" (Indian)	9	4
Danish	1	—
German	1	—
Japanese	31	4
Norwegian	1	—
Portuguese	3	—
Russian	2	—
Spanish	1	1
	72	21

308 cases were notified among the Chinese residents and 189 deaths were recorded. Vaccination details are shown in Part VI—Sanitation.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was present throughout the year to a moderate extent. 67 cases were notified among the foreign residents, 39 of whom were children under the age of 15. 5 fatal cases were recorded.

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER.

Year	Foreign cases notified among residents	Municipal Isolation Hospitals						Deaths	
		Foreign			Chinese			Among Residents	
		Cases	Deaths	Case fatality	Cases	Deaths	Case fatality	Foreign	Chinese
1873			..	..	..	..	..	1	
1882			..	..	..	..	..	2	
1888			..	..	..	..	..	2	
1889			..	..	..	..	..	2	
1893			..	..	..	..	..	2	
1897	4		..	..	..	..	..	0	
1898	8		..	..	..	..	..	0	
1899	7		..	..	..	..	..	0	
1900	15		..	..	..	..	..	3	
1901	58		..	..	..	..	..	11	
1902	101		..	..	34	7	21	27	1,500
1903	6		..	..	7	0	0	1	2
1904	15		..	..	11	2	18	3	0
1905	5		0	0	1	0	0	1	5
1906	10	11	2	10	2	1	0	3	6
1907	58	70	12	17	43	7	16	14	79
1908	25	19	2	10	17	6	35	2	33
1909	9	7	2	29	16	2	12	8	9
1910	32	85	6	17	31	9	29	7	109
1911	15	22	8	14	25	7	28	2	35
1912	49	64	14	22	93	34	36	11	146
1913	32	56	11	20	113	32	28	15	115
1914	24	42	4	9	106	31	29	6	144
1915	15	38	1	3	89	22	25	1	47
1916	27	57	11	19	99	21	21	9	234
1917	113	153	40	26	209	50	24	38	595
1918	33	58	6	10.3	54	8	14.8	7	12
1919	19	28	1	4.3	22	4	18.2	1	86
1920	29	43	0	0	39	7	20.5	0	13
1921	28	43	3	7	60	19	31.6	3	149
1922	27	58	6	10.3	102	22	21.5	3	149
1923	11	41	0	0	43	10	23.1	0	71
1924	17	34	2	5.9	45	8	17.7	3	75
1925	46	70	5	7	71	17	24.0	4	80
1926	125	164	24	14.6	365	111	30.4	22	576
1927	40	57	1	1.7	62	8	13	0	45
1928	49	66	3	4.5	98	16	16.3	1	70
1929	59	101	5	5	130	29	22.2	2	55
1930	97	119	6	5	225	72	32	4	59
1931	55	71	3	2	211	67	31	8	65
1932	67	76	5	6.8	357	71	19.9	5	64

NOTE:—Before 1902 the figures relating to deaths are not regarded as sufficiently accurate to quote, thus it may be assumed that scarlet fever was either entirely absent or sporadic in its incidence.

Diphtheria.—59 cases were notified among the foreign residents with 2 deaths, while amongst the Chinese 350 cases and 73 deaths were recorded.

Tuberculosis.—98 cases and 54 deaths of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified among the foreign residents. A total of 70 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis were recorded.

816 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified among the Chinese residents and 746 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis were recorded.

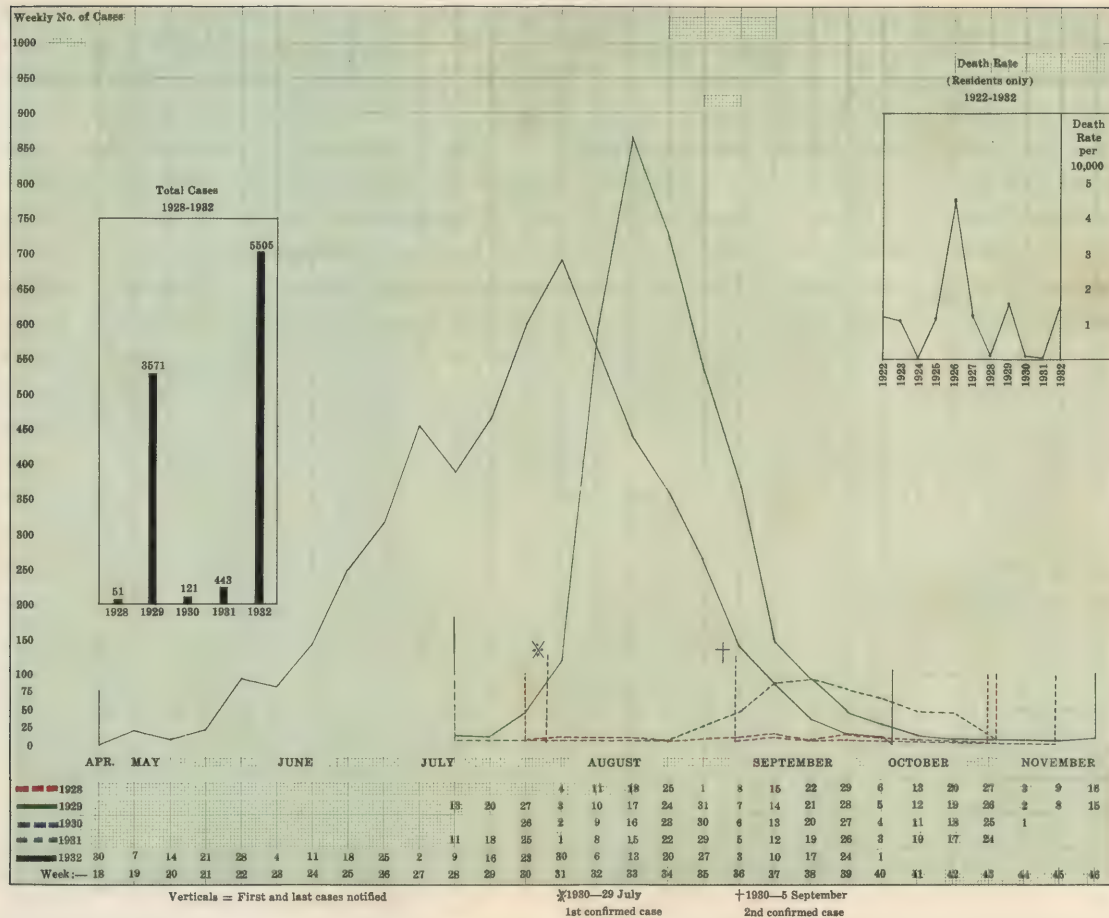
Leprosy.—No cases or deaths among foreigners were recorded.

3 cases notified among the Chinese, 2 in August (F/66 & M/23) and 1 in November (M/23). The female case was infected in Canton 12 years ago.

There were no fatalities recorded.

Influenza.—11 cases were notified among the foreign population with 1 death—a Russian M/1. 157 cases were notified among the Chinese and 69 deaths were recorded.

(INCLUDING RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS)





PLAN OF SHANGHAI



Typhoid—Paratyphoid Group.—61 cases of typhoid with 11 deaths and 25 cases of paratyphoid fever with 1 death were notified among the foreigners. 7 of the 11 deaths from typhoid (6 Japanese and 1 German) and the death from paratyphoid fever gave no history of prophylaxis. Eastern races other than Chinese accounted for 59% and 86% respectively of the above cases.

Among the Chinese community 384 cases of typhoid with 283 deaths and 20 cases of paratyphoid with 10 deaths were recorded, compared with 382 cases of typhoid with 371 deaths and 14 cases of paratyphoid with 3 deaths in 1931.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—6 cases occurred among the foreign residents, 2 proving fatal. Among the Chinese 101 cases were notified with 57 deaths, compared with 273 cases and 162 deaths in 1931.

Cholera.—Cholera which was first recorded in Shanghai in 1862, has broken out severely in the last 25 years on 6 occasions, viz. 1907, 1912, 1919, 1926, 1929, and 1932. During the epidemic, notifications of choleric diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis cases were returned as cholera. Under the circumstances since these diseases simulate cholera it was felt that greater accuracy would be obtained by including them as notifiable diseases.

The first Chinese case, confirmed by the Municipal Pathological Laboratory on April 30, was a non-resident (M/40) who was admitted to the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital on April 26. There were 1544 cases notified among the Chinese residents, 149 of which proved fatal which is equivalent to a case rate of 1.74 and a death rate of .14 per thousand of the population.

The first notification among the resident foreign population was received on May 27 and verified in the Municipal Pathological Laboratory on May 29. The patient (Polish M/32) had not been inoculated and subsequently died. Altogether there were 44 foreign cases notified among the residents, 13 of which proved fatal, thus the case rate is .99 and the death rate .29 per thousand of the population.

The following hospitals within the Settlement were open for the admission of cases of cholera and other infectious diseases during the summer months:—

Municipal Isolation Hospital (Foreign)	Shanghai Emergency Hospital
Municipal Isolation Hospital (Chinese)	Laborers' Emergency Hospital
The Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital	Hongkew Summer Diseases Hospital
Red Cross Summer Diseases Hospital	North Shanghai Native Bankers' Cholera Hospital.

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA CASES TREATED WITHIN SETTLEMENT.

	Notifications	Confirmations	Deaths
FOREIGN			
International Settlement	44	25	13
French Concession	9	4	1
Surrounding Chinese districts	13	3	4
	66	32	18
CHINESE			
International Settlement	1,544	752	149
French Concession	846	411	44
Surrounding Chinese districts	2,805	1,610	196
Unknown (Unlocated addresses, i.e. beggars, etc.)	444	193	37
	5,439	2,966	426

Confirmations in Municipal Laboratory:—

First—Chinese April 30; Foreign May 29.

Final— " September 23; " September 7.

CHINESE CASES OF SUMMER DISEASES.

Hospital	In-Patients										Out-Patients	
	No. Admitted		No. discharged, cured		No. removed from Hospital, treatment incomplete		No. of Deaths		No. remaining in Hospital		No. of Cases treated	
	Settlement	O/S	Settlement	O/S	Settlement	O/S	Settlement	O/S	Settlement	O/S	Settlement	O/S
Red Cross Summer Diseases, 10 Bubbling Well Rd.	584	390	539	363	3	3	42	24	0	0	3,532	3,991
Chinese Infectious Diseases, Tibet Road.	1,009	2,305	951	2,153	15	46	46	103	0	0	6,084	10,220
Hongkew Summer Disease, Tongshan Road.	1,496	517	1,465	503	0	0	31	14	0	0	22,499	2,847
Shanghai Emergency, North Tibet Road.	877	789	820	718	5	3	52	68	0	0	10,869	10,914
Sanatorium of Native Banks, Boone Road.	29	0	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	952	38
Chinese Isolation, S.M.C.	320	50	297	41	0	0	23	9	0	0	0	0
Totals	4,315	4,051	4,098	3,778	23	52	197	218	0	0	43,936	28,010

Dysenteries.—Dysentery was prevalent throughout the year and tended to increase considerably between June and September.

Among resident foreigners 221 cases were notified, of which 99 were amoebic with 5 deaths and 122 were bacillary with 8 deaths.

Among resident Chinese 624 cases of both types were notified and 76 deaths were recorded, against 1,245 cases with 172 deaths in 1931.

Rabies.—1 death occurred among the resident foreigners (Russian M/31), and 5 Chinese deaths were recorded.

Anthrax.—No cases amongst the foreigners, but 2 cases were notified among the Chinese. Information regarding these 2 cases were obtained from death certificates.

Plague.—No cases occurred among either human beings or rats.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF PLAGUE.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Plague Infected Rats	187	349	138	95	122	186	76	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Plague	0	6	0	18	10	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Typhus Fever.—4 cases notified among resident foreigners—no fatal cases recorded.

12 cases notified among resident Chinese—3 of which proved fatal.

Relapsing Fever.—27 cases notified among the foreign residents, (21 of which were Russians, 2 British, 2 Indian, 1 Latvian, and 1 German). All these cases recovered.

131 Chinese cases with 8 deaths from this disease were recorded.

Beri-beri.—19 cases notified among resident foreigners—all Japanese—of which 15 proved fatal. 44 cases notified and 36 deaths were recorded among resident Chinese.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Only one case notified throughout the year—a Chinese who succumbed.

Malaria.—67 cases notified among resident foreigners. One death was recorded (British M/38).

SUMMARY OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Month	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Civil	2	1	0	6	3	5	4	2	3	26
Defence Forces	2	0	1	4	9	14	9	2	0	41

112 cases notified among Chinese with 8 deaths.

Measles.—This disease was prevalent in a considerable degree during February, March and April, and 66% of the total number of foreign cases notified for the year were reported during these three months. Although only 108 cases were notified among the resident foreigners, it is thought that this is only a small proportion of the actual number of cases which occurred among the foreign community, and that numerous cases were treated at home and were not brought to the attention of a medical practitioner.

18 cases succumbed to this disease giving a fatality rate for the year of 16.7% of the total number of cases reported.

445 cases were reported among the Chinese community and 401 deaths, thus clearly demonstrating the unfortunate lack of notifications in regard to this disease.

Schistosomiasis.—4 cases notified among the foreign community and in each case, the disease was contracted in Tsing Yang Kong—popularly known as “Henli”—in 1931. No fatalities recorded.

2 cases were notified among the Chinese community. No fatalities recorded.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals	
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A
Cholera									1	1	9	5	17	7	14	9	3								44	22
Typhoid Fever	10	6	2	1	7		5	4	5	5	2	4	1	2	2	3	4	1	8	7	7	4	8	2	61	39
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	1	1	3			1	2		2	2		1	1		4	2	2	2	5		4	4	25	14
Bacillary Dysentery	2		1			1		6	3	9	3	7	8	3	32	12	44	29	16	3	6	2	7	1	122	73
Amoebic Dysentery	7	2	3	1	4	2	1	7	4	2	9	3	13	7	14	8	18	4	13	3	9	2	4	2	99	43
Smallpox	22	8	19	3	16	4	7	7	3	6	1	1				1					1	3		72	30	
Cerebrospinal Fever	2						2		1										1	1				6	1	
Tuberculosis	9	2	8	1	8		9	3	7	2	9	6	6	3	8		9	3	11	3	7	5	7	2	98	30
Diphtheria	6	4	5	5	13	3	1	1	6		3					6	1	6	4	4	5	9	4	59	27	
Measles	12	1	17		32	4	32	3	10		3		1				2			1	1			108	11	
Scarlet Fever	8	2	6		6		3	1	3	1	3		1	1			5	1	11	3	12	3	9	5	67	17
Influenza	7	1	1				1								1		1							11	1	
Malaria		4		4		8	4	4	1	3	1	2	10	2	12	6	19	2	13	5	4	6	3		67	46
Typhus Fever	1										1	1										2		4	1	
Rabies		2					1								1									1	3	
Encephalitis Lethargica																										
Beri-beri	4		1		2		1		1	1			1		1		3		2	1	3	1		19	3	
Relapsing Fever			1		16	3	2		2		4		1	1	1									27	4	
Leprosy																										
Schistosomiasis					1				1												2	1		4	1	
Totals	91	33	65	16	108	25	69	37	50	30	50	31	59	27	86	39	117	45	82	32	61	31	55	20	894	366

R=Resident.

A=Non-Resident cases treated in Municipal Hospitals.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

Disease	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sep.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals	
	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
Smallpox	97	45	70	99	64	36	42	32	10	10	4	19	2	1			1		1		10	3	7	6	308	251
Scarlet Fever	17	11	18	20	28	16	44	23	19	19	21	29	18	12	14	9	11	13	12	11	9	11	26	18	237	191
Diphtheria	32	17	27	20	27	27	44	20	38	24	15	20	8	9	11	6	21	27	32	33	45	46	50	25	350	274
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	84	11	49	5	66	8	86	7	66	5	72	14	76	12	76	25	74	13	54	7	58	10	55	6	816	123
Leprosy															2						1				3	
Influenza	21		12	7	3		5	1	10	2	14	2	37	14	30	11	9	5	8	1	4		4		157	43
Cerebrospinal Fever	10	9	9	6	15	12	17	15	17	15	6	5	8	8	3	7	3	6	5	3		7	8	2	101	95
Cholera									52	137	333	845	673	1560	424	1195	62	158							1,544	3,895
Typhoid Fever	39	7	15		14	5	25	2	30	1	43	23	75	33	39	11	24	9	24	5	30	7	26	8	384	111
Paratyphoid Fevers			2		3		1	2			2		2		3	5	1		1		3		2		20	7
Amoebic Dysentery	10	6	4	2	9	2	5	2	5	4	73	20	127	59	258	71	81	32	28	10	17	8	7	3	624	219
Bacillary Dysentery																										
Rabies				1	1		2				3		1	1	2			1		1					6	7
Typhus Fever	2						2		2		2	2	2	1			2	3							12	6
Relapsing Fever					3	9	19	27	51	43	37	42	16	14	4	1	1						1		131	137
Beri-beri	3	3	2		2	1	4		2		5	5	6	1	6	2	4	2	3		3	1	4	3	44	18
Encephalitis Lethargica	1																								1	
Anthrax					1		1																		2	
Malaria	10	2			2		2	1	6	2	10	6	25	15	29	16	13	19	9	11	5	18	1	1	112	91
Measles	72	3	61	6	134	4	129	7	32	3	3	4	7	1	1	2	1		2				5		445	32
Schistosomiasis					1		1				2			2			5				2	2			2	13
Totals	398	114	269	166	372	120	428	140	340	265	640	1,041	1,083	1,743	902	1,361	308	293	177	84	187	113	195	73	5,299	5,513

R=Resident, International Settlement.

A=Non-resident cases treated in municipal hospitals, and hospitals within the International Settlement.

PART IV.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In reviewing the events of the past year from the Laboratory point of view several things have to be taken into account; they are:—(a) The large number of examinations performed, (b) the political disturbances of the early Spring, and (c) the widespread cholera epidemic.

(a).—Throughout it has been a year of records, not only as regards the number of specimens which was the largest ever received, but also in the monthly examinations which reached a total of 3,013 in July. This is nearly 100% greater than the previous highest total.

(b).—With the political disturbances in the early part of the year and the consequent great influx of refugees into the Settlement, grave anxiety arose regarding the prevalence of smallpox amongst them, especially in the refugee camps. As a result an intensive vaccination campaign was instituted necessitating the largest issue of vaccine lymph ever made, over 186,000 doses being issued in March alone.

(c).—The most important disease, however, was cholera which commenced earlier than has been known for the past thirty years; the first specimen which was received on April 26 was reported positive on April 30 after full bacteriological examination.

In some quarters there has been a tendency to blame the events of the Spring for this unusually early start but it should be remembered that cases were occurring in Hankow several weeks before they were reported here, as cultures isolated from cases in that city were tested and proved positive in this Laboratory, and it is quite possible that owing to the immense volume of traffic between the two ports the disease here was due primarily to spread from up river. Also it should be borne in mind that the epidemic extended over an enormous area, practically every province from Yunnan to Manchuria, and from Shanghai to Szechuen, being effected; hence the country as a whole should be reviewed and not one particular city.

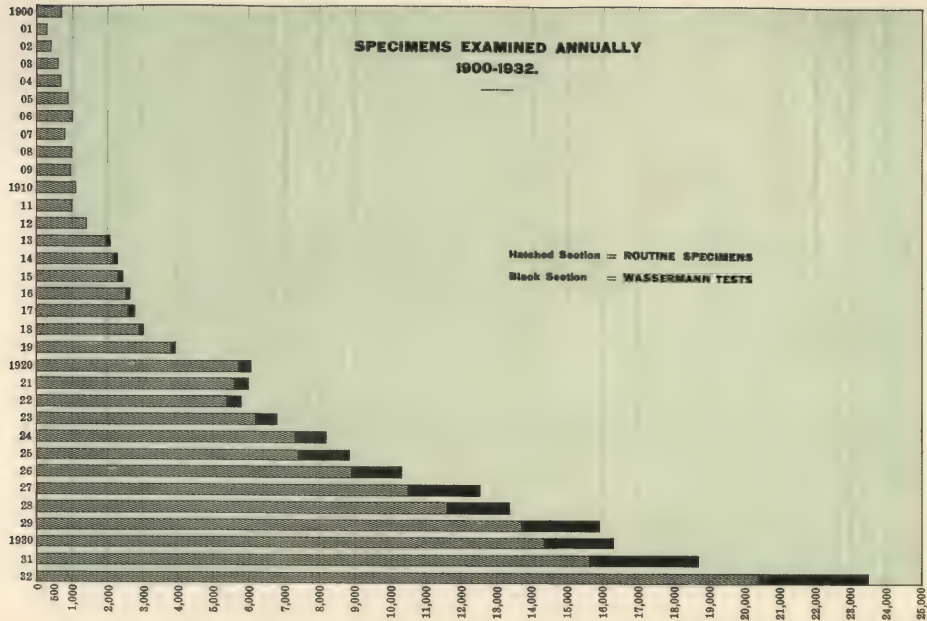
In his prefatory remarks to last year's report the Commissioner of Public Health stated that if the periodicity cycle observed in the past were followed, this would be a critical year. Events have demonstrated with a grim forcefulness the accuracy of this prophecy. A detailed analysis of the laboratory figures will be found under the appropriate section.

In connection with the cholera epidemic an extensive prophylactic inoculation campaign was carried on for which nearly four hundred litres of vaccine were made. The manufacture of this very large amount and the heavy work associated with the great number of specimens as regards the preparation of the necessary media and the cleansing and sterilising of the glassware in very trying circumstances, threw a great strain on the staff and on the accommodation. As a result it became imperative to increase the size of the latter which has been effected by extending into another room.

Vaccine Institute.—However, the extra work necessitated by the various campaigns and by the continual annual increase in the number of sanitary examinations, taken into consideration with the demand for vaccines for veterinary work especially for rabies and pleuro-pneumonia, should direct attention to the provision of a properly equipped vaccine institute which is essential if the department is to keep the place in the community which is its due.

Investigations.—It was explained last year that as this was primarily a place for routine work, any research had to be a secondary consideration and, further, had to relate to really practical problems. This year owing to all the extra work still less has been done in this way. However, the Anopheline larva survey started in 1931 has been continued. The results showed a striking difference in the Eastern district, as this year only

SPECIMENS EXAMINED ANNUALLY 1900-1932.



one sample showed *Anopheline* larvae there. The great prevalence of these mosquitoes in the western district was confirmed. This is noteworthy in that this year the rainfall was considerably below the average especially in the period July 14 to August 11 which was almost rainless—a very marked contrast to 1931 (4.3 mm. against 216.4 mm.).

At the request of a well-known shipping company a search was carried out for possible enteric carriers amongst the purser's staff on one of their ships. This involved the examination of stools from more than 200 persons, but no organisms of the enteric group were found.

The investigation into the atypical dysentery bacilli was continued, but the results are not yet ready for assessment.

LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS.

Examinations	Central Laboratory and General Hospital		Examinations	Central Laboratory and General Hospital	
	Examination	Positive Results		Examinations	Positive Results
Enteric Fever			Blood counts	786	—
Agglutinations			Other examinations	2,119	—
Typhoid		276			
Paratyphoid A	1,103	108			
Paratyphoid B		102			
Paratyphoid C		3			
Cultures	385	13	Total of general Pathological Examinations	26,728	5,575
Typhus	49	11			
Reapsing Fever	5	—			
Undulant Fever	28	4			
Diphtheria	4,737	728	S. W. W. Water supply	400	—
Malaria	333	48	Miscellaneous Sanitary examinations	219	—
Kala-Azar	2	—	Ice Cream samples	259	—
Dysentery—Amoebic	1,346	219	Milk samples	467	—
Dysentery—Bacillary	1,278	273	Wasserman Tests	3,076	588
Ova of Helminths	3,324	973	Rabies: Microscopic examination	71	52
Cholera	8,696	2,379	Animal inoculation	28	11
Plague (Human)	—	—	Total proved rabid	—	54
Tuberculosis	1,356	234	Plague in rats	10,449	—
Leprosy	6	—			
Meningococcus	200	77			
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	360	42			
Gonorrhoea	426	85			
Sections cut	208	—			
Autogenous vaccines	36	—	Grand Total	41,697	6,280

Section A.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1. INTESTINAL GROUP.

(a) *Cholera*.—As mentioned previously this was by far the most important disease of the year, the number of specimens sent for examination being 4,615 from 4,207 patients. Of this total 2,379 were positive but several cases had to be examined more than once and the total number of new positive results was 2,224. Owing to its importance, a graph is appended showing the weekly number of cases, and the positive results.

'Phage experiments.—Owing to the loss of virulence of the 'phage so kindly sent to us by Dr. R. Gautier last year, attempts were made to isolate 'phages from sewage here. This was fairly easy but it was found impossible to increase the virulence of any of them beyond a certain degree, hence they could not be put to a practical test.

Mention has been made in previous reports as to tests with Dieudonné and Goldberger media, but this year owing to the early start of the epidemic it was essential to get a medium which would give reasonably satisfactory results as soon as possible, so recourse had to be made to the latter, as owing to the ticklish nature of Dieudonné it was impossible to use it for the large number of specimens requiring examination.

That 50% of cases gave a positive result is a good indication of the value of Goldberger, particularly when it is remembered that many of the specimens were received after the patient had undergone vigorous treatment, or did not reach the laboratory until a considerable time had elapsed after the stool had been passed.

At the commencement of the epidemic the identity of the vibrios isolated was compared with *V. Cholerae Jenkins* (Lister Institute) by means of absorption tests and it was found that agglutinins were removed even down to so low a dilution as 1/10, thus there is no question as to the organisms being true cholera vibrios.

Several specimens were received from wells which appeared to have some relation to cases of cholera in their vicinity. In each case the water was found to be so heavily contaminated with *B. Coli* as to be highly dangerous and in every instance cholera-like vibrios were isolated, but were inagglutinable although they gave the correct sugar reactions and resembled cholera in every other way. Thus the question of all these cholera-like vibrios being phases of true cholera, which has been raised very pertinently by Doorenbos, is still further brought into prominence.

Carriers.—As regards the importance of carriers two instances have been detected where this possibility arose. In one case where two young foreign children developed the disease one of the house servants was found to have true cholera vibrios in his stool although he was perfectly well and had not had even diarrhoea. This case is important also on account of the age of the patients, as hitherto young children have not been considered really at risk.

Another case had his stool first reported positive on August 8 after which he had 28 specimens examined of which 18 were positive and 10 negative, in many cases on alternate days. He then left hospital. Though this patient could hardly be called a carrier it is important to note that the day before he left hospital a specimen was reported positive, hence it may be that he has since become a chronic carrier.

Some instances were reported of cases developing the disease very shortly after they had been inoculated, but comparing the number of inoculations performed with the total number of cases reported this may be purely a coincidence. Again, before trying to draw any conclusions relating to the inoculation campaign it should be remembered that not all the Municipalities gave the same dose, hence numerous variables are brought in which must be taken into account before any assessment of results is attempted.

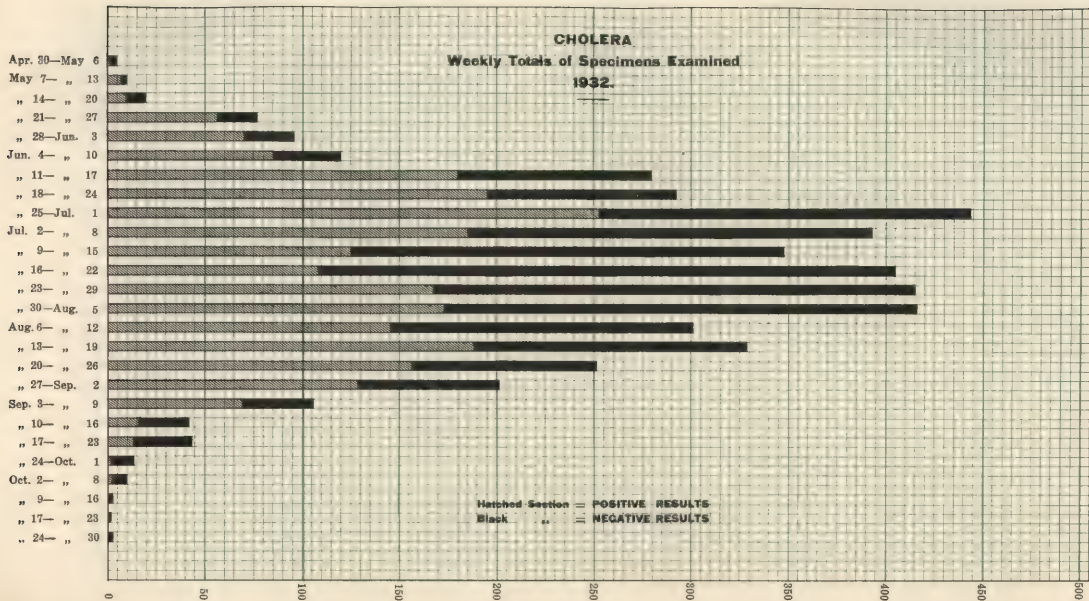
(b) *Dysentery*.—This was not so prevalent in the summer as in other years, due probably to the hot dry weather with its lessened fly breeding. Most of the cases occurred in the autumn. 2,052 specimens were sent for examination of which 273 were positive for the Bacillary and 219 for the Amoebic infection. It will be seen that the proportion of protozoal to bacillary types is very high.

(c) *Enteric Group*.—This year the table giving the monthly results is omitted, but a summary is given as follows:—

Total number of specimens	=	1,103
" " " patients	=	935
" " " positive	T =	276
	A =	108
	B =	102
	C =	3

Owing to the press of other work it was impossible to continue the investigations on the presence of the O agglutinin which were started last year, but it is hoped to attempt this again.

(d) *Ova of Helminths*.—1,931 specimens were received with 973 positive results. This year again, *Schistosoma Japonicum* ova were detected in 7 instances and it seems as if the infection is likely to remain in this province for a long time.



2. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Cerebrospinal Meningitis*.—The number of specimens received has lessened considerably and although it was feared that the disease might break out amongst the refugees in February and March this did not occur. Altogether 200 specimens were received with 77 positive results.

(b) *Diphtheria*.—4,737 swabs were sent from 1,823 patients of which 728 were positive. In addition 9 tests for virulence were carried out with 4 positive results.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—1,307 sputa were examined with 231 positive results, and 31 specimens of urine and 18 of faeces, of which 3 only of the latter were positive.

(d) *Leprosy*.—6 specimens were examined; all were negative.

(e) *Undulant Fever*.—23 sera were tested against suspensions of both *Br. abortus* and *Br. Melitensis* and 4 were positive in dilutions of more than 1, 100. We were unable to start testing the raw milks for *Br. abortus* agglutinin but it is hoped to commence this as soon as possible.

(f) *Plague*.—No case of human plague was reported but 10,449 dead rats were examined with negative results. The number of rats examined shows a very great decrease compared with last year.

(g) *Typhus*.—49 sera were received, 11 of which were positive.

(h) *Relapsing Fever*.—5 blood films were examined but none showed the presence of *Sp. recurrentis*.

(i) *Malaria*.—333 films were sent for examination and 48 were positive. It is hoped that the disease is diminishing with the continual filling in of breeding places, but an Anopheline larva survey carried out from June to September showed that these larvae were present throughout the Western district. In all 360 bottles of larvae were examined of which 128 showed the presence of Anophelines.

3. VENEREAL DISEASES.

(a) *Syphilis*.—This year wherever the amount of serum sent was sufficient both the Wassermann and Kahn tests were carried out. Of the 3,076 specimens sent for the former test 581 sera and 7 spinal fluids were positive, with 35 doubtful, while in the combined tests there was agreement in the case of 406 positive, 1,733 negative, and 3 doubtful. A table is given showing the absolute disagreements between the two tests. As has been noted almost everywhere else in the world these disagreements are nearly all in early, or treated cases. T means a treated case.

Wassermann Pos.—Kahn Neg.	Wassermann Neg.—Kahn Pos.
8 (3 T)	37 (26 T)

From the above table it appears so far that the Wassermann Reaction is positive earlier than the Kahn test and that the latter remains positive longer than the Wassermann Reaction when the patient is under treatment.

(b) *Treponema Pallidum*.—360 specimens were sent for dark ground examination of which 42 proved positive.

(c) *Gonorrhoea*.—190 films and 236 urines were sent with 70 and 15 positive respectively.

Section B.—MORBID HISTOLOGY.

208 tissues were received for histological examination. Of these 16 were simple tumours and 47 proved to be malignant. One specimen was received which on examination was found to be a coccidioidal granuloma. This is only the second case of this

nature to be reported in China. This year again several very interesting specimens were sent by the Veterinary Surgeon. It is with regret that once again mention has to be made of the fact that surgeons are reluctant to send a short history with the case. If this continues it will be necessary to refuse to examine any tissue sent for section without a history being given.

Both frozen sections and those made from tissues treated by the "rapid" method have been used with success.

Section C.—PUBLIC HEALTH EXAMINATIONS.

1. WATERS.

This year only McConkey's lactose bile-salt broth was used, the corresponding glucose medium which had been used previously as a primary test being omitted, and a very considerable economy resulted without which it would have been impossible to perform the large amount of examinations required.

(a) *Shanghai Waterworks Waters*.—400 samples were examined and 18 were found to be below standard as shown in the following table. The number examined shows a considerable increase on that for 1931.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
No. of Samples Examined	39	31	40	32	36	32	28	37	26	35	36	28	400
No. of Samples below Standard (over 10 B. Coli group per litre)	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	1	1	4	3	—	18

It will be seen that the high standard of purification reached in the past has been maintained.

(b) *Well Waters*.—38 of the 50 samples sent were below standard. This is most unsatisfactory though some of these were from a well which for several years had given consistently good results and it appears that the storage tank at the well head has become contaminated in some way.

(c) *Aerated Waters*.—Only 2 of the 77 samples examined were found to be below standard which is very satisfactory considering the great amount consumed here.

(d) *Ice Examinations*.—41 samples were examined and 14 were found to be below standard. The results do not show any improvement on last year's figures and it is hoped that better results will be obtained next year.

(e) *Swimming Pools*.—*Municipal Open Air*. This year owing to the disturbances already mentioned, it was found impossible to open the pool before July 24. From the commencement the new continuous filtration plant worked most satisfactorily. Efficient chlorination was in operation by August 1 and from then until the pool was closed on September 30 not one sample was below standard (*B. Coli* absent in 100 ccs). In this connection it is important to note that:—

(a) The pool was in daily use.

(b) The sampling included both morning and evening samples.

(c) On several days the number of bathers considerably exceeded 1000, while the daily average was just 400.

This is a record that it would be difficult to equal anywhere in the world.

Other Swimming Pools.—17 samples were taken and 4 were found to be below standard. Several of them showed quite a high degree of *B. Coli* infection and while it is not possible in every instance to install a continuous filtration plant something should be done, e.g., by still more frequent changing of the water, to ensure a less contaminated bath.

2. MILK AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

(a) *Milk.*—333 samples of Grade A, 102 of Grade B, and 32 samples of milk from unlicensed dairies were examined. Of the grade A samples 41 pasteurised and 3 raw were below standard. At the present time no unpasteurised milk of this grade is sold in the Settlement. Unfortunately it has not been found possible to include the standard suggested in last year's report in the grade B licence conditions, but with the possibility of the provision of a communal pasteurising plant this may not be necessary. Several samples of milk from unlicensed dairies gave plate counts of over 1,000,000 organisms per cc and some showed the presence of *B. Coli* even in dilutions of 0.00001 cc.

Animal Inoculations.—114 guinea pigs were inoculated with the centrifuged deposit of raw milk, from 28 grade A, from 28 grade B, and 2 from unlicensed dairies, to determine the presence of *Myco. Tuberculosis*. Of the grade A, 4, and of the grade B, 3 were positive.

In order to ensure that wherever legal action is contemplated no possibility of argument as to the nature of the organisms causing fermentation of the McConkey's medium could occur, the tubes showing acid and gas in the highest dilution were plated out and typed in a manner similar to our testing of water samples. Thus these results refer only to the detection of organisms of presumed faecal origin, i.e., *B. Coli Communis*, and *B. Coli Communiur*.

(b) *Ice Cream.*—259 samples were examined this year as against 81 in 1931. It will be seen that a very great increase occurred in the numbers. Of these 43 were below standard, but as it was found necessary to modify the local regulations both as to the total organismal content and to the presence of *B. Coli* in order to bring the standards of the two counts more into relation with each other, the results are not strictly comparable to those of last year. For the reasons given above the same routine as regards the typing of the organisms fermenting the lactose was carried out as in the case of the milks.

Dates	Up to Standard	Below Standard
Mch. 18—April 30	26	5
May 1—June 30	39	17
July 1—Aug. 31	64	12
Sept. 1—Dec. 25	87	9
Total	216	43

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

Anthrax.—43 specimens were received of which 20 were positive. Of these 37 came from the slaughter house and 6 from dairies, etc. With the completion of the new abattoir it is hoped that the diagnosis of the disease will be made there so as to obviate the necessity of bringing suspected material to the laboratory.

Section D.—ANTI-RABIC WORK.

This year, due to the troubles of the early Spring, the number of stray dogs and of persons bitten by them increased considerably over the usual winter numbers, particularly in the affected areas and those bordering on them. The difficulty of dealing with the strays and wonks was all the greater, as for military reasons it was not possible to have them shot.

However even in ordinary times the disease is too prevalent and is due largely to the following facts:—

- (a) There is no unified control.
- (b) People who have properly muzzled dogs are greatly in the minority.
- (c) Many persons take their unmuzzled animals for walks through Chinese villages, sometimes a considerable distance outside the city and they are thus brought into contact with wonks, etc.

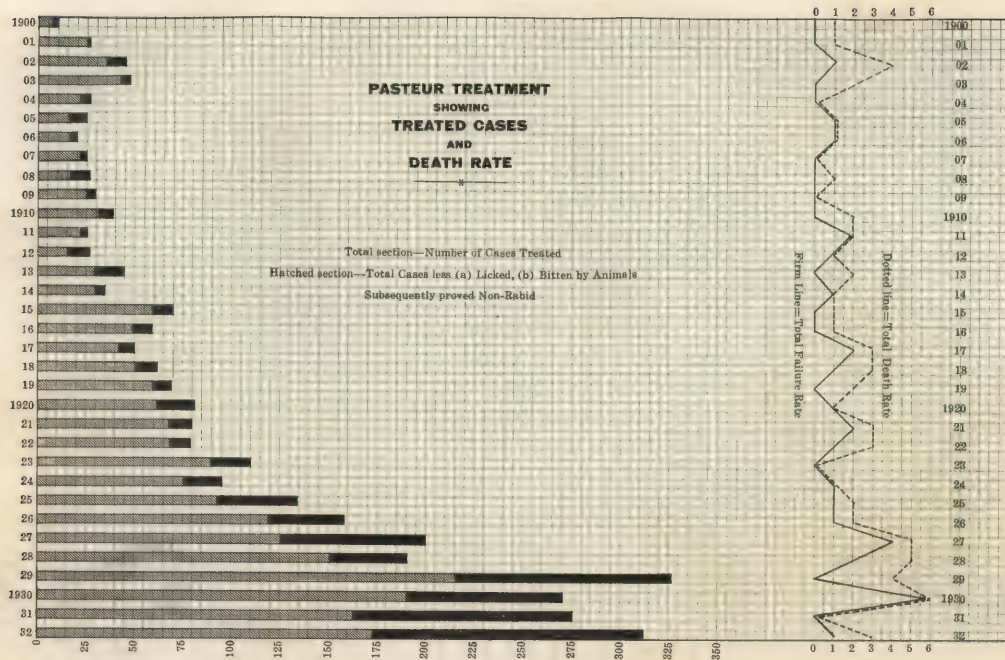
In a city of this size and extent, quarantine, which has proved the salvation of England, is of no use since the boundaries are not adequately defined. Hence the possible preventive measures are:—

- (a) Prophylactic inoculation, which could be enforced as a part of the licence condition for dogs, but should also be made compulsory for cats, since these animals are frequently affected also. This measure could not be brought into general use until a sufficient amount of the vaccine is available, and this is a great argument for the vaccine institute previously mentioned.
- (b) Effective muzzling.
- (c) The destruction of all stray dogs. Dogs found unmuzzled to be liable also to this measure. It is regrettable that the public generally seem to be so indifferent to the prevalence of this disease, and that they do not realise its danger.

1. TREATMENT.

(a) *Shanghai*.—276 persons received treatment with 3 fatal results. Of the total, 64 patients were bitten by animals of class A (proved rabid), 4 by those of class B (diagnosed rabid), 28 by class C (suspected to be rabid) and 78 by animals belonging to class D (unknown). One fatal case was bitten inside the mouth with considerable laceration of the lip and gums and in spite of greatly increased dosage died 17 days after treatment finished (failure). Owing to certain incidents which occurred, it was found necessary to treat those persons who had been bitten either severely, or on bare skin by an animal not showing signs of rabies, for the whole time that the animal was under observation (10 days). Further, owing to the great risk run by those persons on whom multiple, severe, or face bites have been inflicted by known rabid animals the dosage for these cases was again increased, injections of 5 ccs daily being given for a minimum of 18 days. So far it has been necessary to treat only 18 persons by this dosage and the results will not be available until next year.

(b) *Outports*.—36 persons were treated with no fatal result. A case was reported this year where a boy who had been bitten by a dog *five years* previously developed symptoms which were diagnosed by a very experienced doctor as rabies. The boy's uncle with whom he lived was most positive in stating that neither the boy nor he knew of anything else that could possibly have given rise to such symptoms nor had he been bitten by any other animal previous to the onset of symptoms. Unfortunately no part of the brain could be obtained for confirmation, and the history must be regarded therefore with scepticism, as the maximum incubation period recorded up till now has been 2½ years (Babes, *Traité de la Rage*).



2. DIAGNOSIS.

71 brains were examined microscopically and Negri bodies were found in 52. Animal inoculations were performed in 28 cases with 11 positive results. Out of the 71 brains, 54 were found to be positive as a result of one or the other method, a total of 76%.

3. EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments have been conducted to try and obtain fixed virus as free as possible from brain matter, but are not complete yet.

ANIMALS UNDER OBSERVATION AT THE MUNICIPAL KENNELS.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
No. of Animals admitted	18	6	23	26	16	29	35	28	26	20	26	8	256
Returned to Police or Owner	14	11	20	17	21	24	29	31	17	17	17	5	223
Rabid	1	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	2	3	2	0	17

Section E.—VACCINE MANUFACTURE.

1. VACCINE LYMPH.

290 grams of raw lymph were obtained and 549,905 doses were issued. As mentioned previously the amount despatched from the Laboratory in March was the largest ever recorded.

2. SEMPLE VACCINE.

28 litres were made as against 23 litres last year.

3. BACTERIAL VACCINES.

(a) *Cholera*.—380 litres of the 2000 million strength and 10 of the 4000 million were made. This is practically twice the amount made last year and unless the accommodation is increased it will be impossible to exceed this figure.

(b) *T. A. B.*—5 litres were made and 1,659 sets issued.

(c) *Plague*.—4 litres were made and 50 sets issued.

(d) *Gonococcal*.—750 ccs were made and the department has now ceased to buy any abroad as all requirements are supplied from the laboratory.

Section F.—OPERATIVE PROCEDURES, ETC.

(a) *Operative procedures*.—20 calves were used for preparing the vaccine lymph but owing to the disturbances of the Spring, production had to cease as it was impossible to obtain any animals. 204 rabbits were used for continuation of the fixed virus strains and 49 for the manufacture of the Semple vaccine.

(b) *Laboratory Animals*.—The stock of laboratory animals suffered severe losses as it became necessary to evacuate them from the cattlesheds when hostilities

commenced. Due to the cold damp weather and to an epizootic amongst them more than two-thirds of the guinea pigs were lost and several of the rabbits also. Thus it became necessary to obtain stock from elsewhere, and 100 guinea pigs and 12 rabbits were obtained from Japan through the courtesy of the Chief Quarantine Officer at Nagasaki. It is hoped to get more in order that our reserve may be built up again.

(c) *Media Made*.—A total of 778 litres of various media was made which again shows an increase as compared with last year. This is largely accounted for by the amount used for the record production of cholera vaccine, and by the further increase in the various sanitary examinations performed.

(d) *Miscellaneous*.—As in past years numerous cultures and many ccs of agglutinating sera were sent to other laboratories and hospitals.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The total number of analyses and tests carried out during the year was 3,222. In addition 456 tests were made, under the control of the laboratory, on the water at the Open Air Swimming Pool. For convenience of early report, the summary of work which follows covers the period from January 1 to November 30 only.

MILK.

1,084 samples were tested for purity and 45 of these were certified as adulterated, a further 94 samples being returned as of naturally poor quality or in some few cases, of doubtful purity. 16 samples, mostly from unlicensed sources, gave unsatisfactory results with the filtration test for dirt and 12 samples, not labelled as such, were returned as having the characters of buffalo milk admixtures.

In addition to the above, 32 special samples of milk, mostly from native cows and buffaloes, were examined for investigational purposes and 21 samples from one particular seizure were examined for fat content only.

The usual tabulated results follow:—

EXTENT OF ADULTERATION.

10 specimens contained	1% to 10% of added water.
3 " "	10% to 20% " " "
5 " "	20% to 30% " " "
11 " "	over 30% " " "
16 specimens were deficient in fat.	

Classification of Samples

	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
A. Formal samples from licensed dairies.	1033	29	2.81
B. Formal samples from unlicensed dairies.	38	13	34.21
C. Samples sent in by the public.	13	3	23.08
Total samples	1084	45	4.15

Comparison with previous years. Figures up to 1913 are omitted.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number of samples examined	511	505	430	433	329	335	474	691	630	694
Percentage found adulterated	8.8	8.7	3.7	4.6	1.8	1.2	3.6	8.8	9.8	6.8
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of samples examined	1,130	1,236	1,622	1,714	1,876	1,880	2,073	2,119	2,034	1,084
Percentage found adulterated	7.3	2.5	2.59	1.86	1.54	1.91	1.44	2.35	2.26	4.15

The total number of samples examined is considerably less than in the previous year and the percentage of adulterated to total samples is higher, this percentage increase being largely accounted for by the increased proportion of samples from unlicensed to samples from licensed dairies. There is also a definite slight increase shown in the percentage of adulterated samples in those from licensed dairies, this increase reflecting an increased attention to those dairies whose records are not of the best rather than a deterioration in the general quality of the milk supply.

The standards adopted in Shanghai for cows milk are 8.5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat and 3.0 per cent of milk fat, and milks which give figures below these standards are presumed to be adulterated either by addition of water or by abstraction of fat (cream) unless the contrary can be proved. These are minimum standards and the average composition of the milk sold is well above these limits. Some animals may yield milk in which the non-fatty solids content falls somewhat below the figure of 8.5 per cent and it is in these cases that the freezing point test is of value as it differentiates between a milk of genuine naturally poor quality and milk in which the low figure for nonfatty solids is due to admixture with a small amount of water. In the case of samples in which a fat content at or near the minimum standard of 3 per cent is found, an 'appeal to the cow' may be made and authentic samples, taken during milking at the dairy, examined as a check on the composition of the milk as supplied to the public.

Milk from native cows is generally richer in fat than the milk from imported cows whilst milk from the water buffalo may have a fat content of over 12 per cent and also contains a much higher percentage of milk solids other than milk fat. Typical figures are:—

	Fat.	Ash	Proteins.	Lactose.	Solids-not-fat
	A.	B.	C.	D.	(Sum of B. C & D.)
Ordinary cows milk	3.20	0.72	3.45	4.63	8.80
Native cows milk	5.20	0.70	3.54	5.09	9.33
Buffalo milk	9.84	0.92	5.44	5.63	11.99

Filtration tests for dirt are made as a routine on all bulk samples and samples from unlicensed dairies and periodically on other samples. Preservatives are tested for periodically, particularly during the hot weather.

Cream.—48 samples were examined, the fat contents found varying from 21 per cent in table cream to 49.5 per cent in whipping cream. Tentative minimum standards of 18 per cent of fat for table cream and 30 per cent of fat for whipping cream have been adopted.

WATER.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SHANGHAI WATERWORKS WATERS.

Month	Total Solids	Hardness	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrates	Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteriological Report (Number of Samples below Standard)
Parts per 100,000								
January	12.2	6.5	1.9	0.0897	0.0480	0.0119	0.0541	—
February	23.0	10.0	7.1	0.0387	0.0204	0.0090	0.0380	—
March	14.0	8.0	2.3	0.0437	0.0201	0.0154	0.0583	1
April	16.8	10.5	2.4	0.1301	0.0243	0.0142	0.0859	—
May	18.0	10.0	3.0	0.1042	0.0020	0.0210	0.0947	3
June	19.2	10.0	3.4	0.0955	0.0008	0.0198	0.0967	2
July	18.5	9.75	3.2	0.1304	0.0055	0.0132	0.0907	3
August	16.2	9.5	1.5	0.1212	0.0024	0.0054	0.0465	1
September	17.2	10.0	2.8	0.1041	0.0027	0.0172	0.0928	1
October	14.6	8.0	2.3	0.0552	0.0033	0.0152	0.0752	4
November	15.0	8.0	2.15	0.1245	0.0016	0.0132	0.0738	3
December	15.0	8.0	2.5	0.0815	0.0199	0.0172	0.0887	1

The figures from the monthly analyses are tabulated above.

The usual daily observations on the clarity of the water, temperature, chloride, free chlorine and saline ammonia contents and the presence or absence of nitrites were continued. Free chlorine determinations were also made on samples taken at the same times and places as the samples taken for bacteriological test.

Apart from a few days in January the clarity of the water was consistently good throughout the year and variations in chemical composition were within the normal limits. Free chlorine figures have normally varied within a range of 0.02 to 0.15 parts per million, generally higher figures being recorded in January and February. The minimum temperature noted in water from the laboratory taps was 6.5°C (43.7°F) in January and the maximum 32.5°C (90.5°F) in July.

Deep Well Waters, etc.—Deep well waters examined have included 28 samples from borings in and around Shanghai and 11 samples from borings in other parts. Complete mineral analyses were made of several, the general characters being in accord with the characters of waters previously examined. The hydrogen ion concentrations of the majority of the deep well waters tested are within the range pH 7.8 and 8.1.

Other waters examined have included distilled water, hot spring water and mineral water. Distilled water drawn from a cooling appliance constructed of zinc was found to contain an appreciable amount of zinc in solution.

Open Air Swimming Pool.—The same control of the treatment of the water which was instituted in the previous year was continued during the 1932 season and with the new purification plant operating satisfactorily it was found possible to keep the water in perfect physical condition and of the highest degree of purity throughout the period during which the pool was open. The pool was filled on July 24 and was then in continuous operation for 53 days without refilling and at the end of the period the water was of as good organic purity as when it was first put in, although over 24,000 bathers had used the pool in the interim.

Comparative figures of analysis of the water on July 24 and on September 19 are given as a matter of interest.

	Parts per 100,000.	
	July 24.	Sept. 19.
Total dissolved solids	18.0	25.0
Appearance on ignition	Slight charring	No change
Total Hardness	9.5	14.0
Chlorine in chlorides	3.1	4.35
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.1302	0.3100
Saline Ammonia	0.0053	0.0024
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0126	0.0054
Nitrites	Faint	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37°C.	0.0882	0.0266

The results show an expected increase in the mineral content and hardness of the water and in the oxidised nitrogen, but even less oxidisable matter than was present originally.

Waters from other swimming pools in the Settlement were examined periodically and advice and assistance also given in the effective operation and control of the purification and sterilising plant. General instructions for copper and bleach treatment of swimming pool waters have also been furnished in response to enquiries from other places.

TOXICOLOGICAL AND ALLIED INVESTIGATIONS.

Seven viscera were examined for poisons, positive results being obtained in one case only in which morphine was found in amount of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain. A specimen of blood taken after sudden death contained an excess of urea. Of seven other specimens (stomach contents, urine, etc.) examined in cases of suspected poisoning, veronal was isolated from one urine and traces of arsenic were detected in urine and faeces. A powder taken from a cigar, the smoking of a portion of which was stated to have caused illness, was composed of a mixture of arsenic disulphide and potassium chlorate, a combination which is explosive in aggregated form and from the burning of which fumes of arsenious oxide would be evolved.

Food materials, liquors, etc., examined in connection with cases of sudden illness include a home made lemonade which had been served as refreshment at a children's gathering with resultant vomiting and sickness, fortunately of short duration, in most of the children who had drunk of it. The lemonade, which had been made from lemon juice and sugar, was found to contain zinc in solution and it was ascertained that it had been made in a zinc vessel. Half a tumblerful of the liquid contained the equivalent of an ordinary emetic dose of zinc sulphate. The solvent action of the citric acid in the lemon juice on the zinc of the vessel had been sufficient to result in this heavy contamination. The incident points the necessity of using only glass or earthenware vessels in which to prepare or store any beverage as, apart from vessels made of metals such as zinc or copper, cases of poisoning have been traced to the use of cheap enamelled vessels of which the glaze had been made with a lead or antimony component.

Further specimens have been examined in connection with cases of poisoning of dogs. Of 10 stomach contents examined, 6 contained strychnine in amounts varying from $\frac{1}{3}$ grain to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain and of 3 pieces of meat, 2 contained crystals of strychnine nitrate. The modus operandi has been to introduce the poison into a slit cut in a piece of meat and then tie it round with thread. Possibly harmless pieces of meat are first thrown into a garden as a bait.

A poison bait, taken from a number which were being spread on a feeding ground for wild duck and sent into the Department for information, was found to consist of a germinating seed to which was tied a small tightly wrapped packet of tinfoil containing

a fragment weighing rather more than 1 grain of potassium cyanide. Cyanides are deadly poisons and one bait swallowed by a duck would probably result in very rapid death. This is a variation on the poison bait which has before come to notice and in which the poisonous material was a strychnos seed containing strychnine. There is no evidence that ducks killed by this means are on the market here. In view of the unstable nature of cyanides in organic mixtures and the fact that cooking would almost certainly destroy any cyanide remaining in the circulatory system of a bird so killed, the chances of ill effects being caused by eating the flesh of a bird are extremely remote.

NARCOTICS.

Opium, Morphine, etc.—The number of specimens examined which come under this heading was 51. Of these 6 were samples of prepared opium, 2 lots of pills which contained morphine, 6 samples of liquid medicine of which 4 contained morphine, 32 samples of powders and capsules of which 2 were either composed of or contained heroin, 2 cocaine, 1 sulphonal and 2 opium. Of two lots of ampoules for hypodermic injection, one contained morphine and one was free from narcotics. The morphine strengths of three lots of chlorodyne were determined.

In addition to the above, a large number of materials was examined and an inspection of apparatus made in connection with a police investigation of premises in Kashing Road, materials and apparatus present presenting evidence of a well equipped laboratory in which the production of heroin from crude morphine was being carried out on a manufacturing scale.

FOODS AND LIQUORS.

Food samples examined have included flour, bread, coffee, cocoa, butter, margarine, food condiments, sauces, milk powders, condensed milks, beef tallow, vegetable cooking fats, rice, ice cream, tinned jams, etc. Liquors have included whisky, brandy, rum, gin and beer.

Of six samples sold as butter five were genuine and one consisted of a mixture of butter and margarine. One of the samples of genuine butter contained boric acid in amount of 0.24 per cent. Of six samples of margarine examined one sample contained boric acid in amount of 0.44 per cent and two were of somewhat inferior quality in respect of taste and consistence.

28 samples comprising 22 different varieties, mostly of lesser known brands of condensed milk were examined. Of 25 samples labelled as preparations of full cream milk 22 were in accordance with the labels whilst the other 3 samples (all of the same brand) were found to be a skimmed milk preparation which, on dilution, would contain a fat content of approximately only one-ninth that of fresh milk. Of three samples of condensed skimmed milk only one was labelled as being unsuitable for infant feeding whilst one was described as excelling fresh milk in every respect.

118 samples of coloured sweetmeats and cakes were examined about the time of the Chinese New Year and out of these 11 samples were found to contain small amounts of mineral pigment, either litharge (lead oxide) or a chromium compound. The remainder were coloured either with aniline or vegetable colours. No arsenical pigments were found. 6 samples of colouring substances examined were aniline colours.

The question of the suitability of lead pipes as a temporary material in a cooling apparatus for beer was referred for an opinion and it was found that the beer, after standing in the pipes overnight, contained an amount of 1/8 grain per gallon of dissolved lead. The use of these pipes was therefore condemned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Specimens examined for medical diagnostic purposes include urine (105), blood (for sugar, urea, calcium, etc, 67), sugar tolerance tests (3), faeces (for occult blood, fat differentiation, etc., 25), gastric contents (20), fractional test meals (18), cerebrospinal fluids (16), human milk (14), calculi (4), and urea concentration test (2).

Drugs and medicinal preparations have included opium and opium preparations, chloroform, bleaching powder, aspirin tablets, quinine tablets and substances of the veronal group as also a number of dispensed medicines.

General analyses and tests have included coals for general test and calorific value, fuel oils for calorific value, boiler scale and deposits, lime plasters, concrete and lime putty, coins, materials for fire damage, disinfecting fluids, carbon dioxide gas, etc., etc. Amongst materials examined for the Police Department have been bombs and bomb fragments, incendiary fluid and acids, etc., found in communistic headquarters. Analyses have been made for the Public Works Department of house refuse, flue dust and clinker from incinerators.

Experiments have been made on the solvent action of water on enamel and metallised coatings of housings for filter candles. Tests have been made on the physical properties of anti-mosquito mixtures. Reports have been issued in regard to the general characters of water supplies in Shanghai.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals Division is concerned with the medical and nursing service administered by the Public Health Department. It is grouped under the following headings:—

Public Health Medical Services:—

- Isolation Hospitals—Foreign
Chinese
- Mental Hospital
- Municipal Sanatorium for Tuberculosis
- Clinics—Tuberculosis
Venereal Diseases for males
- District Nursing and Tuberculosis Visiting
- Prophylaxis Campaigns—
Vaccination against Smallpox
Inoculation against Cholera

Municipal Medical Services:—

- Police and Prisoners, Fire Brigade, other
Municipal Employees
- Municipal Police Hospital (Indian and
Chinese)
- Ward Road Gaol
- Reformatory
- Amoy Road Gaol
- Prisoners remanded in Police Stations.

Miscellaneous:—

- Medical Examination of candidates for
Municipal Employment
- Medical Boards on Municipal Employees
- Lectures to Police Force and Fire Brigade
on First Aid and Medical Jurisprudence.

General Remarks.—The most outstanding points to note during the year were the evacuation of the hospitals during the Sino-Japanese trouble in January, the transfer to temporary quarters, and later, the return to normal. The hospitals and staff quarters are all situated in the area where fighting commenced at the outbreak of hostilities, and were in an extremely dangerous position with heavy rifle and machine-gun fire proceeding all around and fires raging close at hand. A bomb dropped in the Nurses' Quarters at Boone Road, at the outset, but luckily failed to explode. For three days the staff of the Hospitals' Division was subjected to tremendous strain, but eventually all the hospitals were evacuated, and most of the equipment moved to temporary quarters, without a single casualty. The nursing staff particularly deserves the highest praise for its work during this most nerve-racking period.

The foreign isolation cases were accommodated partly in the French Isolation Hospital and partly in the Ben Building; the Chinese isolation cases in the Ben Building; the Chinese police in the Lester Hospital, and the Indian police in the Ben Building; the mental cases in Amoy Road Gaol; the tuberculosis cases at the Shanghai Nursing Home, and staff in the Cathedral School, Plaza Hotel and Ben Building. The difficulties attending this move were accentuated by a minor smallpox epidemic which, so far as admissions to hospitals were concerned, reached its height when they were in cramped and improvised temporary quarters.

Owing to the efforts of the Sanitation Division, contacts and cases were segregated so far as possible, and urged to go into hospitals. A vaccination campaign was instituted and resulted in 130,000 persons being vaccinated during this period.

An epidemic of scarlet fever followed close on the heels of the smallpox, due to the same conditions of overcrowding, and although the mortality was much less, the numbers provided a problem almost as great as that of smallpox. This necessitated re-allotment of the temporary quarters in the Ben Building. At this time the death rate from smallpox reached 50%, and that of diphtheria 55%, whilst the total mortality from all diseases was 40%, which is very high for isolation cases. Finally the re-transfer to the permanent hospitals, which required considerable minor repairs, threw heavy strain on the staff.

Many more cases of diphtheria were admitted than in previous years. The mortality on the Chinese side was very high at 26%, due to the late stage in which the cases were brought in, many being moribund on admittance from laryngeal obstruction. Only in very few cases can permission be obtained for tracheotomy, which would save quite a large number of this type of case, and only with time and education will the lower class Chinese be brought to the knowledge that early treatment is essential, and that operation, although sometimes fatal, is frequently the only method of saving life.

Cerebrospinal fever was present, although in lesser degree than in 1931, during the whole year amongst the Chinese population, but there were only sporadic cases amongst foreigners. The mortality rate remains high at 66% in spite of both early and assiduous treatment, although the incidence of this disease fell to one-third of that for 1931.

During the summer the Foreign Isolation Hospital was very quiet—the general good health of the Settlement being only broken by an epidemic of cholera. Accommodation both in the Foreign and Chinese Isolation Hospitals was never overtaxed, although an unfortunate habit seems to have grown up in the town of treating cholera cases in temporary hospitals rather than in the municipal hospitals built to deal with them, reserving the temporary accommodation, as it should be, for the overflow.

The mortality rate for cholera was 28% amongst foreigners and 18% amongst Chinese. This rate is much higher than the figures given for hospitals not under municipal supervision, and is probably due to greater susceptibility in foreigners, and to the class of case admitted and a stricter diagnostic control of Chinese. A cholera inoculation campaign was conducted with vigour from May till the end of September, and altogether over 200,000 persons were inoculated.

During the summer the usual bowel diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery, as well as cholera, were present in the Isolation hospitals, although to only half the amount of last year. There was none in the Gaol and most of the cases taken in were from the Police Force.

The great heat of the summer was responsible for quite a number of cases of heat stroke, particularly amongst police on traffic duty; a few cases also occurred amongst the prisoners in Ward Road Gaol.

Thirteen cases of rabies occurred with not a single recovery, one man being nursed at the Mental Hospital. Another case was of interest, that of a man bitten five years before, who apparently had not had any contact with rabies since then, whose death occurred a fortnight after the beginning of symptoms.

The figures for scarlet fever during the year were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times higher than last year, owing to the epidemic, though the death rate was slightly lower.

The number of smallpox cases during the whole year was doubled and the death rate trebled. The value of vaccination was well shown in five cases, American marines, contacts from the same case; one had been successfully vaccinated some weeks previously whilst the others had not been done at all or had not taken. Of these, the one vaccinated had the disease in so mild a form as to be mistaken for chickenpox for a time, whilst of the others, three died, and one hovered between life and death for a long time, finally making a tardy recovery.

The Tuberculosis Clinic was transferred during the Sino-Japanese outbreak to 23, Hankow Road, for a short time, and the attendances dropped off considerably during this anxious period, although this was compensated for in June which was a record month.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic carried on almost without interruption even during the war period.

The Mental Hospital suffered especial strain during the hostilities through having to deal with so many cases whose mental disturbance was aggravated intensely by the trouble outside. On evacuation, patients were transferred to the Amoy Road Gaol, which seemed the only place for taking in acute and dangerous cases. After the return to their

proper quarters, work was undertaken on alterations to staircase, kitchen and bathrooms, in order to make the hospital a self-contained unit. The accommodation was continually overtaxed, more particularly on the female side, although there was a long waiting list for both sides. There is still a great shortage of available beds, more particularly for acute cases, whilst the burden of the chronic cases has not yet been allayed.

Mokanshan Sanatorium had a successful season. The new block and extension to the dining room were finished at the end of the summer, but too late to be occupied. The rest of the accommodation was filled completely. For a time an outbreak of diarrhoea on the mountain proved a source of worry to the visitors. This was investigated and found to be due neither to food nor water, but was considered to be a type of gastric influenza.

The District Nursing Service, working in cooperation with the Tuberculosis Clinic, was disturbed to a great extent by the hostilities, since many of the cases were situated in the war zone, but the work was carried on as far as possible in spite of difficulties, and the usual activities were resumed as soon as was at all possible.

The building of the new Police Hospital was delayed considerably by the Sino-Japanese trouble, but it was eventually opened in October, and both Indian and Chinese police were transferred there from quarters at the Victoria Nursing Home. They had been accommodated together in the Victoria Nursing Home after their transfer from the temporary quarters in the Ben Building, and naturally were considerably cramped. Numbers were kept down to a minimum during the whole of this time owing to lack of space, but after transfer to the new building, the hospital was able to carry on efficiently with the two units under one roof and administration.

Ward Road Gaol became more and more overcrowded during the year, and at one time the 7,000 mark was well passed. The sick rate at the same time was high and necessitated a very great deal of extra work for the Gaol medical staff. The amnesty resulted in the discharge of about 1,800 of the prisoners, but the numbers are gradually regaining their previous level. The deaths in the Gaol are almost all due to tuberculosis. Most other cases, and all needing serious surgical treatment, were transferred under guard to the prisoners ward in the Police Hospital.

In Amoy Road Gaol, the thing most worthy of note is the high standard of the health of the prisoners. Almost all of these gain in weight and improve their physical condition during their stay there, and physically at any rate, benefit a great deal from their sojourn under discipline.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE.

Establishment.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Free	Total
Mental Hospital	14				14
Annexe				8	8
					22
Mun: Police Hospital:—					
Indian	—	2	64		66
Chinese	2	8	96		106
					172
Isolation Hospital:—					
Tuberculosis Block	2	6		15	23
West Block	15	18		51	84
Segregation	2	2		15	19
Observation	1			3	4
					130
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ..	8	8		134	150
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium	2	2		32	36
Total Number of Beds 510					

ADMISSIONS INTO ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.				Totals.	
	Admitted.	Died.	From International Settlement.		From Outside Settlement Limits (including French Concession).		Admitted.	Died.
			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		
Smallpox	67	19	250	106	174	91	491	216
Scarlet Fever	65	5	177	82	145	38	387	70
Diphtheria	42	1	140	40	108	23	285	64
Tonsillitis								
Cerebrospinal Fever	4	3	74	48	52	35	130	86
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	112	24	17	2	2		131	26
Influenza	1		4		1		6	
Measles	22	2	14	2	1		37	4
German Measles	11						11	
Mumps	8						8	
Chicken Pox	5						5	
Cholera	59	18	128	23	37	7	224	43
Typhoid Fever								
Paratyphoid Fevers								
Amoebic Dysentery	2		2				2	
Bacillary Dysentery			139				141	
Acute Diarrhoea	1		56	2	7	1	64	3
Chronic Diarrhoea								
Rabies	1	1	7	7	4	4	12	12
Anthrax								
Plague								
Typhus	1						1	
Relapsing Fever			14				14	
Contacts	1		24		6		31	
Other Diseases	38		220	26	104	12	362	35
Total	440	73	1,266	288	616	206	2,842	567

MUNICIPAL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases for the year is almost the same as last year in spite of a very slack summer, during one period of which, only two wards, those for tuberculosis and cholera, were occupied. This was most opportune, as at the same time nine of the nursing staff were off duty, sick. The busiest time of the year with regard to cases, coincided with the Sino-Japanese trouble, when the hospital had to be evacuated. The patients were accommodated in the French Isolation Hospital, and in temporary quarters in the Ben Building. Smallpox was the most prevalent disease at the same time and there were many very severe cases. On the advent of warm weather, however, smallpox died down and has not yet reappeared with the return of winter. The death rate was high, at 28%. Scarlet Fever was present all the year except for a short time during the summer. It is usually more prevalent in the winter months. This year the mortality rate increased considerably, to nearly 8%.

Diphtheria.—This remained as usual, both in amount and time of appearance. There was only one death—a child with laryngeal diphtheria, who had a successful tracheotomy, but who died later from obstruction as the membrane spread further down the bronchi.

Tuberculosis.—This again, as usual, was responsible for the greatest number of admissions during the year, and the ward was in a continuous state of activity. The numbers were double those admitted for any other disease. The patients are mostly in a very bad state, only those requiring active treatment or those who are unfit to be sent to the Sanatorium being kept in these wards.

Cholera.—Cholera first appeared in May, and lasted till October. The numbers were never excessive although occasionally a number of acute cases was admitted, all needing urgent treatment at the same time. 23% of the cases had been inoculated

and 3% had taken anti-cholera pills, before contracting the disease. Of these 22% died, whilst the total mortality rate was 28%. These figures, small though they be, seem to cast some doubt on the efficacy of cholera inoculation.

Cerebrospinal Fever was practically absent this year, only 4 cases being admitted, but of these 3 proved fatal.

Measles and German Measles were responsible for most of the minor diseases admitted. There were 2 deaths from measles, and this disease has been made notifiable.

CHINESE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The hospital has been very busy throughout the year, over 1,900 cases being admitted, an increase of nearly 20% on last year. The difficulties of dealing with patients were accentuated a hundredfold as the majority occurred at the same time, in the Spring. The Sino-Japanese hostilities necessitated evacuation of the hospital and transfer to temporary quarters, whilst epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever were raging at the same time. This state of things was due to the influx of refugees from the war areas, and the overcrowding which made an excellent breeding ground for infectious diseases. Only most energetic vaccination and compulsory segregation methods sufficed to keep within bounds what might have been a tremendous catastrophe to the communal health of Shanghai. A great number of cases admitted during the trouble were extra-Settlement cases who had fled within the Settlement boundaries to escape the war.

Smallpox admittances were two and a half times those of last year, whilst the deaths were over three times those of 1931, and this disease was responsible for nearly a quarter of the cases admitted during the year.

The death rate was 46%—most of the cases being very severe. During hostilities a large number of children and infants were brought in dying, and lived but a very short time after admission. Out of 197 deaths, only 11 cases had been vaccinated, all during infancy, and none of these had been done twice.

Scarlet Fever.—This epidemic followed close on the heels of that of smallpox, and reached similar proportions. The figures were also more than double those of last year, but in this case the percentage mortality was slightly less, although it is still extraordinarily high at 21%. Cases were present in fair amount during the whole year.

Diphtheria.—These cases were also nearly doubled and the percentage death rate was also increased, reaching 26%. Most of the deaths were amongst cases of the laryngeal type, brought in late in the disease when they were practically at death's door.

Cholera.—There was an epidemic of cholera during the summer months, only a small proportion of the cases apparently being admitted to the Isolation Hospital, so the accommodation was never overtaxed. The mortality rate was 18%—much higher than the figures quoted for hospitals not under municipal control.

Cerebrospinal Fever was present throughout the year, but much less than last year. The death rate remains very high, at 66%, in spite of early and assiduous treatment.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea as usual were present in large amount during the hot summer weather, but there was quite a big decline on last year's figures. There were no deaths from dysentery.

Rabies was responsible for 11 cases, all of which proved fatal.

Of other diseases tonsillitis was the most prominent, all the patients being taken in as cases suspected of being diphtheria.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The point most worthy of note has been the chronic congestion of the hospital, more particularly on the female side. The Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital relieved the congestion somewhat by taking over certain chronic cases, but the urgent

need of more beds for acute cases still remains unsolved. During the trouble the acute cases were all transferred to Amoy Road Gaol, the only place where they could be adequately controlled and treated, although the accommodation was hardly all that could be desired. After the return, the hospital was made a self contained unit, by the addition of kitchens, and several comparatively small, but lengthy alterations were done to the building to improve the amenities.

MOKANSHAN SANATORIUM.

The Matron was in residence all the winter supervising the alterations and erection of the new building, but the work was not finished until the end of the summer season. The available accommodation was all taken up. An epidemic of diarrhoea with acute prostration occurred amongst the residents. It was investigated and proved to be a type of gastric influenza.

Department	Employees	Wives	Children	Totals
Police Force	44	16	20	80
Public Health	9	1	1	11
Finance (Revenue)	1			1
Public Works	1			1
Orchestra and Band	6	3	1	10
Fire Brigade	4	1	2	7
Educational	1			1
Totals	66	21	24	111

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE.

This continued its work amongst the poor of the district, combining the usual visiting with that of the T. B. Clinic, to advantage. The Sino-Japanese trouble disturbed the routine work for a short time only, and a small amount of outside infectious nursing work was found to be necessary and was undertaken by a nurse delegated for this duty. The King's Daughters' Society Convalescent Home on Hungjao Road is in constant demand by poor parents as a convalescent home for their children, and is of great use as such.

It had to be evacuated for a short time as it was outside the defence area.

Visits received at K.D.S. office	1,191
Visits paid to patients in their own homes	2,173
Vaccinations done	17
Free Hospital tickets issued from K.D.S. office	1,042
Patients admitted to Convalescent Home	195
Infectious cases nursed on district	9
Ambulance used	43

MUNICIPAL POLICE HOSPITAL.

This year witnessed the opening of the new municipal Police Hospital at Ward Road which now houses both Indian and Chinese police. At the beginning of the year the old Victoria Nursing Home and the old Indian Police Hospital on Woosung Road were still in use. The outbreak of hostilities caused both these places to be evacuated, and patients and staff were removed, in the case of the Indians, to the Ben Building, and in the case of the Chinese, to the Lester Hospital. From there they were returned to the old Victoria Nursing Home (the Indian hospital remaining closed) and finally in October the whole were transferred to the new Hospital in Ward Road.

The total number of admissions has been less this year—1,856 as against 2,498 the previous year, owing to the enforced cramping by keeping the two branches together for eight months of the year. In the out-patient department the number of attendances is much the same as the previous year, there being 13,667 on the Chinese side and 5,020 on the Indian side,—a slight increase amongst the Chinese and a slight decrease amongst the Indians.

The average number of days off duty sick in the Chinese Police Force for the last five years is as follows:—

1928=6.87, 1929=5.7, 1930=5.52, 1931=6.2, 1932=4.5

The average number of days off duty sick in the Indian Police Force for the last three years is as follows:—

1930=12.1, 1931=12.63, 1932=7.5

The number of prisoners admitted was 156 compared with 348 last year. Owing to the unsettled conditions under which the hospitals were working this year, the admissions were kept down to a minimum.

Tuberculosis.—There were 25 cases amongst the Chinese and 7 amongst the Indians of which 3 Chinese and 1 Indian died.

Venereal Diseases.—There were 46 Indians, 70 Chinese and 10 prisoners admitted to hospital as compared with a total of 212 in 1931.

Operations.—114 operations were performed, of which 75 were on Chinese and 39 on Indians.

Invalidings.—Altogether 38 men were invalided, of whom 26 were Chinese and 12 were Indians.

Altogether 1,517 pathological specimens were examined at the hospital.

AMOY ROAD GAOL.

This gaol is more remarkable as an enforced health resort than as a place of correction. The health of the prisoners is uniformly good and almost every prisoner leaves gaol in much better state of health than when he entered. If the discipline there encountered is as good for the minds as it is for the bodies of its inmates, it is a model institution. Practically the only cases needing treatment were venereal diseases, whilst a few tubercular cases sometimes appear for a short while and need treatment. A few cases come under observation for mental disease and are occasionally a source of trouble until certified and sent away. There was one death, which occurred in the General Hospital, of a prisoner removed from gaol on account of chronic alcoholism and heart disease.

PRISONERS ADMITTED.

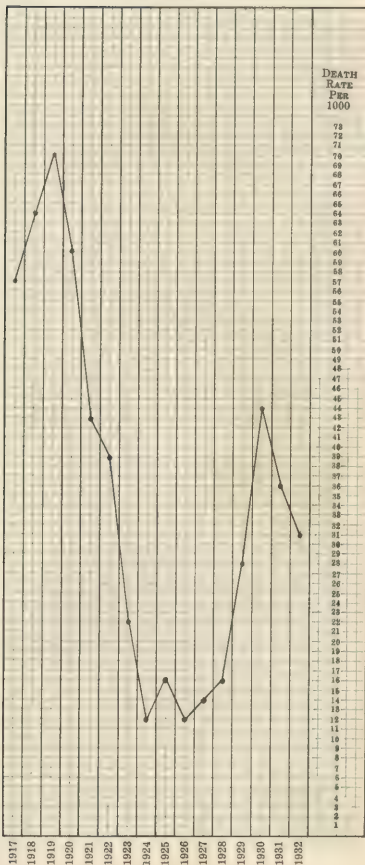
Nationality	Males	Females	Totals
Unregistered Foreigners	232	31	263
British Subjects (Mostly Indians)	35	0	35
Other Consular subjects	10	0	10
Total	277	31	308

MUNICIPAL GAOL

CHART
SHOWING

DEATH RATE

1917—1932



WARD ROAD GAOL.

During the year this Gaol has been greatly increased in accommodation. Two further cell blocks have been built, one of which is already in use, and the other will be ready shortly. In addition, a large workshop block is nearing completion, which should greatly facilitate the provision of regular labour for the convicts. The kitchen block has been enlarged to twice its original size, and a much more adequate laundry is being installed above it.

During the year a General Amnesty was proclaimed by the Nanking Government which resulted in the release of over one thousand prisoners, but as these were released not all at one time, and as new prisoners were constantly being brought in, the relief afforded was not as great as it might have been. The total number of convicts diminished for a time, but it is steadily increasing again, and in spite of further accommodation and the Amnesty, the gaol contained throughout the year many more prisoners than it should. During the year 10,310 prisoners were admitted.

The new Gaol Hospital is not yet opened, nor will it be until other buildings have been finished. Meanwhile prisoners going sick are treated in their cells or in the old infirmary block. Tuberculosis continues to take a heavy toll, and is responsible for most of the deaths. There were 140 new cases, and 191 deaths from this disease. Venereal disease is plentiful, 463 cases being admitted as compared with 483 last year. Opium addicts are as numerous as ever, and receive full and adequate treatment. They are all cured of their habits before leaving gaol, and if they return to their smoking, this must be ascribed to faults in their own character. The number of cases for the year was 2,547.

There was a slight increase in the average population of the gaol which was 6,737 compared with 6,374 in 1931. The death rate is 31.02 per thousand, a decrease of 4.06 over that of 1931.

REFORMATORY.

The health of the juveniles remains quite good. Thirteen were sent to hospital for treatment.

REMANDED PRISONERS.

Every police station is visited twice a week by a Chinese medical officer, whilst his dresser assistant makes daily visits to dispense medicines and dressings. Serious cases are transferred to the Police Hospital which contains a special ward for prisoners.

During the year 4,035 prisoners were treated in the stations as compared with 7,559 in 1931.

POLICE AND GAOL HOSPITALS.

Abridged International List Number	Disease	Municipal Police Hospital								Ward Road Gaol Hospital		Total	
		Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners & Convicts		Indian Police Invalid	Chinese Police Invalid	Convicts			
		Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died			Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died
1	Typhoid Fever.....	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
1	Paratyphoid Fever.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
2	Typhus.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
14	Relapsing Fever.....	2	..	16	..	17	..	..	..	10	..	45	..
3	Smallpox.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	Diphtheria.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
8	Influenza.....	3	..	106	1	..	..	..	..	229	..	338	1
14	Cholera.....	2	1	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5
14	Dysentery Amoebic.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Bacillary.....	3	..	150	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	160	1
	Unspecified.....	17	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	26	..
9	Plague.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Rabies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System..	7	1	22	3	3	..	6	12	140	191	172	195
11	Other Tuberculous diseases	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
14	Leprosy.....	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..
12.21	Syphilis.....	2	..	17	1	5	..	..	1	72	..	96	1
14	Gonorrhoea.....	22	..	16	..	3	..	1	..	234	..	275	..
	Other Venereal diseases.....	22	..	37	..	2	..	..	..	157	..	218	..
13	Malaria.....	3	..	46	1	7	..	..	..	24	1	80	2
14	Ankylostomiasis.....	10	..	27	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
14	Ascariasis.....	3	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	21	..
6.14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1
15	Cancer and other malignant tumours..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20.17	Rheumatic Diseases.....	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	26	..
20	Beri-beri.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
19	Alcoholism.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
20	Opium Habit.....	2	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	2516	..	2547	..
16.18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
20	Trachoma.....	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	39	..
22.23	Diseases of Nervous system and special senses..	25	1	138	..	5	..	1	3	163	..	381	1
24	Diseases of the Heart.....	1	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	29	11	37	12
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system..	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	10	..
26	Bronchitis.....	37	1	49	..	5	..	..	..	125	..	216	1
27	Pneumonia, all forms.....	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	7	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system.. (T. B. excepted)	60	..	38	..	1	..	2	..	124	..	223	..
29	Diarrhoea & Enteritis....	10	..	105	..	6	..	..	..	132	..	253	..
30	Appendicitis.....	5	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	14	2
31	Diseases of liver & biliary passages.....	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	7	2
32	Other diseases of the digestive system..	26	..	58	2	13	..	..	..	104	..	201	2
33	Nephritis.....	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	6	..
34	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	13	..
37	Scabies.....	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	489	..	510	..
38	Diseases of skin cellular tissues, bones, & organs of locomotion..	..	..	139	2	3	..	..	..	401	1	543	3
40	Suicide.....	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	4	4
42	Heat Stroke.....	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	110	..	123	3
42	Injuries & Violence.....	26	..	53	3	45	3	..	1	91	..	216	6
35.36	Other causes.....	63	..	122	..	9	..	1	2	2233	..	2427	..
38.39													
41.43													
Total		396	7	1263	23	193	5	12	26	7452	209	9309	244

	Indian Police	Chinese Police	Prisoners
Number of Out-patients	3,710	10,325	52,794
Number of Out-patients—Miscellaneous ..	1,310	3,342	1,623
Number of In-Patients—Miscellaneous ..	396	1,460	—
Average number of days off duty sick ..	7.5	7.45	—
Average strength of Force	871	3,242	—
Vaccinations at Police Hospitals	74	616	—
Vaccinations at Gaol	—	—	10,310
T.A.B. Inoculations at Police Hospitals ..	148	1,260	—
Admitted to Gaol	—	—	10,310
Average number in Gaol	—	—	6,722
Average number in Juvenile Block	—	—	34

NUMBER OF REMANDED PRISONERS TREATED IN STATIONS.

	Central	Louza	Sinza	West Hongkew	Hongkew	Kashung Road	Wayside	Harbin Road	Yangtsse-poo	Pootoo Road	Bubbling Well	Yulin Road	Total
January	107	98	75	76	161	24	50	—	34	—	—	—	625
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	113	119	70	53	174	17	41	—	32	—	—	—	624
April	78	90	77	35	84	13	31	—	26	12	13	—	459
May	67	57	46	42	60	—	8	7	5	9	16	—	317
June	62	48	37	48	79	—	13	15	11	10	12	—	335
July	61	49	42	44	69	—	11	11	14	8	11	—	320
August	51	48	45	46	63	—	18	14	5	12	43	—	245
September	61	52	35	50	79	—	14	11	5	4	18	—	329
October	50	48	36	56	79	10	14	—	7	7	18	32	356
November	44	39	33	44	71	11	17	—	4	13	23	17	325
Total	694	648	501	498	919	75	217	58	143	75	158	49	4035

Ambulance Service.—This service was transferred to the Fire Brigade on January 1.

Venereal Diseases Clinic for Men.—The Clinic continues to be well attended. It was first started as a centre for the treatment of foreign seamen, but has gradually grown in extent until it has now become a free clinic for indigent male foreigners in Shanghai, and seamen attending are in the minority.

The clinic does not solve the problem of venereal diseases in the city. It does not serve to lessen the incidence of the diseases, and may rather tend to have the opposite effect. Some patients having been cured of one infection do not seem to be deterred from risking the chances of another and sooner or later reappear as a consequence.

Prophylactic measures taken by the patients are conspicuous by their absence, and many present themselves in an advanced stage of disease either through neglect or through the fact that they did not know of the existence of the clinic.

There were 66 nationalities represented at the clinic, but Russians, Indians and Japanese were in preponderance.

New Cases:—

	1931	1932
Syphilis	248	185
Syphilis Gonorrhoea	28	28
Gonorrhoea	396	534
Chancroid	203	320
Other diseases	166	146
	1,046	1,213

Total attendances for treatment during eleven months of 1932=30,703.

Diathermy was used 1,572 times.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

	Syphilis	Syphilis Gonorrhoea	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Observation	Treatments	Attendances
January	19	0	27	13	16	217	2,235
February	12	3	27	15	4	197	1,676
March	17	1	35	21	15	236	2,336
April	12	1	44	24	23	242	2,486
May	10	3	58	33	9	261	2,773
June	21	6	58	43	8	279	2,909
July	14	0	65	47	8	277	3,112
August	25	5	43	26	10	251	3,060
September	23	3	62	23	8	229	3,007
October	30	3	61	33	16	223	3,551
November	12	1	49	32	24	217	3,558
Totals	185	23	534	320	146	2,621	30,703

Tuberculosis Clinic.—This clinic has been very well attended during the year, apart from a short time in February and March when it was transferred from the General Hospital to the Branch Health Office at 23, Hankow Road. Even including this disturbed period the number of patients who attended during eleven months is higher than the total for 1931. There is a large number of patients who have been regular attenders at the clinic since its establishment. Although general conditions of under-nourishment, bad housing and insufficient rest, all due to the patients poor economic position, prevent their getting well, the clinic affords a means of their receiving medicines and advice and some supervision, and enables them to keep a precarious foothold on a ledge of self-support.

A certain number of cases are sent out to the Sanatorium to give them a better chance of recovery, but as a rule a man will cling to his work or a woman to her household duties as long as is humanly possible, so that early cases are extremely difficult to get hold of or to keep there long enough to establish a permanent cure. A number of children of school and pre-school age were examined at the clinic and pretubercular, non-infective cases were sent to the Convalescent Home, where a short stay with improved food, hygienic conditions and proper care invariably did them a lot of good. Fully half of the cases attending are of Russian nationality, whilst British subjects—mostly Indians, form a larger proportion of the remainder, but all nations are represented at the clinic.

PATIENTS ATTENDED AND EXAMINED AT CLINIC.

	Male	Female	Total
New cases	133	79	212
Cases from previous years	133	90	223
Patients transferred to Isolation Hospital, Sanatorium, or K.D.S. Home.	63	44	107
Total	329	213	542

DIAGNOSIS OF NEW CASES.

Pulmonary tuberculosis	77
Other conditions	5
Pre-tuberculosis	81
Non-tubercular	49
Total	212

MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.

	Cases Attending.	Total Attendances
January	61	95
February	45	77
March	81	134
April	79	135
May	91	157
June	106	170
July	83	140
August	80	127
September	103	156
October	94	154
November	82	163
Total	905	1,508

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS.

	M	F	Total
Settlement Cases			
Northern District	62	40	102
Eastern "	76	54	130
Central "	12	3	15
Western "	20	21	41
French Concession			180
Outside Limits			17
Total			435

NOTIFIED TUBERCULAR CASES INVESTIGATED.

	M	F	Total
In 1932	77	28	105
In previous years	718	348	1,066
Totals	795	376	1,171

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS.

Age periods	M	F	Total
1—10	26	24	50
10—20	38	42	80
20—30	59	35	94
30—40	77	43	120
40—50	47	21	68
50—60 or over	19	4	23
Totals	266	169	435

GENERAL.

Lectures on First Aid and Medico-Legal Work.—The First Aid lectures to the Chinese police recruits were held during the first half of the year, except for the months of January and February when they were interrupted by the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The Medico-Legal lectures were not held for the same reason.

Medical Examinations of Candidates for Municipal Employment.—All foreigners (except Police) and Chinese candidates for higher grade posts are medically examined by the Superintendent of Hospitals. These examinations are carried out on two mornings weekly in Room 106, 18 Hankow Road, Administration Building, first floor.

The following are the results of examinations for 1932:—

Examined and found physically fit	189
Examined and recommended for re-examination at a later date	5
Rejected as unfit	14

X-Ray examination of candidates is now undertaken at the new Police Hospital.

Vaccination Campaign.—The hostilities in January and the influx into the Settlement of so many thousands of refugees accentuated greatly the incipient smallpox epidemic, and, for a time, gave rise to no small amount of concern. This needed most energetic measures to cope with it, with the result that an intensive, partly-compulsory, vaccination campaign took the place of the usual one of propaganda and moral persuasion. Police were detailed to assist in the good work, and all and sundry in the districts visited by the squads were caught and vaccinated. The good humour of the Chinese crowds and the general enjoyment of seeing others vaccinated against their will always drew a good crowd, and the campaign went along without a hitch. During the intensive period of six weeks, 130,000 persons were vaccinated, almost half of the numbers of the whole campaign.

The vaccination squads were increased from two to four, each with a Chinese doctor in charge, whilst inspectors in the various branch health offices also undertook part of the work during the busy period. During the summer months the vaccination campaign was replaced by the anti-cholera inoculation campaign, and it was recommenced in October. Total vaccinations done during the year were 262,475.

Anti-Cholera Inoculation Campaign.—This was begun in May, and owing to the presence of a cholera epidemic in the city four Chinese doctors with the necessary assistants were essential. From May till the end of September a total of 200,210 inoculations was done. By far the greater work was carried out by the motor vans, by means of which street inoculations, and visits to schools, factories, godowns, etc., were made. The remainder was performed by some of the inspectors in the Branch Health offices. The greatest number done in one month was in June when 59,232 inoculations were performed.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium.—The general condition of patients for the year has been satisfactory, most of them having improved in health and increased in weight. A few cases which were going downhill needed to be transferred to the Municipal Isolation Hospital for more urgent treatment, and one patient died suddenly from a severe haemorrhage.

The Sanatorium was evacuated during the Sino-Japanese hostilities and left in charge of Police watchmen. On re-occupation, two months later, everything was found as before, and normal routine was quickly established.

PART VI.—VETERINARY DIVISION.

MILK SUPPLY.

The fresh milk supplied to the Settlement is obtained from approximately 1,730 cows located in 26 dairies, the majority of which are situated outside the boundary of the Settlement. Eight of these dairies are licensed as Grade "A" comprising approximately 1,050 cows, whilst the other 18 dairies are licensed as Grade "B" and contain approximately 680 cows. Five of the Grade "A" and one of the Grade "B" dairies are foreign owned, the remainder being Chinese owned.

The average daily milk production is approximately 20,350 lbs. of which about 13,850 lbs. are sold as Grade "A" milk for which pasteurisation by the retarding method is compulsory, and about 6,500 lbs. are sold as Grade "B" milk, the majority of which is raw milk. The price of milk has been considerably increased during the year, and pasteurised milk now ranges from 35 to 42 Mexican cents per pint (16 ozs), and for raw milk from 20 to 30 cents per pint.

Licences Withdrawn and Issued 1932:—Owing to continual breaches of licence conditions, 3 Grade "B" licences were withdrawn; two of these premises were re-licensed under new management; and one, a foreign-owned dairy, remained closed. One Grade "A" dairy was degraded to "B" and furthermore had its "B" licence suspended for three days due to non-compliance with the instructions of the Public Health Department. All produce sent out from this dairy during the three days suspension was seized and destroyed. One Grade "A" dairy had its licence suspended and a Grade "B" licence issued in lieu for approximately one month, owing to non-compliance with requisite bacteriological standards. In addition to the above changes some of the licensed dairies have erected additional byres.

During the local disturbances five dairies in the Northern district had to evacuate; two were badly damaged by shell fire, but have since been rebuilt. During the same period the Health Department temporarily took over control of the only Japanese-owned dairy.

Inspection of Milk Supply.—The inspection of milk by the Department covers in detail the complete process to which the product is subjected during its journey from the cow to the consumer.

Brief History.—The Dairy Branch was created as a separate unit on April 1, 1924, as a result of the recommendations made by the Pure Milk Commission. Prior to that time milk inspection activities were largely confined to the detection of adulteration in milk. Dairy licence conditions were approved by the Council and published on March 5, 1925.

Modern building rules were put into force on October 1, 1925, an inspector, assisted by an overseer, being assigned to do routine dairy inspection work. The Building Rules remain unchanged whereas the licence conditions were amended as from April 1, 1928.

The Department's authority to supervise and control the milk supply, based on the licence conditions enacted in 1925, as well as subsequent amendments, has resulted in great improvements, especially in regard to dairy buildings and their equipment. Following the amendment of the dairy licence conditions consideration was also given to the bacteriological aspect, and standards for Grade "A" milk were laid down. (Total number of Bacteria-Plate Count—not to exceed 200,000 and *B. coli* absent in 0.01 cc.). Grade "B" milk remained without bacteriological standard.

A bacteriological standard for pasteurised milk and cream was also laid down (Plate count not to exceed 30,000; *B. coli* absent in 0.1 c.c.), but pasteurisation was not made compulsory for either grade of milk. Pasteurisation plants were installed in the majority of Grade "A" dairies, but with the exception of one all were selling more or

less large quantities of raw milk and cream until the beginning of 1932, when all Grade "A" dairies were instructed to pasteurise all their dairy produce, a considerable number of raw milk samples having been found to contain live *T. B. bacilli*.

Grade "B" Milk.—In regard to grade "B" milk and cream, owing to a variety of causes the situation is not satisfactory, and improvements in regard to this supply will be put in force next year. In this connection a detailed scheme for the pasteurisation of all Grade "B" produce at a central plant has been forwarded to the Council for consideration.

Bacteriological and biological research examinations show the advisability of a temporary bacteriological standard for raw milk and cream, pending completion of arrangements for compulsory pasteurisation. Suggested standard: Plate count not to exceed 1,000,000; *B. coli* absent in 0.001 c.c.

The results of 133 samples of raw Grade "B" milk taken for bacteriological examination during 1931 (winter and summer) were as regards plate counts:—

Less than	1,000,000	—	89 samples or 66.9%
Above	1,000,000	—	44 " " 33.1%

As regards *B. coli* =

<i>B. coli</i> absent in 1/1000 dilution	57.9%
<i>B. coli</i> present in from 1/1000 to 1/1,000,000 dilution	42.1%

During 1932, 41 samples were examined with the following results:—

Plate Count:—

Within suggested standard	12 = 29.23%
Below " "	29 = 70.73

Of even greater importance are the results of biological testing of the raw milk supply for the presence of *T. B. bacilli*. The results since 1930 (when this particular work was commenced) are as follows:—

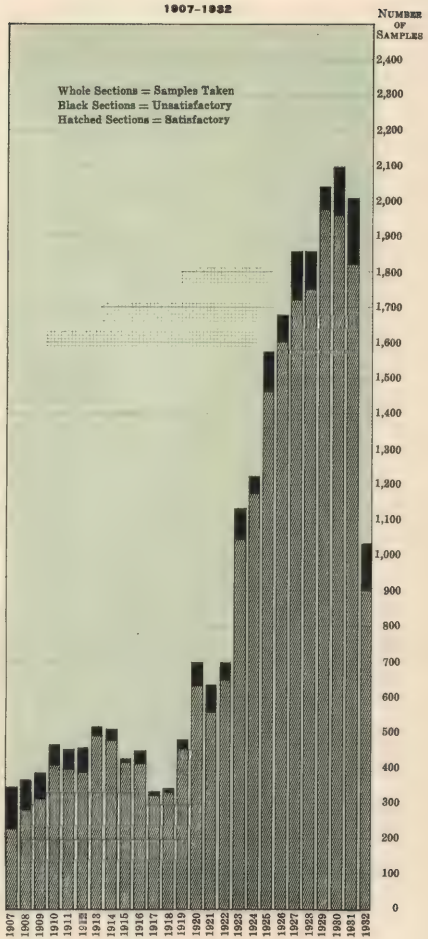
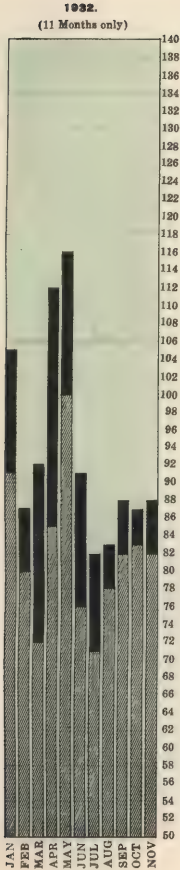
1930	—	79 samples	=	7 positive	=	8.86%
1931	—	69 "	=	8 "	=	11.70%
1932	—	64 "	=	9 "	=	14.06%

Chemical Aspect of the Milk Supply.—Conditions in this respect are satisfactory. The British standards, viz., 3% butter fat, and 8.5% solids-not-fat, are enforced. Of 1,031 samples taken for analysis, 12.71% were found unsatisfactory (for details, see tables); and 41 prosecutions were undertaken with penalties varying from \$20 to \$100, totalling \$2,099.

LICENSED DAIRIES SUMMARY.

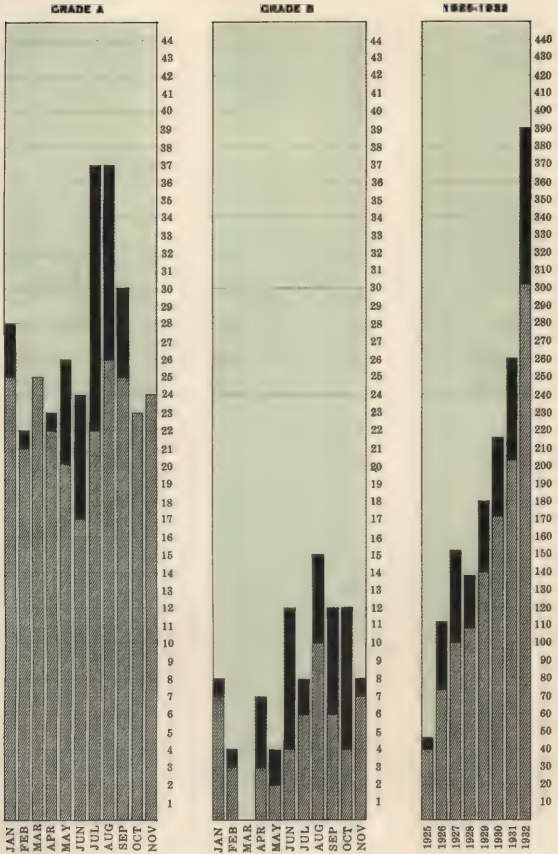
			Totals.
Number of dairies at end of year	=	Grade A 8	
		Grade B 18	26
Average daily milk production	=	Grade A 13,852	
		Grade B 6,500	20,352 lbs.
Number of milk cows	=	Grade A 1,050	
		Grade B 679	1,729
Total number of cattle	=	Grade A 1,388	
		Grade B 708	2,096
Number of milk samples taken for analysis		1,031	1,031
Unsatisfactory samples:			
Added water (from 2% to 40.7%)		18	
Deficient in fat (from 5% to 75%)		11	
Poor quality or doubtful purity		107	131 (12.71%)
Number of specimens taken for bacteriological examination:—			
Grade "A" dairies:			
Total		Raw 17	
		Pasteurised 282	299

MILK ANALYSIS



MILK

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.



Whole Sections = Samples Taken
 Black Sections = Unsatisfactory
 Hatched Sections = Satisfactory

Samples below Grade "A" standard	Raw	3	
	Pasteurised	46	49 (16.39%)
Grade "B" dairies:			
Total	Raw	41	
	Pasteurised	49	90
Samples below suggested standard	Raw	29 (70.73%)	
	Pasteurised	9 (18.37%)	38 (42.22%)
Pounds of unfit dairy produce destroyed:		2,640	2,640
Prosecutions:	= Grade A	0	
	= Grade B	41	41
Summons pending:		2	2
Notices		96	96
Intimations		22	22
Number of milk bottles cleared through bottle clearing centre			1,858

Re Graphs.—

The considerable drop in the number of samples for analysis, as compared with previous years, is the result of the introduction of an improved system in sample taking. In addition to routine sampling, 32 samples were taken for special investigation purposes, mostly to determine the average fat and solids-not-fat content of milk as produced by the native cow. These investigations are still proceeding and, when completed, the figures should be of great interest.

As regards the samples for bacteriological examination, there is an increase of approximately 54% over the number taken during 1931. The drop in percentage of Grade "A" satisfactory samples is solely a seasonable occurrence, whereas the great variations shown as regards Grade "B" satisfactory samples are accounted for by the fact that at certain periods a greater number of raw, rather than pasteurised samples, are taken and *vice versa*.

In addition to the above, 14 samples were examined for special investigation purposes, and 40 special samples were taken for biological examination (tubercle bacilli) of which 4 gave positive results.

Examination of Dairy Herds.—The most recent improvement in the supervision of the milk supply concerns this phase. Prior to July 1931 the veterinary examination of dairy herds was carried out by veterinary practitioners. Since then the Municipal Veterinary Surgeons have undertaken such work which for all Grade "A" herds means thorough examination of each animal every three months, and for Grade "B" dairies every six months. Uniformity in examination, correct statistical data, as well as increased safeguarding of the milk supply are the obvious advantages of having this phase under municipal control.

A register, in the form of a card containing full details of each animal, is kept in the Dairy Offices.

SUMMARY.

Month	No. of Certificates Issued	No. of Animals Examined	Animals with Pathological Conditions	Open T.B. Suspect.
January	7	1,031	102	6
February	4	238	57	10
March	10	1,172	105	10
April	8	266	89	3
May	6	298	57	4
June	4	297	41	0
July	2	649	29	0
August	6	337	48	1
September	7	326	34	3
October	7	935	53	3
November	6	282	35	0
Totals ..	67	5,826	600	40

PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF DAIRY ANIMALS.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia	26
Tuberculosis (open)	40
Actinomycosis	5
Retained placenta	14
Panaritium	16
Hygroma	43
Mastitis	56
Indurated udder	23
Blind quarters	163
Enlarged bodily lymph glands	144
Others	70
Total	600

Milk samples of 40 animals suspected of being open T. B. cases have been submitted to the laboratory for microscopic examination and guinea pig inoculation. Of these 40 samples, 4 were found to contain live T. B. bacilli. The animals were immediately disposed of by slaughtering.

Tuberculin testing.—In addition to the routine examinations, tuberculin testing (Intradermal) was introduced as from May 1932. Prior to that time the only tuberculin testing recorded dates back to 1900, where 20% of the dairy animals were said to be tuberculous, though the number of tests are not recorded. The purpose of the tests carried out during this year was first to obtain a complete survey of the prevalence of the disease in local dairies, secondly to create interest about the matter among the dairy owners as well as among the public, to devise means—if possible—to prevent further spreading, and eventually to start a campaign against this serious disease. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that pasteurisation is not intended as a corrective for lax or unhealthy conditions.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULIN TESTS.

Date of Testing	Name of Dairy (Grade)	No. of animals tested	No. of animals			Percentage		
			Pos.	Neg.	Sus.	Pos.	Neg.	Sus.
17/5	S'hai. Milk Supply (A)	110	87	22	1	79.1%	20.0%	0.9%
23/5	Wei Foong (B)	39	38	1	0	97.4%	2.6%	0
24/5	Sanitary (B)	18	15	3	0	83.4%	16.6%	0
24/5	Liberty (A)	69	61	5	3	88.4%	7.3%	4.3%
26/5	Stey's (A)	57	53	4	0	93.1%	6.9%	0
6/6	Model (A)	49	46	3	1	91.8%	6.1%	2.1%
7/6	Western (B)	97	86	28	3	88.0%	28.9%	3.1%
10/6	Lucerne (A)	56	36	18	2	64.3%	32.1%	3.6%
11/6	Ka Sung (B)	18	16	2	0	88.8%	11.2%	0
18/6	Star (B)	28	25	2	1	89.3%	7.2%	3.5%
18/6	Yuen Sung (B)	22	16	6	1	69.0%	26.1%	4.3%
23/6	Wei Lee (B)	89	76	13	0	85.4%	14.6%	0
27/6	Eastern (B)	60	57	3	0	95.0%	5.0%	0
13/7	Laiterie Delicate (B)	27	26	1	0	96.3%	3.7%	0
13/7	Ya Shing (B)	25	22	3	0	88.0%	12.0%	0
19/7	Hongkew (B)	54	40	14	0	74.1%	25.9%	0
19/7	Hongkyi (B)	32	26	6	0	81.2%	18.8%	0
27/9	S'hai. Farming and Dairy (A)	58	10	46	2	17.2%	79.3%	3.5%
14/10	Ah Shing (B)	6	5	1	0	83.3%	16.7%	0
14/10	Wha Shing (B)	15	13	2	0	86.6%	13.4%	0
19/11	Columbia (A)	90	83	7	0	92.3%	7.7%	0
8/11	Garden (B)	16	15	1	0	94.0%	6.0%	0
8/11	Park (B)	15	6	9	0	40.0%	60.0%	0
15/11	Ivy (B)	15	11	4	0	73.3%	26.7%	0
15/11	Sung Sung (B)	35	32	3	0	91.4%	8.6%	0
11	Culty (A)	508	398	110	0	78.4%	21.6%	0
Grand Total and Average Percentage		1,609	1,278	317	14	79.4%	19.8%	0.8%

Since the inauguration of tuberculin testing by this Department, some dairy owners have started to establish tuberculosis-free herds. Animals which have shown positive reaction are immediately segregated from the herds. Very encouraging results have so far been obtained by two dairies; one which has constructed new byres having 100% negative results on a second test.

New animals, imported from Australia, Canada, Japan, etc., certified free from tuberculosis by the respective countries, have been retested by this department as soon as they arrived at Shanghai. The statistics of the tests of the free herd and of the imported animals are shown below:

STATISTICS OF TESTS.

Date of Testing	Name of Dairy	No. of Animals tested.	No. of animals		Percentage	
			Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
7/10	Shanghai Milk Supply (Woo-shih)	3	1	2	33.3%	66.7%
17/10	Shanghai Milk Supply (Free Herd)	23	0	23	0	100.0%
31/10	Shanghai Milk Supply (Japan)	21	2	19	9.5%	90.5%
16/11	Shanghai Milk Supply (Australia)	6	0	6	0	100.0%
31/10	Model (Australia & Japan)	25	6	19	24.0%	76.0%
29/11	S. F. & Daily (Canada)	20	0	20	0	100.0%
Grand Total and Average percentage.		98	9	89	9.2%	90.8%

Cattle and Cattle Diseases.—With regard to breeds the cattle might be classified as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (1) Imported cows from— | (a) Japan |
| | (b) Siberia |
| | (c) Canada |
| | (d) U.S.A. |
| | (e) Australia |
| | (f) Denmark |
| (2) Native cows. | |
| (3) Buffaloes (Grade B. Dairies only). | |

In this connexion it should be mentioned that the greater proportion of the cattle originally imported into this city for dairy farming purposes was imported from Japan, though originally bred from Holstein stock in that country. The reasons for importing cattle from Japan is—first, the short sea-journey, and—secondly, a matter of price. The cost of Siberian cows is about the same as the Japanese, but their yield of milk is inferior. These and the native cows are more resistant to the various diseases than animals imported from elsewhere; though they produce less milk the butter fat content is higher, averaging approximately 5%. As regards the water buffaloes which are used by several Grade "B" dairies for milking purposes, the yield is only from 8 to 10 lbs. per day with a butter fat content from 10 to 14%. (Buffalo milk must be labelled as such.)

The following are the most prevalent and dreaded diseases amongst cattle:—

- (1) Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia
- (2) Rinderpest
- (3) Tuberculosis
- (4) Anthrax

As regards Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia, nearly every dairy has suffered losses. Prophylactic measures in the form of inoculation of lymph or a German vaccine have by this time almost eliminated the disease from the licensed dairies.

Rinderpest has for many years past been a seasonal occurrence. Prophylactic measures in the form of vaccination, as well as curative treatments with anti-serum (made by a local firm), have reduced the loss from this disease to 31 animals in 1932 as compared with 180 in 1931.

The question of tuberculosis has been thoroughly dealt with under the heading "Examination of dairy herds" and "Tuberculin testing." In the table "Disposal of Dairy animals" it may be noted that the number of animals disposed of due to tuberculosis is relatively low, mainly owing to the fact that a general clearing out of tuberculous animals was undertaken during the latter half of 1931, when official veterinary examination of dairy herds was first carried out by the Municipal Veterinary Surgeon. The number of animals disposed of on account of tuberculosis during the years 1929 to 1932 were:

1929	6
1930	5
1931	89
1932	46

The number of anthrax cases has also decreased, from 7 cases in 1931 to 5 cases in 1932. This is accounted for by vaccination in November/December 1931, with Anthrax Spore Vaccine of the herds amongst which the majority of cases occurred. So far the vaccination has proved 100% effective. The carcasses have been disposed of by burning on vacant land, but as from November, 1932, a large incinerator has been made available for their destruction.

Several cases of Lymphadenitis are recorded as being the result of inoculation of virulent contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia lymph.

Disposal of Dairy Animals.—Owing to the prevalence of Tuberculosis, Rinderpest and contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia, it has been necessary to restrict the movement of dairy animals in general, and the disposal of diseased and dead animals in particular, to the utmost. Herds infected with Rinderpest or contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia are placed under quarantine, and dead or diseased animals are disposed of at the Municipal Disposal Plant (as from December, 1931), where post-mortem examinations are performed by the Municipal Veterinary Surgeons. Disposal elsewhere is only permitted if supervised by a registered Veterinary Surgeon. The introduction of this scheme has been most successful owing to the satisfactory compensation paid to the owners of dead and diseased animals, viz. 3 cents per pound carcass weight, plus hides at market prices, working out at from \$12 to \$25 per animal.

SUMMARY OF DISPOSAL OF DAIRY ANIMALS.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia	181
Lymphadenitis	18
Tuberculosis	46
Rinderpest	31
Anthrax	5
Non-paying, etc.	150
Other causes	85
Total	514

Of this number 268 have been disposed of at the Municipal Disposal Plant, for which compensation paid amounted to \$4,292.84.

Unlicensed Milk Supply.—In addition to the milk supply from licensed dairies, a considerable amount of unlicensed milk (produced at a great number of insanitary

dairies situated around the Settlement) is disposed of in the Settlement through at least four distinct channels, viz.—

- (1) Licensed Dairies (Grade B. almost exclusively).
- (2) Indian Milk men.
- (3) Direct delivery.
- (4) Delivery coolies from licensed dairies.

Re (1)—In regard to quantity, as well as danger to the public health, the supply going through this channel is by far the most important.

Re (2)—the milk supply to the Indian community (approximately 1,900) is not delivered in the ordinary manner by delivery coolies from licensed dairies, but is usually obtained by Indians who are deputed to fetch the milk for a group of families. The milk is conveyed in all kinds of insanitary containers, and the milk carriers usually turn out to be real milk dealers. As regards the quantity that goes through this channel, 500 lbs. per day is the estimated minimum.

Re (3) and (4)—The quantities going through these channels are relatively small, but owing to the fact that such milk is nearly always delivered in bottles belonging to and carrying the name of licensed dairies (and possessing hoods which have actually been stolen from licensed dairies,—or copies of the same), the danger to public health is obvious.

General.—The checking of the above sources of milk supply is a most difficult task. During the year under review more attention has been paid to this source of milk supply than has been possible in the past, with the result that no fewer than 20 unlicensed milk dealers were prosecuted, as compared with 4 in 1929, 7 in 1930, and 4 in 1931. These figures may be due to stricter vigilance being kept, and the increase in 1932 may be more apparent than real. In the 20 cases mentioned above, the Courts imposed sentences varying from \$20.00 fine to 6 months' imprisonment, totalling \$750 and 9 months imprisonment.

Number of milk samples taken for analysis, 43.

Unsatisfactory Samples:

Added water	11	=	25.6%
Deficient in Fat	3	=	6.9%
Poor Quality or Doubtful Purity	11	=	25.6%

The following is a summary of the results of the bacteriological examination:—

Less than 1,000,000	8		25.0%
From 1,000,000 to 5,000,000	10		31.3%
From 5,000,000 to 20,000,000	7		21.9%
Over 50,000,000	1		3.1%
Uncountable	6		18.7%
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	32		100.0%
	<hr/>		<hr/>
As regards B. Coli			
Present in 1. c.c.	1		
" " 0.3 c.c.	2		
" " 0.02 c.c.	2		
" " 0.01 c.c.	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	6	=	18.7%
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Present in 0.001. c.c.	6		
" " 0.0002 c.c.	2		
" " 0.0001 c.c.	17		
" " 0.00001 c.c.	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	26	=	81.3%
	<hr/>		<hr/>

MEAT SUPPLY.

The Settlement's supply of fresh meat is derived from animals imported from the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Shantung provinces, and killed at the following slaughterhouses situated in the Settlement:

- (a) Municipal Abattoir.
- (b) Four Private Pig Slaughterhouses.
- (c) Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse.

Municipal Abattoir.—The Municipal Abattoir was constructed in 1894 when attention was given to the meat supply of the foreign population only. The premises occupy 4.667 mow, known as Cad. Lot 1081; the ground was purchased in 1891 at Tls. 1,400 per mow. The cost of buildings was Tls. 2,500. The site is now valued at Tls. 42,500 per mow.

The Cattle Sheds, situated a short distance from the Abattoir, occupy 5.710 mow, known as Cad. Lot 1150, which was purchased in 1893 at Tls. 718.04 per mow. The cost of the buildings was Tls. 10,682 and the site is now valued at Tls. 33,000 per mow.

The development of the Settlement resulted in an enormous increase of the activities (details of which may be found in graphs), and the accommodation is (and has been for years) inadequate. It is fortunate, therefore, that the year under review will see the last of these premises since the new modern Abattoir will be ready for occupation early in 1933.

Private Pig Slaughterhouses.—These slaughter-houses which supply pork for Chinese consumption, have seen great improvements since they were licensed and controlled in November, 1928. Ignorance and unwillingness to co-operate, together with stubborn adherence to old customs on the part of the slaughterhouse owners and the butchers, have made it a most trying task for the Public Health Department to make these places observe sanitary rules in the carrying out of their activities. The custom of inflating carcasses by mouth has been almost eliminated; the removal before inspection of organs or parts of carcasses has been stopped, and inspection of organs in connexion with carcasses has been introduced as far as staff and facilities permit. Last but not least, the scheme of compulsory disposal of all rejected material at the Municipal Disposal Plant has worked out successfully. During 1932, considerable structural improvements have been voluntarily made in two slaughterhouses; boilers for steam production have been installed, lairage pens, scalding tubs and hanging rails have been arranged in a systematic way.

Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse.—This slaughterhouse situated in the rapidly developing Eastern district, was built in 1928 and commenced operating on February 16, 1929. At this period the greatest economy was observed, and thus the smallest possible building was erected with the result that extensions had to be made during 1929, and further extensions are again an urgent necessity.

The premises occupy 0.934 mow, known as part of Cad. Lot 3973 and valued at Tls. 4,000. The original cost of the building was Tls. 6,928.95 whilst cost of extensions made during 1929 was Tls. 4,618.33. Alterations and additions during 1930 cost Tls. 1,381 whilst painting during 1931 cost Tls. 514, a total of Tls. 13,442.28 for buildings.

Inspection.—All oxen, calves, sheep, pigs, buffaloes, and horses killed in the Settlement, and intended for human consumption are inspected by Meat Inspectors, qualified in accordance with the regulations of the Royal Sanitary Institute of England, and under the supervision of Veterinary Surgeons. Meat passed for human consumption is stamped either "S.M.C." "1st Quality" (English and Chinese), in violet ink, or "S.M.C." "2nd Quality" (English and Chinese), in blue ink.

In regard to buffaloes and horse meat, the inspection of which commenced in 1932, special stamps stating in English and Chinese the kind of meat are employed. Prior to 1932 buffaloes and horses were slaughtered at most insanitary knackeries, without satisfactory control. The slaughter of goats in unsuitable premises throughout the Settlement is a problem which still awaits solution. Regarding the number of Inspectors, 2 are now employed daily at the Municipal Abattoir, 4 are doing inspection at the 5 Pig

Slaughterhouses (night work), and since its introduction on November 15, 1932, a further Inspector acts as relieving Inspector.

Activities during 1932.—A considerable decrease occurred in all activities as compared with previous years, the sole reason being the abnormal conditions created by the Sino-Japanese conflict, and the subsequent bad business conditions. Two private pig slaughterhouses stopped functioning completely for a short time, and the functions at the Municipal Abattoir were rudimentary for more than one month. Conditions returned to normal about the middle of the year. Facilities for the temporary slaughtering of buffaloes and horses were installed in the Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse where this branch of our activities commenced on August 23, 1932.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR AND CATTLE-SHEDS

	Killed at Slaughter House					Rejected at Slaughter House					Exported from Sheds					Receipts.
	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs		
January	3,419	1,038	3,817	2,364	0	59	8	1	73	0	16	36	26	0	\$5,037.50	
February	399	107	252	1,005	0	15	0	0	32	0	283	0	0	0	987.65	
March	1,068	325	907	1,641	0	13	6	4	33	0	1	0	0	0	1,788.10	
April	1,617	712	4,234	1,913	0	17	2	4	35	0	4	0	1	0	105.20	
May	2,703	943	4,062	1,985	0	22	1	1	16	0	16	0	5	4	4,209.80	
June	2,768	900	4,334	2,052	0	23	2	2	13	0	0	0	9	18	4,318.70	
July	3,266	1,132	4,021	1,833	0	43	1	2	18	0	5	0	8	12	4,781.60	
August	3,411	1,003	4,123	1,784	0	40	3	3	14	0	1	0	14	0	4,869.70	
September	3,953	1,311	4,340	2,088	0	27	9	5	6	0	19	58	0	0	5,654.55	
October	4,576	1,303	4,604	2,592	0	24	8	1	23	0	24	52	3	0	6,468.80	
November	4,255	1,079	4,167	2,694	3	35	1	2	22	3	17	37	6	0	6,536.70	
Total	31,955	9,903	38,911	21,962	3	313	41	25	285	3	386	182	72	34	\$47,755.30	
1931	55,283	12,735	48,808	59,165	0	292	60	31	513	0	140	433	52	0	\$75,471.00	
1930	46,982	10,800	46,717	25,880	0	188	27	35	400	0	1	230	5	0	65,145.80	
1929	44,217	10,672	42,211	17,570	0	181	10	16	175	0	16	17	18	0	59,175.45	

Average daily kill

	Average daily kill
1932	95.39
1931	151.
	29.56
	116.15
	65.53
	35.
	134.
	80.

REJECTIONS AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

Causes.	Buffalo					
	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total
Abscess	1	0	0	1	0	2
Acute Cystitis	0	0	0	0	1	1
Acute Enteritis	5	0	0	0	0	5
Acute Pericarditis	1	0	0	0	0	1
After Death	10	20	9	27	1	67
Anthrax	10	6	3	0	0	19
Arthritis	2	0	0	0	0	2
Bronco Pneumonia	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bruising	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chronic Mammitis	1	0	0	0	0	1
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	87	0	0	0	0	87
Croupous Pneumonia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dropsy	5	0	0	1	0	6
Emaciation	29	0	0	8	0	37
Fevered	2	0	1	2	0	5
Gangrenous percarditis	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gastro Enteritis	3	0	0	0	0	3
Generalised Tuberculosis	8	0	0	0	0	8
Heat Stroke	4	0	0	0	0	4
Ichorous Arthritis	2	0	0	0	0	2
Icterus	0	0	0	4	0	4
Immature	0	4	5	0	0	9
Lymphadenitis	17	0	0	1	0	18
Moribund	2	4	5	13	0	24
Myxo Sarcoma	1	0	0	0	0	1
Necrosis	4	0	0	0	0	4
Necrotic Pneumonia	3	0	0	0	0	3
Peritonitis	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pleurisy	2	0	0	0	0	2
Pleuro Pneumonia	61	6	0	0	0	67
Pneumonia	5	0	0	5	0	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	0	0	0	0	4
Putrid	0	0	0	17	0	17
Pyæmia	2	0	1	0	0	3
Rachitis	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rinderpest	18	0	0	0	0	18
Sapraemia	3	0	1	0	0	4
Septicaemia	2	0	0	10	0	12
Swine Fever	0	0	0	190	0	190
Tuberculosis	17	0	0	2	0	19
Uraemia	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other Causes	3	0	0	0	1	4
Urticaria	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	318	41	25	285	3	672

For Organs and Parts rejected see "Disposal Plant."

KILL

RECEIPTS

\$

175,000

143,000

170,000

138,000

MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE

CHART SHOWING

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS KILLED
AND
RECEIPTS FROM FEES**

Firm Line = KILL

Dotted Line = FEES

145,000

113,000

140,000

108,000

135,000

103,000

130,000

98,000

125,000

93,000

120,000

88,000

115,000

83,000

110,000

78,000

105,000

73,000

100,000

68,000

95,000

63,000

90,000

58,000

85,000

53,000

80,000

48,000

75,000

43,000

GREAT WAR PERIOD

70,000

38,000

65,000

33,000

60,000

28,000

55,000

23,000

50,000

18,000

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

GENERAL STRIKE

PRIVATE PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

KILL.

Month	Nyung Oo	Zung Nyoen	Sing Nyung Hai	Soo Sih	Total	Receipts
January	15,749	6,710	7,482	14,400	44,341	\$4,434.10
February	852	137	4,500	7,384	12,873	1,287.30
March	3,131	211	7,314	12,750	23,406	2,340.60
April	7,331	2,522	8,688	14,200	32,741	3,274.10
May	9,881	4,804	8,516	14,790	37,991	3,779.10
June	10,711	6,738	8,440	16,270	42,154	4,215.40
July	8,017	5,730	5,289	11,773	30,809	3,080.90
August	10,726	7,745	7,771	16,005	42,247	4,224.70
September	11,390	7,957	8,634	17,322	45,303	4,530.30
October	11,360	6,900	8,091	15,434	41,785	4,178.50
November	10,985	6,653	7,094	14,750	39,482	3,948.20
Total	90,933	56,102	81,819	155,078	392,932	\$39,293.20
1931	147,932	72,903	82,096	169,104	472,035	\$47,203.50
1930	137,421	74,935	85,981	167,796	466,133	46,613.30
1929	134,445	63,748	84,991	168,492	451,676	45,167.60
Average Daily Kill						
1932	298	168	244	463	1,173	
1931	405	200	225	463	1,293	

PRIVATE PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

REJECTION OF CARCASSES.

Month	Nyung Oo Carcass	Zung Nyoen Carcass	Sing Nyung Hai Carcass	Soo Sih Carcass	Total Carcasses	%
January	8	3	3	10	22	.05
February	Nil	Nil	2	5	7	.05
March	2	Nil	5	10½	17½	.07
April	8	1	3	13½	25½	.08
May	3	Nil	4	15	22	.08
June	2	1	7	16½	26½	.06
July	7	2	8	35	52	.17
August	7	4	3	21	35	.08
September	6	5	12	20	43	.10
October	6	2	16	23	47	.11
November	20	8	9	29	66	.17
Total	67	26	72	198½	363½	0.092

For Organs and Parts rejected see "Disposal Plant."

MUNICIPAL PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Month	Pigs			Buffaloes and Horses		
	Killed	Rejected		Killed	Rej.	Receipts
		No.	%			
January	3,100	4	0.13	\$ 930.00		
February	1,678	1	0.06	508.40		
March	2,341	2	0.08	702.30		
April	3,314	4	0.12	994.20		
May	3,485	3	0.08	1,045.50		
June	3,691	0		1,107.30		
July	2,662	7	0.26	798.60	18 Buffs.	
August	3,779	2	0.05	1,133.70	75 Buffs.	\$ 9.00
September	3,996	3	0.07	1,198.80	1 Horse	33.00
October	3,396	2	0.06	991.80	84 Buffs.	42.00
November	3,100	5	0.16	930.00	77 Buffs.	39.00
					1 Horse	
Total	34,452	33	0.095	\$10,335.60	254 Buffs. 2 Horses	\$ 128.00

Average Daily Kill

1932 103

1931 87

For Organs and Parts rejected see "Disposal Plant".

SUMMARY

	Number of Animals Killed						Total Kill	Total Receipts
	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buffaloes	Horses		
Mun: Abattoir	31,955	9,903	3,8911	21,952	3		102,724	\$ 47,755.30
Private Pig S/H.				392,932			392,932	39,293.20
Mun: Pig S/H.				34,452	254	2	34,708	10,463.60
Total	31,955	9,903	3,8911	449,336	257	2	530,364	\$ 97,512.10

Remarks regarding graphs:—

Those illustrating the development of activities at the Municipal Abattoir since 1912, and the variations in number of the various animals killed there during the years 1929 to 1932, are self-explanatory. As regards those illustrating developments of the activities of the Municipal and the Private Pig Slaughterhouses, it must be mentioned that the enormous increase in the number of rejections, beginning in May 1931, was the result of a stricter and more systematic inspection being instituted, and that the equally remarkable drop occurring in December 1931 was the result of the opening of the Municipal Disposal Plant.

DISPOSAL PLANT.

A temporary Municipal Disposal Plant was constructed at the old Abattoir premises, and commenced operation on December 1, 1931. Owing to the fact that a modern disposal equipment will be installed at the new Abattoir, the temporary plant was erected as cheaply as possible. It contains only a few boilers for the rendering down of rejected material, and dead or diseased animals. With the opening of this plant, municipal regulations and licence conditions governing the disposal of rejected material, dead and diseased animals, were amended to the effect that such were to be seized, and disposed of at the Disposal Plant, and that a reasonable compensation was to be paid. Subsequent to the opening of this plant, some most unsatisfactory knackeries (which have been the source of much anxiety) were closed down.

Apart from expenditure on the plant, and a motor van for conveyance of material, the Council placed Tls. 10,000 (per annum) at the Department's disposal for compensation. Based on this figure, and experience gained during 14 days' operation of the plant, the following scale for compensation was proposed and approved by the Council.

Carcases and Parts:

Oxen, Calves and Sheep	@	4.25 cents per lb.
Pigs	@	7 cents per lb
Dairy Animals	@	3 cents per lb. Carcase weight plus value of hides, at market price.

Horses — maximum = \$15.

During the year the compensation for horses has been fixed at 2 cents per lb. carcase weight, plus value of hides at market price, and buffalo carcasses and parts have been grouped with oxen, calves and sheep.

Although considerable opposition from interested parties was experienced at the time of introduction, the scheme has been a success beyond expectation. During the period December 1 to November 30, more than 300,000 lbs. of material have been disposed of; approximately 192,000 lbs. have been recovered as salable products and sold for industrial purposes; a distance of 7,600 miles has been covered by the van, or roughly 21 miles a day, at approximately 37.8 cents per mile, inclusive.

Details may be seen in the following tables:—

**FIG. SLAUGHTERHOUSES
MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE**



RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL

Animals	Carcasses		Parts	Organs	Hides		Skins		Grand Total
	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pigs	766	54,633	11,793	30,032	—	—	—	—	96,458
Oxen	77	21,504	655	15,141	—	—	—	—	37,300
Calves	40	2573	110	611	1	12	—	—	3,306
Dairy Cows	276	94,645	—	39,646	274	12,791	—	—	147,082
Dairy Bulls	5	2,432	—	762	5	324	—	—	3,618
Dairy Calves	10	715	—	368	10	111	—	—	1,194
Sheep	24	568	—	156	—	—	—	—	724
Goats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffaloes	3	214	313	143	3	44	—	—	714
Horses	11	4,416	—	1,373	11	391	—	—	6,180
Dogs	416	5,608	—	12	—	—	890	1173	6,793
Others	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Totals Weights	1,628	187,408	12,881	88,244	304	13,673	390	1,173	303,379

RECEIVED FOR DESTRUCTION

Animals	No.	Weight	Modes of Destruction	Cost of Destruction	
Anthrax Ox	4	—	Incineration	84	60
Anthrax Ox	1	—	Burning	25	70
Anthrax Ox-Sheep	2	—	Burning	20	00
Anthrax Calf	2	—	Boiling	10	94
Anthrax Horse	1	—	Boiling	9	50
Dairy Cow	1	—	Boiling	—	—
Total	11	—	Total \$	150	74

MATERIALS RECOVERED

	Fat	Bones	Hides		Skins		Fertilizer	Horns Hoofs	Recovery	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.			Total Lbs.	%
In 1932	22,723	28,724	304	13,673	1,156	7,120	119,757	752	192,767	63.53

Sales

In Stock

Materials	No.	Quantity		Amount		Quantity		Amount		Remarks.
		Lbs.	\$	cts.		Lbs.	\$	cts.		
Fat	—	19,816	2,684	66		2,907	414	25		@ 14.25 cts. per lb.
Bones	—	26,434	380	74		2,308	34	62		@ 1.5 cts. per lb.
Hides	303	13,619	2,589	20		—	—	—		
Pig Skins	766	5,894	221	02		—	—	—		
Horns, Hoofs	—	890	28	34		62	1	86		@ 3 cts. per lb.
Fertilizer	—	18,856	1,066	77		—	—	—		prices as per old Contract.
Dog Skins	280	847	34	96		—	—	—		
Various	—	—	4	38		—	—	—		
Totals	1349	86,156	6,960	07		5,277	450	73		

COST OF UPKEEP

Staff and Disposal Van		Amount		Materials, Etc.		Amount	
Chinese Staff		1,183	00	Electricity, say		25	00
Gasoline galls. 892		883	08	Fuel tons 38		667	25
Oil, say		88	00	Water		55	00
Amortisation		1,440	00	Various on petty cash		150	10
Repairs		—	—				
Total Cost of Upkeep						\$ 4,496	43

During the year lbs. 100,901 of fertilizer have been destroyed.

PROSECUTIONS.*Municipal Disposal Plant.*

3 coolies, larceny of rejected pork 2 Fined \$20.00 each; 1 Not guilty.

Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse.

1 butcher, contravention of S/House Regulations 30 days' detention.

Nyung Oo.

1 butcher, attempted removal of un-inspected carcasses Fined \$50.00.

Sing Nyung Hai.

1 Licencee, non-compliance with Conditions 17 and 18 of Private Pig S/House Licence Fined \$25.00.

1 butcher, attempted removal of a diseased carcass Fined \$10.00.

Soo Sih.

5 butchers, attempted removal of un-inspected carcasses Fined from \$10.00 to \$30.00. Total \$135.00.

OBSERVATION KENNELS.

Month	Animals Received			Died	
	Dog	Cat	Monkey	Rabid	Other cause
January	18	0	0	1	0
February	6	0	0	0	0
March	22	1	0	1	0
April	25	1	0	3	1
May	16	0	0	1	0
June	29	0	0	3	0
July	34	0	1	1	0
August	24	0	0	0	0
September	22	0	4	2	0
October	20	0	0	3	0
November	28	0	0	2	0
Total	241	2	5	17	1

LABORATORY ANIMALS.

Rabbits in stock	Nov. 30, 1932	144
Guinea-pigs in stock	" " "	172
Rabbits sent to Laboratory (Municipal)		320
Rabbits sold to other Laboratories		8

----- Total number of rabbits used during the year 1932 325

Guinea-pigs sent to Laboratory (Municipal)	324
Guinea-pigs sold to other Laboratories	62

Total number of guinea-pigs used during the year 1932 386

Vaccine calves used during the year 1932 37

On October 6, received from Japan White Rabbits 12
Guinea-pigs 104

included in the above figures.

PART VII.—MARKETS AND BAKERIES, ETC.

The duties of this sub-division fitted in excellently with the trend of affairs during the first quarter of the year. From January 29 until the state of emergency was called off, the staff was fully occupied mixing with the market and other food supply people, encouraging them to continue business. The dislocation of the northern markets led to considerable business being done in the western district private markets and has served to emphasize the necessity for a municipal market in the western district. During this period the food supply was well maintained and in some instances local foodstuffs were cheaper than usual.

The majority of the smaller bakeries, mainly situated in the northern district, closed down, the larger bakeries doubled their output, and prices remained at the pre-emergency level.

In addition to the sixteen municipal and five private markets the following licensed premises come under the supervision and control of this branch:—

LIST OF LICENSED PREMISES.

	E.	N.	C.	W.	Total
Bakery and Confectionery	10	36	18	27	91
Foreign Food Shop Class I.	2	24	1	12	39
Restaurant (Alcoholic)	4	30	26	11	71
Restaurant (Non-alcoholic)	21	82	15	6	124
Hotel	—	5	21	2	28
Ice Factory or Ice House	5	3	—	2	10
Ice Cream and Iced Drinks	5	8	46	11	70
Ice Cream Factory	2	10	—	4	16
Tavern or Bar	4	13	6	9	32
Aerated Water Factory	5	1	—	1	7
Chinese Eating House Class I.	—	4	10	1	15
Chinese Eating House Class II.	2	—	34	2	38
Foreign Liquor Manufacturers	3	—	—	1	4
Total	63	216	177	89	545

Bakeries and Confectioneries.—Of the total number of licensed bakeries, thirty-three are issued with bread delivery tickets. A good standard of cleanliness is maintained by a series of inspections day and night, coupled with detailed practical instructions in mechanical cleansing under the supervision of an overseer. Many of these premises, licensed in the past, were originally Chinese dwelling houses adapted to this business, so that efforts are directed mainly to the maintenance of clean methods instead of insisting on structural alterations which might entail hardship, though clearly this is an undesirable state of affairs as bakeries should be in specially constructed premises, or parts of premises. The deliveries of bakery products are regularly checked up, and from time to time prosecutions are necessary.

Foreign Food Shop Class 1.—Foreign food shops are placed under two classes. Class 1. comprises butchers' shops, mainly patronized by the foreign community. All meat which is sold or kept in shops of this class must have been inspected at the municipal slaughterhouses or private slaughterhouses licensed by the Council. In general the condition of premises of this class is good, and most butchers' shops have now installed their own refrigerating plants.

Hotels and Restaurants.—These premises are regularly inspected, and the leading establishments are mainly in good condition from a structural point of view, and also in their methods of handling food, but most of the old Chinese hotels and restaurants are far from satisfactory as the kitchen and food preparation rooms are totally inadequate.

quate; many are so small that a good deal of the work of preparing food is done in an adjacent yard or alleyway.

Ice Cream Shops.—Applicants for licences are required to produce a bacteriologically safe product; in addition, satisfactory premises have to be provided. The prohibition of hawking ice cream within the Settlement has been strictly enforced, and hawkers have been dealt with as occasion demanded. The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination has been greatly increased, 242 samples having been taken during the period under review as compared with 81 the previous year.

The bacteriological results of samples taken are shown in the table appended. 19.4% are classed as unsafe for human consumption, 10 from Chinese shops and 37 from foreign makers.

Class	"A" Good	"B" Fair	"C" Capable of Improvement	"D" Unsafe	Total
Shops and Factories	115	50	30	47	242

Aerated Water Factories.—Seven factories are licensed, of which five are situated in the eastern district, one in the Broadway, and one in the French Concession. In general the condition of these factories is good, and the quality of the products remains satisfactory.

Of sixty-six specimens taken for bacteriological examination, only one was found unsatisfactory.

The sale within the Settlement of aerated waters from unlicensed premises was stopped wherever noted. Action was also taken against vendors who attempted to sell aerated waters and cold drinks under insanitary conditions.

Chinese Eating Houses Class 1. and 2.—Chinese eating houses include all places where cooked food is prepared and sold, in the small establishments as well as the big restaurants. In this class of business the sanitary standard still requires improvement.

Sampling.—In addition to the routine sampling of ice, ice-creams, waterworks, well and creek, aerated and distilled waters, samples of tinned foods, sugar, butter, margarine, flour, flavouring cordials and coloured sweets were collected and submitted to the Laboratories. 463 samples for chemical analysis, and 762 for bacteriological examination, were dealt with.

MARKETS.

There are 16 municipal markets in the Settlement, an increase of two over last year. Eight are situated in the eastern, four in the northern, two in the central and two in the western districts. The completed Peking Road market was opened in January, the new Liaoyang Road market in June, and the new Sinza market situated on Shanhai-kwan Road, in July, replacing the old Sinza market previously on Avenue Road. All three are of the newer type with wide raised passageways and sunken stall areas. A small market to supply the Ferry-Robinson roads hawker-infested area is in course of construction and should be occupied during the first quarter of 1933. The necessity for a large municipal market in the western district (including a foreign section) was clearly demonstrated during the period of emergency when the dislocation of the northern markets led to considerably increased business in the western private markets.

A general survey of the Settlement with respect to markets is given below:—

Eastern District.—There are 8 municipal and 1 licensed private market in this district. The 8 municipal markets are Wuchow Road, East Hongkew, Wayside, Liao-

yang Road, Tsitsihar Road, Sungpan Road, Yangtszepoo Road, Pingliang Road. The private market is situated at East Kashing Road. All markets suffered a large loss of revenue during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in February and March.

Wuchow Road Market.—Of concrete construction with practically all space taken up. Facilities exist for the addition of another storey, but owing to the erection of the newly constructed East Kashing Road and Dixwell Road private markets, extension does not appear to be called for yet. The numerous food stalls which function here add to the difficulty of maintaining a desired standard of cleanliness.

East Hongkew.—This is of the old type of construction with wooden supports. Very popular, all stall space occupied. Early reconstruction of this market with the provision of two floors is desirable.

Wayside.—This popular market is of old type wooden construction, with all stall space let. Overcrowding is marked and early reconstruction with provision of upper floor is necessary. Many foreigners residing in the eastern district utilise this market.

Pingliang Road.—Of modern construction. Has lost some of its popularity, due partly to the hostilities during the Spring, and partly to the opening of Liaoyang Road Market.

Yangtszepoo Road.—Of old type construction, small and overcrowded. Is situated in the mill area and caters mostly for mill workers. It is in an undesirable position, being located on the main road.

Tsitsihar Road.—Of concrete construction with ample room for extension when necessary, this market appears to become more popular as the surrounding area becomes developed.

Sungpan Road.—An old type market which suffers to a large extent by the number of hawkers found in its vicinity. A few stall spaces are still available.

Liaoyang Road.—A newly constructed concrete market with facilities for the erection of another storey when necessary. Was opened in June and has already proved very popular, there being very few stall spaces vacant.

Private Markets.—East Kashing Road. A large modern concrete market, opened early in the year; has not proved very popular, the ground floor only being about half full with the top floor entirely untenanted.

Northern District: There are four municipal and one private market in this district, including the ever popular Hongkew Market.

Hongkew Market.—Has all available space on the ground and first floors occupied. A section of the roof is rented to a Japanese gardener. The second floor is more than two-thirds occupied by cooked-food dealers who cater to a large number of Chinese and also to a few poorer class foreigners. Hongkew market is gradually becoming antiquated, and its various fittings are becoming more and more worn out. Very much congestion prevails on the ground and first floors, and the only remedy would appear to be the re-organising of the whole market, following relaying of all floors. January, 1932, showed the largest revenue ever collected at the Hongkew market.

The Shanghai conflict at the end of January and beginning of February however, brought the business to a standstill as nearly all the Chinese and a considerable number of the foreigners heretofore patronizing the Hongkew market had evacuated the Hongkew and northern districts. In February, both the revenue and the volume of business done fell away to amazingly small figures. In the course of time, in spite of general nervousness due to the market being hit by stray bullets and a shell, both the public and the stallholders began to gain confidence, and the number of stalls increased rapidly, so that by the end of February there were 253 stalls working as compared with 49 at the beginning

of February. During the acute period of the conflict the Public Health Department rendered the stallholders every facility in their power to assist them to bring their produce to the market, encouraging them at all times to carry on business.

The milk supply of the northern district having ceased owing to the closure of the dairies, it became necessary to establish a milk distributing centre in the market. With the conflict over, the number of stalls rapidly increased with the result that in June the market revenue was equal to that of the same month in 1931.

During the year a system of registering all the stalls in the various markets was introduced. A very decided improvement has been made in the handling of the meat, following very many warnings and prosecutions.

Elgin Road Market.—This is an old wooden structure which, with the exception of a few spaces in the rear, is fully occupied. It is a very busy and popular market for which reconstruction has been recommended.

North Fokien Road Market.—This is a cement concrete structure of two floors: the location is not a good one and the market is only about half occupied.

Purdon Road Market.—This is a small concrete structure of two floors. Stall spaces are available on the first floor, and only half of the ground floor is being used. Considerable difficulty has been experienced with hawkers who congregate in the vicinity of the market.

Business at all the above markets suffered loss of trade and revenue, due to the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Private Markets.—On December 1 a modern and well-constructed private market, with accommodation for 500 stalls, was opened in Chinese territory, abutting on the Dixwell Road.

Central District.—

Foochow Road Market.—Some amount of disruption in supplies occurred during hostilities at the commencement of the year which became normal towards the end of February. Uniforms have been issued and have been found to be very useful. The registration of stallholders was also undertaken and, although not infallible, assists greatly in checking trading in stalls.

The relaying of the ground and first floors was completed during the year, and great improvement followed the allocation of sections, filling "dead ends", and distributing trade away from the centre. Vacant shops were let following a reduction in rental. Business is good and very little vacant space remains.

Peking Road Market.—The new Peking Road market was opened to the public in the beginning of January. Following the opening of the market it was possible, with the co-operation of the police, to clear away hawkers in the Woo Foo Loong district. This market has done a thriving business throughout the year.

Western District.—At present there are two municipal and four private markets situated in this district. Another municipal market (Ferry Road) is in process of construction and will probably open about March of next year.

Sinza Market.—A great improvement to the markets of the western district was made with the opening of the new Sinza market, situated on Shanhaikwan Road, on July 21. The old market, situated on Avenue Road, was far too small for its purpose, overcrowded and difficult to keep in order. The new market has space for 684 stalls on the ground and first floors, all of which are occupied with the exception of a few on the north-west corner of each floor. A further 323

spaces will be available when the roof is erected over the second floor. Business in this market is excellent and has been since the date of its opening.

Mohawk Market.—A modern building of two stories, situated in Taku Road, it became popular in the Spring following hostilities. The ground floor is now completely occupied and the first floor well filled with the exception of a few stalls on the western side.

Private Markets.—*Seymour Road private market.* A modern three-storied building. Caters for foreign trade in the Western district.

Shahmoon Private Market.—A small, one-storied structure situated in Tatung Road. About one quarter of the available space unoccupied.

Dah Zung Private Market.—A modern three-storied structure situated on Sinza Road. Business is good.

Hardoon Private Market.—Situated in Annam Road. An old low wooden structure, unsuitable in every respect.

Two notable improvements have been made in respect to the control of markets during the year, viz:—

1. *Registration.*—All market stallholders have been registered and issued with a registration paper bearing the stallholder's name, number of stall, address, date of occupying stall, and article sold.

2. *Licences.*—All stallholders in private markets are now issued with municipal licences for which small fees are charged. This is a very distinct aid to control of these markets.

MARKETS, BAKERIES AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Defective drainage amended	163
Insanitary wells abolished	0
Proper water supply provided	15
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	23
Insanitary conditions reported by the Department	5,738
Departmental notices issued	128
Written intimations issued	272
Second written intimations issued	17
Notices of intention to proceed served	5
Samples taken for analysis	463
Samples taken for bacteriological examination	762
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	80,221
Food prosecutions	2,082

MARKETS, BAKERIES AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS—PROSECUTIONS.

Offence	Number	Penalty
Breach of Market Regulations	308	Fined \$2.00—\$40
" " Private Market Licence Conditions	100	" \$2.00—\$6
" " Bakery Licence Conditions	30	" \$2.50—\$22
" " Foreign Food Shop Licence Conditions	1	" \$3.00
" " Chinese Food Shop Licence Conditions	6	" \$2.00—\$6
" " Hotel Licence Conditions	5	" \$5.00—\$40
" " Restaurant Licence Conditions	2	" \$4.00—\$8
" " Bye-law XXXIV—Selling Foodstuffs without a licence	1,630	" \$0.30—\$55
TOTAL	2,082	

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHOPS, STALLS AND SPACES LICENSED
WITH TOTAL OF ANNUAL RECEIPTS.

Market	Shops	Stores	Stalls					Spaces		Annual Receipts
			\$8	\$6	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$1	\$2	\$1
Hongkew	13 @ \$24 2 @ \$20 1 @ \$130 1 @ \$90			1,096	420				70	\$98,724.00
Foochow		1 Fish @ \$50 1 Vegetable @ \$50	4	167	227	38			285	32,005.00
Sinza				345		296	262	281	325	22,349.00
Peking				62	71	163				15,175.00
Pingliang							242		60	8,658.00
Wayside	1 @ \$15 3 @ \$12						204		113	8,531.00
East Hongkew							149		195	7,052.00
Elgin							159		286	6,869.00
Mohawk							150		171	6,840.00
Purdon							159		138	6,750.00
North Fokien							124		113	5,328.00
Wuchow							138		44	5,030.00
Liaoyang							171			3,888.00
Sungpan							81		52	3,258.00
Tsitsihar							72		18	2,577.00
Yangtszepoo							40		78	2,175.00
										\$235,209.0

RETAIL PRICES OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMON DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1932 COMPARED WITH 1931 AND 1922.

Article	Quantity	1932	1931	1922	Decennial Period	
					Increase Cents	Percentage Increase
Beef (sirloin)	per lb.	\$0.39	\$0.31	\$0.22	17	77.27
Mutton (leg)	"	31	31	22	9	40.9
Pork (chop)	"	36	41	25	11	44
Cod Fish	"	23	24	20	3	15
Mandarin Fish	"	35	38	36	— 1	— 2.86
Samli Fish	"	67	68	57	10	17.54
Pheasant	each	1.09	1.14	1.78	—69	—63.3
Wild Duck	"	63	66	76	—13	—20.63
Quail	"	28	32	24	4	16.67
Snipe	"	18	19	19	— 1	— 5.56
Hare	"	50	49	39	11	28.2
Eggs	per doz	39	39	26	13	50
Fowl	per lb.	42	41	27	15	55.56
Duck	each	1.07	1.37	76	81	40.8
Apples	per lb.	29	27	21	8	38.09
Bananas	"	10	12	08	2	25
Oranges	"	27	23	15	12	80
Pumeloos	each	29	29	20	9	45
Peaches	per lb.	17	28	13	4	30.77
Potatoes	per picul	4.22	3.19	3.40	82	24.12
Onions	per lb.	06	09	06	—	—
French Beans	"	18	16	15	3	20
Green Peas	"	25	14	16	9	56.25
Tomatoes	"	17	18	12	5	41.67
Cabbages	each	10	11	09	1	11.11
Bread (white loaf)	per lb.	20	20	—	—	—
Milk (Foreign Dairies)	per bottle	33	30	22	11	50
" (Chinese Dairies)	"	25	24	18	7	38.89
Flour (American)	per 50 lbs.	6.40	6.65	4.66	1.74	37.34
" (Chinese)	"	2.92	3.05	2.86	6	2.1
Rice (No. 1 Quality)	per 200 lbs.	13.89	14.27	12.09	1.80	14.89
Coal (Best House)	per ton	23.75	23.00	17.00	6.75	39.7
" (Stove)	"	31.00	34.00	18.00	13.00	72.22
Barley	per 114 lbs.	4.78	5.63	4.45	33	7.41
Bran	"	2.99	3.52	3.43	—56	—18.73
Exchange (on demand)	Tls.	1/9 1/2	1/4 1/2	3/4 1/2		

PART VIII.—SANITATION.

The important work of the sanitation division is largely of a routine nature. It includes the investigation of communicable disease and disinfection; the verification and registration of Chinese deaths; vaccination against smallpox and inoculation against cholera; plague prevention; mosquito and fly reduction; inspection of licensed and other premises; public health education and publicity; control of the public swimming pool, investigation of public complaints and the abatement of nuisances. In addition a good deal of inspection work was carried out in the latter half of the year in regard to the sanitary conditions of schools.

The Division also had very greatly increased duties to perform in connection with refugee camps, temporary hospitals, and insanitary areas following the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and an intensive vaccination campaign was carried out at the same time to prevent the further spread of smallpox amongst the large numbers of refugees who had sought refuge within Settlement boundaries.

During the summer months, shallow wells were disinfected once a week with chloride of lime, with the object of preventing the spread of cholera. Communicable disease enquiries were made in the case of 663 foreigners and 5,146 Chinese, while 12,954 enquiries were made into the cause of Chinese deaths. 262,475 persons were vaccinated against smallpox during the year; of these 1,944 were foreigners. The number of inoculations against cholera totalled 200,210. 881 complaints of insanitary conditions were received from the public and investigated, while 36,992 were discovered by the Division and remedied. Both these figures represent a considerable increase over those for 1931. The premises at 615, Ningpo Road have been given up, and a new Branch Health Office has been opened at 361 Foochow Road for 2 and 3 Central sub-districts.

Disinfection Station.—Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam during the year totalled 147,278, while 4,575 articles were treated by formalin. During the emergency period a skeleton service only was maintained at the Disinfection Station in Range Road, supplemented by the use of a portable disinfector loaned by the British Military Authorities. This was operated at the Ben Building, Avenue Edward VII, where the Isolation hospitals were temporarily housed.

In May the installation of a new high pressure "Improved Lyon" steam disinfector was completed; it has since given complete satisfaction. Three new disinfection vans have been purchased to replace older ones which had given 8 to 12 years' service. A small workshop has been established in one of the garages, where oiling and greasing and running repairs are carried out on all cars and vans operated by the department. This innovation is effecting a considerable saving on repair charges, and the general maintenance of all vehicles has been improved. The Chinese staff performed their duties in a loyal and satisfactory manner during the emergency period.

Vaccination and Inoculation Units.—In addition to the routine work carried out at the 16 Branch Health offices, the two mobile vans attached to the Hospital Division, each in charge of a Chinese doctor, helped considerably in the figures obtained. On "All Flower's Day" 8,280 persons were vaccinated at Branch Health Offices.

VACCINATIONS

		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Grand Total 262,475
Chinese	Infants	867	2,739	13,679	8,088	1,602	4	0	0	0	7,362	4,936	
	Children	2,864	10,051	36,240	25,900	1,293	8	4	0	0	18,211	10,597	
	Adults	8,655	18,804	51,739	23,878	650	3	47	0	0	4,902	7,408	
	Total	12,386	31,594	101,658	57,866	3,545	15	51	0	0	30,475	22,941	
Foreigners	Infants	26	17	19	5	3	0	0	0	0	22	16	
	Children	127	70	161	80	6	1	0	0	0	45	29	
	Adults	635	281	174	86	12	0	0	0	0	97	82	
	Total	788	318	354	171	21	1	0	0	0	164	127	
Grand Total		13,174	31,912	102,012	58,037	3,566	16	51	0	0	30,639	23,068	

CHOLERA INOCULATIONS.

Date	Eastern District		Northern District		Central District		Western District		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	
May	3,622	4,721	3,966	1,324	3,364	648	5,873	4,337	16,825	11,030	27,855
June	13,398	16,048	3,507	642	4,519	3,234	10,755	7,129	32,179	27,053	59,232
July	17,138	5,911	4,934	1,321	7,621	1,626	8,510	2,419	38,203	11,277	49,480
August	10,017	2,245	5,262	1,039	10,633	798	6,366	1,887	32,278	5,969	38,247
September	9,695	1,347	3,603	1,051	2,741	172	5,763	1,034	21,792	3,604	25,396
Total	53,870	30,272	21,272	5,377	28,878	6,478	37,257	16,806	141,277	58,933	200,210
	= 84,142		= 26,649		= 35,356		= 54,063				

Total Inoculations Done by Doctors 175,600

Total Inoculations Done by Inspectors 24,610

Grand Total 200,210

House Refuse and Fly Reduction.—The removal of house refuse became disorganised following the declaration of a State of Emergency on January 29, but cleansing squads were formed to supplement the work of the P.W.D. and dangerous accumulations of house refuse and garbage were eventually disposed of. A good deal of the material removed was used for filling in low-lying swampy ground. The removal of refuse from refugee camps was a further problem which had to be dealt with.

It is noted that alleyways where galvanised iron receptacles are in use are generally kept in a satisfactory condition, and in areas supervised by police watchmen there is much less trouble from rag pickers. The problem of refuse chutes in large apartment buildings has received attention; the adoption of standards for their construction would be a step towards their proper sanitary control.

During the year approximately 129 mow of low-lying land, swampy ground, ponds, creeks and ditches have been filled in with house refuse. It is interesting to note that some of the ponds filled in were of considerable depth and, generally speaking, the average would be about 8 feet.

Fly Reduction.—As in previous years certain localities suffered more than others from the presence of house flies. It appears that small quantities of garbage are able to produce a considerable local nuisance, and that fly breeding can occur in the crevices of defective paving and between the loose cobble stones of insanitary alleyways.

In controlling fly breeding on refuse dumps asphalt paper was given a trial as a larval barrier. As far as could be ascertained, this method of fly control is effective and free from the varying results obtained with borax where personal supervision has to be constantly maintained. In the Eastern and Western districts additional anti-fly measures were taken by the mosquito gangs who in the course of the year treated 1,548 ordure kongs and 901 ordure pits with lime.

Mosquito Reduction.—It was decided to commence the work of controlling mosquito breeding on April 1, and this early start probably prevented the development of the earliest larval forms. Duties of the anti-mosquito staff comprised publicity and house to house visitation, removal of all unwanted receptacles likely to hold water, oiling and cleansing of ponds, creeks and ditches, drainage of surface water, stocking of ponds and creeks with mosquito fish, and sampling water for *Anopheles* larvae.

Practical experience indicates that *Gambusia affinis*, and Paradise fish are most suitable for larval destruction in Shanghai, and large numbers of these bred in the departmental hatcheries were dispatched on request to various parts of China. A larval survey of the Eastern and Western districts showed that *Anopheles* mosquitoes are well distributed; of 360 dippings of water, 128 contained *Anopheles* larvae.

CHINESE DWELLINGS.

(A) *Slum Areas Cleared.*—The number of slum areas throughout the Settlement is rapidly diminishing. A total of 2,297 old and dilapidated Chinese dwellings have been pulled down and replaced by a good type of Chinese house, but the normal reduction of slum areas was somewhat retarded owing to the outbreak of hostilities during the early part of the year.

(B) *Information as to Roads and Alleyways.*—The type of Chinese house being built together with wider and better ventilated alleyways, better paved, and under the supervision of a Chinese police watchman, all go to make a gradual and noticeable improvement, especially with regard to sanitation. It has been noted that in those alleyways which are supervised by a Chinese police watchman there is less nuisance from rag-pickers strewing the pavement with garbage, less urinating, and less nuisance from hawkers. Promiscuous urinating in alleyways is a problem closely allied with economy and not until there is a sufficient number of public urinals built at suitable locations will this insanitary practice cease. Definite action is being taken to prevent hawkers taking up stances in alleyways, especially those newly built. Complaints have been received re non-removal of garbage from alleyways and they have always been promptly remedied by the Public Works Department.

(C) *General Information.*—The total number of new Chinese houses built this year was 3,859, credited to the Western District and the rapidly expanding Eastern District. No progress is shown in building new Chinese houses in the overcrowded Central and Northern Districts where the reduction in Chinese dwellings totals 1,033. The general and natural trend in the Central District is to gradually replace the smaller Chinese dwelling houses by large buildings for business houses, etc.; some of these buildings have residential flats on the upper floors, mainly occupied by foreigners.

Most of the new Chinese dwellings, especially in the industrial areas, are planned so that the ground floor front room may be used as a shop, whilst those in alleyways have a front gate entering into a courtyard which communicates directly with the living room. The kitchen is entered from the living room via a short passageway. Two

sleeping rooms and an out-door drying stage comprise the upper part of the house. This arrangement of rooms is usually modified by the tenant so as to admit of one or more families (this solves an economical problem), the average number living in one house being about 15 persons, including children. This modification by tenants includes the unauthorised erection of mezzanine floors and lofts.

With regard to squatters huts, it may be remarked that these have given their usual amount of trouble during the year. The demolition of unregistered squatters huts was commenced by the Public Works Department at the beginning of October and then passed over to the Public Health Department at the beginning of November. The pulling down of these huts has resolved itself into a war of attrition between the squatters and this Department, for no sooner is a hut demolished than it is erected again. The occupants are very persistent. For instance, during the month of March a large squatter village was destroyed by fire and despite the vigilance of the Police this village was entirely re-erected within two months.

FOREIGN DWELLINGS.

In all 866 foreign buildings have been erected within the Settlement limits during the year, 818 of which were dwelling houses, and 14 factories. There is a noticeable increase in the number of new factories erected and factories in the course of erection this year in the Eastern District. A big change is noted in one sub-district where the new buildings include the Police and Gaol Hospitals, new Gaol premises, Administrative block (Gaol), the new Incinerator, Wayside Police barracks and three large tobacco factories.

Another notable feature is the completion and occupation of several large hotels and apartment buildings. This is especially noticeable in the Central District where the number of foreign buildings erected during the year is greater than that of the two previous years. Most of the buildings are of the large reinforced concrete type, four stories and more in height.

LICENSED PREMISES.

(A) *General Information.*—The reorganization of the Sanitation and Food Divisions which took place in 1931 by which the smaller Chinese foodshops came under the control of the Sanitation Division has been carefully observed over an annual period and a decided improvement has been noted. The State of Emergency and the cholera epidemic naturally caused a slight falling off in the number of premises inspected. The detection and where necessary the prosecution of numerous unlicensed food-shops received considerable impetus from the change over and consequently there were very few unlicensed premises remaining at the end of the year.

The card index system evolved for all licensed and unlicensed premises is of considerable assistance in keeping records in a business-like way and at the same time is so simple in application that it can be readily understood. This card system coupled with dividing the sub-districts into blocks facilitates the routine inspection of all premises and ensures that all places are visited at least once a month. It also assists in the detection of unlicensed premises.

Verbal warning twice or perhaps three times is given to all licensees where breach of licence conditions is noted, before any action is undertaken with regard to summoning offenders to appear at the Special District Court, except in the case of flagrant breach of licence conditions such as selling unstamped meat, etc. Action against food premises for failing to prevent access of flies to food was intensified owing to the severe cholera epidemic experienced this year. During the summer two Sanitary Overseers were detailed for night inspection duty and the results obtained fully justified this new departure. No less than 141 unlicensed food stalls, cold drink stalls, and fruit shops selling cut and peeled fruit were prosecuted.

(B) *Food shops—Chinese.*—Chinese food shops are divided into two classes, viz. Chinese Eating Houses, class 3 and 4, a total of 820 and Chinese Food Shops, off licence,

a total of 2,927. It is noted that a better class of shop is springing into existence owing to the demolition of old and dilapidated property and the erection of a better class Chinese house.

The 3rd Class Eating houses are usually in fair condition but the same cannot be said of the 4th Class. In the former class there is usually a dining room upstairs which is maintained in a good condition, but often the kitchen and raw food rooms are kept in an unsatisfactory state. A gradual improvement throughout is being noted, however.

(C) *Chinese Food Shop—Off Licence.*—The numerous "taping" and small dry goods shops which go to make up this class of premises take up considerable time with routine inspection. The business is rather a poor one, and licence refusals are usually due to the inability of the applicant to carry out the necessary structural alterations. Prior to and during the Chinese New Year it has been found necessary to inspect carefully and take samples of highly coloured Chinese sweetmeats. Samples have been found to contain Oxide of Lead and other dangerous colouring matters.

(D) *Cinemas and Theatres.*—There are 28 licensed Cinemas and Theatres within the Settlement limits. This is a decrease of 4 as compared with the previous year. Special attention was given to the ventilation, latrine and lavatory accommodation which, in most of the cinemas patronised solely by the native population, are wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate. Those cinemas recently constructed are usually satisfactory.

(E) *Foreign Food Shops—Class 2.*—There were 155 licensed foreign food shops, class 2, on record at the close of the year, and these are kept on the whole in a clean condition. Samples of various tinned and bottled goods, butter, etc. have been taken periodically from these shops. Weights and measures are tested periodically. Although many inspections have been made for unsound tinned goods very few have been found, and then only a few "blown" or damaged tins.

(F) *Foreign Boarding and Lodging Houses.*—There were 197 foreign boarding and lodging houses licensed at the close of the year. The kitchens and food preparation rooms are often found to be inadequate and it is frequently observed that the work of preparing food is done in the courtyards. These premises receive regular sanitary attention.

(G) *Food Stalls.*—Three hundred and fifty-one food stalls were licensed at the end of the year. The large number of unlicensed food stalls which take up their positions for business after dusk gave rise to numerous complaints from the public. It was found necessary to have the sanitary overseers operating at night time and as a result 141 unlicensed fruit and food stallholders were prosecuted.

(H) *Fruit Shops and Stalls.*—A large number of the 247 licensed fruit shops and stalls are situated in poor localities, thereby encouraging the sale of damaged and rotten fruit which is obviously unfit for human consumption. A huge quantity of cut and unsound fruit has been voluntarily surrendered by the owners. Nearly all the cut water-melon hawkers now understand that their stock must be kept under cover and be protected against dust and flies.

(I) *Laundries.*—At the close of the year 57 licensed laundries were on record. Spitting on the floor, spraying water from the mouth on to the clothes, and occasionally bug infestation have been the chief offences noted and dealt with.

(J) *Livery Stables.*—There were 26 licensed livery stables at the close of the year, a rather unaccountable increase of 12 as compared with the previous year. No fly breeding was noted in these places.

(K) *Chinese Lodging Houses and Hotels.*—Two hundred and thirty-five licensed Chinese lodging houses and hotels were on the register and distributed as follows:—Eastern 23, Northern 31, Central 168, and Western 13. Routine inspection and disinfection of the common lodging houses is carried out and ensures that these places receive a thorough cleansing at least once a month, while limewashing and painting of these places is rigidly enforced semi-annually and this makes for considerable improvement in the internal appearance.

(L) *Tailor Shops*.—There are 457 tailor shops within the Settlement, distributed as follows.—Eastern 145, Northern 106, Central 36 and Western 170.

LIST OF LICENSED PREMISES.

Sub-District	East	North	Central	West	Total
Chinese Eating House Class 3 & 4	307	149	181	183	820
Chinese Food Shop—off Licence	1,247	526	373	781	2,927
Cinemas and Theatres	6	6	10	6	28
Foreign Food Shops No. 2.	39	75	18	23	155
Foreign Boarding and Lodging Houses.	74	59	7	57	197
Food Stalls.	63	74	135	79	351
Fruit Shops and Stalls.	38	87	59	68	247
Laundries.	21	6	0	30	57
Livery Stables.	7	5	3	11	26
Lodging houses, common.	18	30	39	8	90
Lodging houses, others.	5	1	129	10	145
Tailors' Shops.	145	106	36	170	457
Total	1,970	1,124	990	1,416	5,500

PROSECUTIONS—SANITATION DIVISION.

Offence	East	North	Cent.	West	Total	Penalty
Breach of Laundry Licence Conditions.	7	2	0	0	9	\$3. to \$5.
Breach of Tailor's Shop Licence Conditions.	21	0	0	12	33	\$3. to \$6.
Breach of Lodging House Licence Conditions.	1	0	0	0	1	\$3. to \$5.
Breach of Bye-law XXVII, Stagnant Water.	1	0	0	0	1	\$10.
Breach of Bye-law XXXI, Nuisance to be abated.	0	0	2	0	2	Nuisance to be abated within 3 weeks.
Breach of Bye-law XXX.	12	0	0	1	13	\$3.
Breach of Bye-law XL.	0	0	0	6	6	\$6. to \$10.
Breach of Chinese Food Shop Licence Conditions.	303	69	6	58	436	\$3. ,, \$25.
Breach of Fruit Shop Licence Conditions.	13	0	3	5	21	\$3. ,, \$6.
Breach of Food Stalls Licence Conditions.	9	7	0	0	16	\$3. ,, \$5.
Breach of Bye-law XXXIV, doing business without a licence.	353	203	308	84	948	\$1. ,, \$20.
Total Prosecutions	720	281	19	166	1,486	

Factories and Workshops.—These are being surveyed, so that information may be kept up to date. With regard to factories, it may be said that conditions there are generally better than those prevailing in the workers' homes.

Nuisances and Offensive Trades.—Smoke nuisances were dealt with in 147 instances. Exposed corpses, removed and buried by the Shanghai Benevolent Society, totalled 9,036. A very large increase occurred during the period of hostilities.

PLAGUE PREVENTION WORK.

	District				Total
	Eastern	Northern	Central	Western	
Rats found dead and sent to the Laboratory	3,867	3,357	1,338	1,708	10,270
Number of traps in operation	1,400	2,000	600	200	4,200
Number of rats trapped and burnt	8,548	22,353	6,980	1,105	38,986
Number of rats poisoned and burnt	0	0	0	75	75
Poisoned baits laid	0	0	0	1,423	1,423

No plague infected rats, human cases, or vaccinations against plague.

Publicity and Health Education.—This was conducted by means of Press information, posters and handbills, booklets, window displays, health talks in schools and branch health offices, cinematograph lectures, and participation in a health exhibition. Window displays in Branch Health Offices were extended during the year, and were largely the work of the cadets. Cinematograph lectures will be available in the near future in the newly-built Branch Health Office at 220 N. Fokien Road. The department provided a small exhibition at the Conference of the China Medical Association, and visitors showed especial interest in the demonstrations of the value of mosquito fish.

Open Air Swimming Pool.—Some damage was done to the buildings during the Sino-Japanese hostilities and the pool could not be opened until July 24, by which time repairs had been made and the buildings redecorated. Two new filters were installed which proved to be very satisfactory. The special apparatus for the new chlorination plant was not obtained but by using bleach it has proved satisfactory by both chemical and bacteriological examination. The new suction sweeper proved a great success in helping to keep the water bright and clear though *algae* presented rather a problem. 24,514 persons passed the turnstiles in spite of the increase in fees. No fatalities occurred this year. It would be advisable to increase the overhead lighting as the existing arrangements are insufficient for night bathing.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK.

	1932	1931
Inoculations against Cholera	200,210	167,979
Vaccinations against Small-pox	262,476	106,847
Enquiries into Foreign cases of communicable disease	668	1,026
Enquiries into Chinese cases of, and deaths from communicable disease	5,146	5,170
Total enquiries into Chinese deaths	12,954	16,505
Rooms disinfected after communicable disease	8,674	7,550
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam, etc. ..	151,853	132,936
Houses cleansed and lime-washed	6,975	3,968
Exposed coffined and uncoffined corpses removed and buried ..	9,036	6,649
Smoke nuisances suppressed	147	289
Offensive trade processes amended	15	13
Beggar boats removed	37	98
Squatter huts removed	83	0
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public and investigated	881	787
Insanitary conditions reported by the Public Health Department and investigated	36,992	23,405
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	2,906	931
Notices issued	439	515
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	48	39
Licence applications received and dealt with	310	269
Total inspections of licensed and other premises, etc.	72,148	74,217
Prosecutions	1,486	639
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	1,168	1,236
Wells treated with chlorine	2,630	0
Insanitary wells abolished	45	0
Proper water supply provided	4	0
Coffin permits issued (Original)	88	0
Coffin permits issued (Renewals)	17	0

PART IX.—LICENSING.

During February and part of March, licensing activities were suspended owing to local hostilities.

This year has seen further progress in enforcement of licence requirements. In almost every application dealt with improvements have been effected. The majority of new Chinese eating houses, restaurants and hotels have submitted plans for approval before commencing work and with few exceptions we have been able to obtain better service facilities thereby.

It is worthy of note that the standard of newly erected licensed premises is in general far higher than it was in the past, due partly to the firm application of departmental requirements which have been drawn up to meet all classes and sizes of premises, and one can say that there now exist in the Settlement certain licensed premises which are practically models from a health and sanitary view point.

	1932			1931		
	Recommended	Not Recommended	Pass to Sanitation	Recommended	Not Recommended	Pass to Sanitation
Aerated water factory	0	0		3	1	
Bakery and Confectionery	18	16		20	6	
Beer	6	3		3	0	
Chinese Eating House	208	80		230	48	
Chinese Food Shop off licence	818	396		833	287	
Dairy—Grade "A"	2	0		1	2	
Dairy—Grade "B"	5	2		2	0	
Food and Drink Stalls	144	152		171	63	
Foreign Food Shop Class I	7	1		7	0	
Foreign Food Shop Class II	56	5		50	1	
Foreign Lodging House	14	6	59	11	6	28
Foreign Liquor Seller	3	4		3	1	
Hotels	7	1		6	0	
Ice Cream	34	26		60	25	
Restaurants, Taverns, etc,	89	27		82	18	
Fruit Shops and Stalls	67	43		69	19	
Sale of Milk	0	0		0	3	
Private Markets	1	0		3	0	
Total	1474	762	59	1534	480	28

Applications in hand not dealt with total 137.

Vegetable and Fruit Hongs.—With two exceptions all hongs on Woosung Road, Fokien Road and vicinity were improved and licensed.

Food Stalls.—It will be noted that more were refused than recommended. This is due largely to applications from the business section of central district, where the situation is undesirable.

Chinese Eating House.—After licensing, alterations of service rooms and dining room extension is seen to be a common practice. Frequent inspection and checking is the only remedy.

PART X.—CEMETERIES.

Hungjao Road Cemetery.—The total number of burials for the year was 242, 89 being in the first-class section, 144 in the second-class and 9 in the pauper section. The total for the second-class burials includes 40 paupers. 21 Christian Chinese burials took place, compared with 21 last year and 13 in 1930.

The new pauper section was opened on October 16, and provides for 300 burials, covering a period of approximately six years. As will be seen in the above paragraph, pauper burials previously took place in the Second Class section.

Bubbling Well Cemetery.—The total number of burials for the year was 36, 17 being in the first-class section and 19 in the second-class. Reservations of grave spaces total 498 first class and 43 second class. Of this number, it is probable that more than 50% are at present not resident in China and will not return to claim the spaces reserved by them 20 and 30 years ago. About half of the reserved spaces are enclosed by more or less valuable curbstones.

The land released by the removal of the old workshed provides for 104 additional burial spaces. This plot was announced as being available for reservations and burials in November. At the close of the year, 5 spaces had been reserved whilst no burials had taken place. Residents of 10 years standing with close family ties in the cemetery are being given preference with regard to these newly created first-class burial spaces. 64 spaces have been made available by the clearance of shrubberies, thus making a total of 168 new spaces in addition to 79 new spaces for the burial of stillborn infants. The new cemetery workshop, commenced on August 7, 1931, was completed on February 27, 1932.

Crematorium.—69 cremations took place, compared with 42 last year and 51 for 1930. This increase is accounted for by the cremation of 16 Indians, during February and March, the Sikh Crematorium being out of commission owing to the emergency conditions in force at that time. On the whole the gas-fired cremation chamber has worked satisfactorily. It has now been in use since April 1, 1925, and will probably need rebuilding in the near future. A total of 727 cremations have been carried out in this chamber. A new marble-faced columbarium is needed for 1933.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—There were 20 burials in this cemetery, 16 in the first-class and 4 in the second-class sections.

Reserved Grave Spaces.—There are 374 first-class and 38 second-class grave spaces available. It is very likely that many of these spaces will never be claimed as many of the reservers have left the country and are no doubt long dead, the transactions having taken place up to 63 years ago.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—Due care and attention have been given to this cemetery, where rest the remains of the earliest residents of the International Settlement.

Pootung Cemetery.—The general condition of this cemetery was fairly well maintained, though the usual difficulty was experienced in preventing beggars and others from gaining access to it. To prevent the flooding of the eastern half of the cemetery during high tides and after rainfall, the raising of this part was commenced in the Autumn of 1931 and was completed in August, 1932. This work has greatly improved the appearance and condition of the cemetery. A new cinder path was constructed throughout the length of the cemetery. Further raising of the land and improved drainage are badly needed.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This cemetery, which holds the remains of those British soldiers who died in the Taiping Rebellion, 1862-1865, has been maintained in good order. A new boundary wall, 8 feet high, is needed on the cemetery frontage. Unsatisfactory

conditions in and near this cemetery include the dumping of refuse on the north side, on the spare ground adjoining the roadway, and the admission of drainage into the cemetery from the dwelling houses on the south side. Representations to the authorities concerned have been made on this matter.

Routine Gardening work at the Municipal Cemeteries.—Work under contract has been satisfactory. In Bubbling Well Cemetery, one of the plane trees in the main avenue was removed, having died. Although blight on trees and shrubs was prevalent, only a few shrubs died. A free supply of manure from adjacent dairies is being used with beneficial effects in the shrubberies and flower beds.

CEMETERIES.

(To NOVEMBER 30, 1932.)

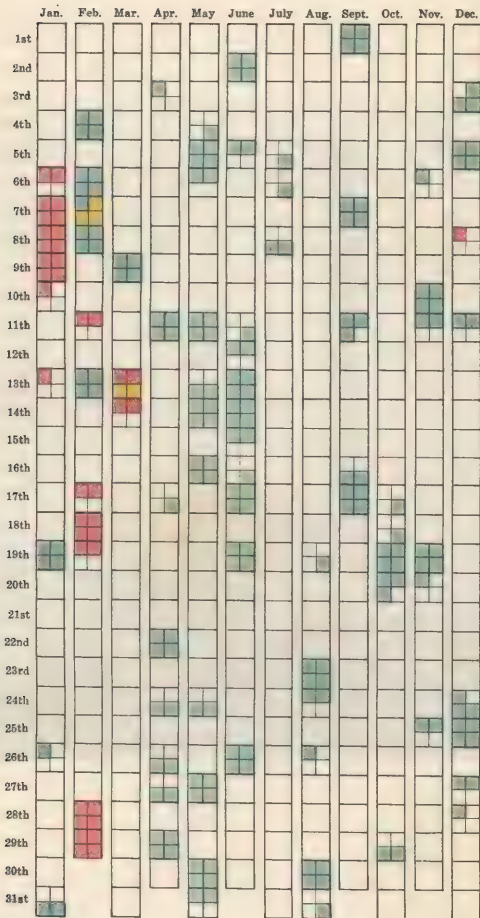
	Year Opened	Year Closed	Total Burials	Burials 1932	Spaces Available				Pauper Section
					Reserved Class		Unreserved Class		
					1st	2nd	1st	2nd	
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	Closed					
Pootung	1869	1904	1,783	Closed					
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469	Closed					
Pahsienjao	1869		3,784	20	374	38			
Bubbling Well	1898		5,016 and 727 Cremations.	36 and 69 Cremations	498	43	168		
Hungjao Road	1926		1,236	242	96	4	450	246	291

J. H. JORDAN,

Commissioner of Public Health.

WEATHER DIAGRAM

1932



KEY

6 to 9	9 to 12
12 to 3	3 to 9

	DRY
	RAIN
	FROST
	SNOW

PREPARED FROM RECORDS
BY P. W. Dept. DURING 1932.

(For the information of Building
Contractors and others.)



MUIRHEAD ROAD INCINERATOR.

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The more important works that have been proceeded with during the year are as follows:—

Bridges:—

Re-construction in concrete of the Thorne Road Bridge over the Hongkew Creek.

Buildings:—

Custodian's Quarters, Administration Building.
Ammunition Magazine, Eastern District.
Police Station, Chengtu Road.
Garage, Gordon Road Police Station.
Police Station and Barracks, corner of Pingliang and Glen Roads.
Police Station at corner of Yulin and Wetmore Roads.
Quarters for Police on Carter Road between Avenue and Burkill Roads.
Hospital for Police on Ward Road between Chusan and Paoting Roads.
Barracks for Police on Paoting Road between Kwenming and Ward Roads.
Extensions to Gaol, Ward Road, including one cell block, workshop block, laundry block, administration block, juvenile block, hospital for convicts and quarters for warders.
Quarters for warders, Alcock Road between Tongshan and Kwenming Roads.
Abattoir and Cattle Sheds at corner of Dixwell and Sawgin Roads.
Victoria Nurses Home, Great Western Road west of Tifeng Road.
Mokanshan Sanatorium—additional block.
Open-air Swimming Pool—filtration plant.
Branch Health Office at the corner of Ferry Road and Robison Road.
Markets in Shanhaikwan Road west of Chengtu Road, Ferry Road south of Robison Road and Liaoyang Road south of Ward Road.
Incinerators at the corner of Penang and West Soochow Roads and in Muirhead Road south of Point Road.
Lavatory, Wayside Park.
Workshed at Fearon Road Dépôt.
Motor Truck Shed, Sinza Dépôt.
Primary Schools for Chinese at the corner of Wayside and Kinchow Roads and in Sinza Road west of Ferry Road.

Roads:—

Important widenings in Avenue Road, Race Course Road, Foochow Road, North Szechuen Road and other roads involving 22,997 super yards of foundation and surface.
0.206 miles of waterbound macadam roads have been replaced by sheet asphalt on cement concrete foundation.
1.531 miles of asphaltic concrete roads have been replaced by sheet asphalt on cement concrete foundation.

Bundings:—

Concrete bundings on the Hongkew Creek in:—
Dixwell Road north of East Yalu Road, between East Yuhang and East Hanbury Roads and south of Kashing Road Bridge and in Fearon Road between Hanbury and Seward Roads, north of Yalu Road and south of Yalu Road.

Landing Stages:—

Chemulpo Road wharf scheme.
Chaoufoong Road jetty—extension.

Drainage and Sewerage:—

9.013 miles, comprising 4.535 miles of sewer, 1.358 miles of surface and storm water drains; also 3.120 miles of connections from private properties.

Largely due to the Sino-Japanese dispute and the open hostilities which broke out on January 28, the year's work has been far from normal.

In the Northern and Eastern Districts routine work was suspended for the month of February and a part of March, essential services being carried on under great difficulty where it was necessary and possible, while some classes of work—building work in particular—came to a virtual standstill throughout the Settlement. Much of the departmental labour during this time was diverted to the preparation and erection of barbed wire fences and entanglements on the perimeter of the Settlement, and all mechanical transport was mobilised for military and emergency purposes.

While it was evident at the end of 1931 that the private building and development of that year was not likely to be repeated, the politico-military situation above referred to naturally further stemmed the tide of reconstruction, which has been a marked feature of the past three or four years. Whereas the estimated values of buildings in the Settlement for which permits were issued during 1930 and 1931 were Tls. 46,633,800 and Tls. 37,325,215 respectively, the corresponding value of buildings for 1932 was Tls. 18,181,900 only, or roughly half that for 1931. In addition to this, General Permits were issued for minor works to the estimated value of Tls. 1,090,000.

2,190 applications for permits for new buildings were received (compared with 2,869 in 1931), of which 1,218 were approved. Of the 2,190 applications, 491 were by foreign and 1,699 by Chinese applicants. The demolition of old buildings,—for the most part in connection with redevelopment of the sites,—comprised 2,054 Chinese houses and 78 foreign buildings, the net gain in Chinese houses being only 17. The average number of separate works, under construction at one time, was 452.

The disregard of Municipal Regulations and control involves the expenditure of so much time and trouble on the part of the building staff that it is becoming extremely difficult to cope with the numerous cases of unauthorized work without additional personnel. 1,063 notices were served in respect to infringement of Municipal Regulations and Building Rules and a further 821 notices were served in the cases of work which was discovered to be either completed or in progress, and for which no permit had been granted.

Accidents which occurred during demolition of old buildings indicate that often insufficient expert supervision is given to this work by those responsible. On May 24 during the demolition of the old theatre building on Cadastral Lot 520, bounded by Hoopoh, Chekiang and Kiukiang Roads, workmen were engaged in lowering a large concrete beam, abutting on the Hoopoh Road, from a height of about 30 feet. From accounts given immediately after the accident it seems probable that the lowering tackle was attached to the centre of the beam which was reinforced in the lower portion only, and tensile stresses were thus set up in the upper portion of the beam, causing it to break. The beam and tackle fell on the footpath, and a portion of the bamboo screen collapsed on to the lighting and tramway overhead cables. This accident occurred at 3 a.m., when there was no street traffic and so no danger to life or limb.

On May 30, during the demolition of five Chinese houses on Cadastral Lot 1400, Avenue Edward VII, a reinforced concrete verandah, 60 feet long, projecting over the public footpath collapsed. The contractor, instead of demolishing the verandah first, had removed the brickwork on the first floor, the weight of which held the main beam and attached cantilever verandah in position, with the result that the beam and verandah fell outwards on to the footpath, fortunately almost entirely within the temporary bamboo fence.

On July 22, during the demolition of the old theatre in Hankow Road on Cadastral Lot 640, the steel roof trusses collapsed. The roof purlins, which were apparently the only means of holding the trusses in position, had been removed from one bay without precautions having been taken otherwise to support the end truss, with the result that the whole of the roof trusses collapsed on to the site. Fortunately there were no casualties.

The existence of large numbers of straw huts, usually referred to as "beggar" huts, has been a cause of anxiety for several years and the problem has been considered on many occasions. In 1931 it was decided to register the existing huts with a view to their gradual elimination, as they are a definite menace to public health and also constitute a serious fire hazard, and 2,041 huts were so registered. In the spring when there was a large movement of refugees and routine supervision was relaxed on account of the state of emergency existing, a large number of additional huts were erected and it was ultimately decided to demolish these huts after giving the occupants one month's notice. This work was proceeded with in October and 550 huts were removed with comparatively little trouble. The effective control of these structures is extremely difficult, but it is hoped that the action taken this year will serve as a deterrent.

A work of considerable public interest commenced during the year is the construction of a public wharf of 700 feet frontage to the Whangpoo just west of Yangtszepoo Creek. The structure allows for dredging to a depth of 10 or 11 feet at low water, which is thought sufficient for the largest lighters. A width of 150 feet is proposed for the wharf which will be connected with Yangtszepoo Road by two public roads. The interior area has been raised with dredged mud pumped ashore by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and until this has consolidated, the surfacing of the wharf and road areas will be of a temporary nature.

Other works of special importance, which have been completed during the year, are the Refuse Incinerators in Penang Road and Muirhead Road. After delays caused by the local situation early in the year and the various adjustments after trial, both plants were in full routine operation at the end of the year; for the month of December the Penang Road plant dealt with an average of 163 tons per day and Muirhead Road with 122 tons per day. The refuse is of low quality, often having a value of not more than 500 calories, and there is big seasonal variation in thermal value, composition, and condition. Both plants are working successfully, but, apart from specific tests, insufficient time has elapsed to prepare a comprehensive report of value.

The total amount of house refuse collected during the year was 285,776 tons, of road sweepings 29,923 tons, and of gully deposit 23,152 tons, an average of 928 tons per day. Of this quantity, rather less than half was barged away, the remainder being used for raising low-lying ground within the Settlement, with the exception of 38,502 tons which were disposed of at the new incinerators at the end of the year.

The contractor for the barging away of refuse carried out his work fairly satisfactorily and a renewal of his contract for a further period of twelve months has been arranged.

As a result of the temporary abandonment of the Chinese territory adjacent to the northern boundary of the Settlement, the work of cleansing this area was undertaken by the Council, from March 15 to June 17. The Department, during this period, effected the removal of house and street refuse which had accumulated between the Cantonese Cemetery near the Soochow Creek on the west to Alcock Road on the east. The total amount of refuse collected and disposed of by raising land within the areas was 7,577 tons.

Apart from road widenings, the work done in improving existing works was negligible for the second year in succession, and a heavy liability in costly work is steadily accumulating. The aggregate mileage of trench work carried out by the Department and the various Public Utility Companies amounted to 34 miles. This is a lower mileage than has been opened up in any year for the past twelve years.

The dredging of the Soochow Creek by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, referred to in the report for 1931, is still continuing, a further 266,770 cubic yards of mud (barge measure) having been removed during the year. The work has now extended as far as Macao Road, a distance of over three miles from the Whangpoo, and the improvement in the condition of this important waterway is marked and is of great public value.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges controlled by the Department is 77, classified as follows:—

Steel	8
Concrete	16
Timber	53

A new reinforced concrete bridge of continuous frame type is being constructed at Thorne Road over the Hongkew Creek in place of the old timber bridge. It has a span of 60 feet and an overall width of 40 feet.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

A total area of 47.940 mow was acquired during the year for road widenings and extensions at a cost of Tls. 1,413,538 involving 121 separate transactions. The corresponding figures for 1931 were 51.872 mow at a cost of Tls. 2,246,894 in 124 transactions.

For purposes other than road widenings and extensions, 11.559 mow have been acquired at a cost of Tls. 147,413 in 11 transactions. These transactions included the acquisition of 5.197 mow as an extension to Kiaochow Park and 2.321 mow as an extension to Hungjao Cemetery. Negotiations have also been concluded to purchase for the sum of Tls. 80,970 an area of 8.097 mow as an addition to Poyang Park.

Four cases have been referred to the Land Commission, the total claims for which amounted to Tls. 160,070 and the total awards amounting to Tls. 116,497, showing a reduction on the amounts claimed of 27.2%.

Certain areas of surplus land have been disposed of, the principal sales being 1.799 mow at the corner of Foochow and Kiangse Roads (portion Cadastral Lot 174, Central) which sold for Tls. 371,494; 2.943 mow at the corner of Chengtu and Bubbling Well Roads (portion Cadastral Lot 1965, Western) which sold for Tls. 311,222, and 0.287 mow in Mohawk Road (Cad. Lot 1449, Western) which sold for Tls. 21,500.

In connection with the re-survey of the Settlement, a total area of 1,989 mow has been surveyed during the year. This area is smaller than that of 2,810 mow for 1931, the reason being that the re-survey staff has been engaged on the preparation of a new general plan of Shanghai and other special surveys.

Re-surveys of 114 Consular lots were made under the provisions of the notification in the Municipal Gazette dated May 25, 1928, and the sum of \$7,346 was collected in respect of fees for the preparation of these official plans.

A new general plan has been prepared of Shanghai and its environs including the country as far north as Woosung and this map is expected to be ready for publication early in 1933.

BUILDINGS.

Administration Building.—A flat containing living room, dining room and three bed rooms for the use of the Custodian was erected on the roof of the Administration Building and the original quarters on the third floor were converted into offices.

Volunteer Corps.—Magazine, Eastern District.—This building, which is now in use, has been erected on Cadastral Lot 6510, Eastern, next to the Point Police Station.

Police Force.—Central Station on Cadastral Lot 174, Central.—Plans for this building were prepared in 1931 and these included a combined scheme for the Central Police and Central Fire Stations. It was subsequently decided to erect the Fire Station elsewhere and new plans have been drawn up for this building which it is anticipated will be commenced early in 1933.

South Station on Cadastral Lot 1965, Western.—Work is proceeding on the construction of this building which it is anticipated will be ready for occupation in the early part of 1934.

Gordon Road Station, Garage and Workshop on Cadastral Lot 3840, Western.—A new garage has been constructed for the use of the Vehicle Inspection Office and a Workshop is now under construction for the use of the Depot.

Point Station on Cadastral Lot 6510, Eastern.—The major portion of the work on this station is complete and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupation about the middle of 1933.

Yangtzepoo Station on Cadastral Lot 3929, Eastern.—The building which was occupied in May of this year contains the following accommodation:—Charge room cells, and offices on the ground floor, quarters for fifteen single men on the first and second floors and eight flats on the upper floors. A block of Japanese quarters consisting of rooms for eight single men and sixteen three-room flats has been constructed. There are also quarters provided for twenty-eight single Sikhs and seventy-eight single Chinese and a further block contains Chinese servants' quarters and garages.

Carter Road Quarters on Cadastral Lot 1180, Western.—These quarters were completed and occupied in September of this year. The building comprises:—Eight flats of three rooms and eight flats of two rooms and quarters for 24 single men.

Police Hospital on Cadastral Lot 1970, Eastern.—This building was completed and occupied in September last. In addition to four wards for Indians and six for Chinese, each containing sixteen beds, there are several small wards, two operating theatres, an X-ray department, out-patients departments for both Indians and Chinese, large storage space and staff quarters for the Matron and Assistant Matron, eight Sisters, one Chinese Resident Doctor and twelve Chinese Nurses.

Police Barracks:—Wayside Barracks on Cadastral Lot 1923, Eastern.—There are seventy-two flats provided in the above building, each consisting of one living room, two bedrooms, kitchen and store cupboard. The baths, lavatories and laundry are communal and are conveniently arranged on each floor at the end of wide verandahs. The building is six floors high and the roof is arranged for use as a drying ground and playing space. It is now completed and will be in occupation in January, 1933.

Point Barracks on Cadastral Lot 6510, Eastern.—These have been planned on similar lines to the Wayside Barracks and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupation early in 1933.

Gaol Extension on Cadastral Lot 1970, Eastern:—Cell Block R/S.—This block which is a replica of Cell Block L/M constructed in 1931 is now nearing completion and will be ready for occupation in the spring of 1933.

Juvenile Block.—The new Juvenile Block is also practically completed and will be occupied at the same time as the R/S Block.

Extension to Laundry and Kitchen Block.—Work on this block is being carried out in sections, portions of the building remaining in occupation during the alterations. The kitchen has been occupied and the laundry will be ready for occupation upon the completion of the installation of the new boilers which are now in the course of erection.

Gaol Hospital.—The building is now finished and can be occupied together with the new cell blocks in 1933. It contains space for a total of 230 beds, exclusive of an open-air ward on the top floor. The ground floor is occupied by an out-patients department.

Administration Block.—The Administration Block is nearing completion and will be occupied early in 1933. It is intended to extend this in the near future to provide additional storage for prisoners' clothing, etc.

Indian Warders' Quarters.—This building is finished and shortly it will be handed over to the Gaol Authorities for use. It consists of dormitories for 160 men and 10 Havildars together with messrooms and kitchens, class-rooms, and a Gurdwara.

Foreign Married Quarters on Cadastral Lot 1641, Eastern.—The contract for this building was let in October and work is now proceeding on the pile foundation. Work is expected to be concluded in the summer of 1934.

Foreign Gaol.—Designs have been prepared for the erection of new buildings on the south-west portion of Cadastral Lot 1970, Eastern. The new gaol which will replace the present Amoy Road Gaol will house Consular prisoners and District Court prisoners and a kitchen and workshop block will be included in this section.

Public Health Department.—*Victoria Nurses' Home on the Country Hospital Site.*—The new Home which stands in the grounds next to the Country Hospital is in course of construction. The structural portion of the building has been completed, and it is anticipated that the remainder will be finished by the summer of 1933.

Abattoir and Cattle Sheds on Cadastral Lot 330, Eastern.—The first section of this building to be completed will be the lairage block which will replace the present cattle sheds. This will be completed in January 1933 and provides accommodation for 886 oxen, 360 calves, 975 sheep and 150 pigs.

The Abattoir will be opened later, in the spring of 1933.

Bubbling Well Cemetery Workshops on Cadastral Lot 2580, Western.—These new Workshops which were completed in January of this year comprise workshops, stores, mortuary, coolies' dormitory and messroom, kitchen, etc., and also public lavatories. They replaced the old workshop and quarters on this site and by the new arrangement additional space has been provided for approximately 130 graves.

Open-air Swimming Pool, Hongkew Park—Filtration Plant.—The buildings and plant were completed and the plant put into operation during July. The water is circulated through filtering and purifying plant at the rate of 60,000 gallons per hour. Bacterial purity was maintained in the water originally used to fill the bath throughout the season without any renewal.

Mokanshan Sanatorium—New Residential Block.—A new building has been constructed on the site of a previous bungalow adjoining the dining room and provides summer accommodation for 27 persons.

Branch Health Offices:—Central District on Cadastral Lot 670, Central.—This building was completed in February and provides the following accommodation:—Lecture hall, inspectors' office, coolies' room, stores, and lavatories.

Northern District, Tsepo Road.—The new building which replaced the old office on Cadastral Lot 259, Northern, was opened in July and consists of lecture hall with cinema, doctors' rooms, nurses' rooms, inspectors' and foreman's offices, coolies' rooms, stores, etc.

Western District on Cadastral Lot 5813, Western.—Work is now in progress on this building and it is anticipated that it will be occupied in the early part of 1933.

Markets:—Sinza Market, Cadastral Lot 1057, Western.—This market has been completed to a height of two storeys and was opened in July.

Liaoyang Market, Cadastral Lot 3619, Eastern.—The first storey of this market has been completed and was opened in June. It is proposed to add a second storey in due course.

Ferry Market, Cadastral Lot 5730, Western.—The construction in reinforced concrete of the first storey of this market was started in September and is well advanced.

Police Hospital—Indians.—This building was remodelled for the use of the nursing staff and accommodates four sisters' rooms, watchmen's quarters and stores, etc.

Public Works Department.

Incinerator, Penang Road—Cadastral Lot 4432, Western.—The buildings and equipment of this plant were completed in June, having been delayed by the political troubles earlier in the year. Refuse was first burned on June 18 and thereafter trials and adjustments were carried on until October 5, on which date the plant was taken over as successfully complying with specified requirements. It has been in continuous operation, except for routine stoppages, ever since.



PENANG ROAD INCINERATOR.

Incinerator, Muirhead Road—Cadastral Lot 1405, Eastern.—The main buildings and equipment of this plant were completed in 1931. Certain auxiliary equipment, the boundary wall and gates and the paving of the yard have been completed this year, but the political troubles caused some delay in the carrying out of the work. The final and successful test run was made in October, when the plant consumed its guaranteed capacity. The plant has been in routine operation since the end of November.

Truck Shed, Sinza Depot.—The construction of a single storey shed to provide shelter for 36 departmental motor trucks was started in December. It will have a steel roof of 50 feet span and an open front.

Work Shed, Fearon Road Depot.—A single storey shed to serve the Northern District Depôts of the Highways, Cleansing, Sewerage and Concreteware services has been completed.

Latrines.—The following new public latrines were completed during the year and are now in use. They are all water-flushed with the exception of the one in Tszepang Road.

Weinan Road	Cad. Lot 7379 Eastern
Peking Road Jetty	
Penang Road	" " 4432 Western
Dixwell Road	" " 330 Eastern
Tszepang Road	" " 977 Western
Yangtszepoo Road at Wayside Piece	" " 2360 Eastern

Industrial Undertakings—Capital Extensions Workshops and Boundary Wall.—A new boundary wall has been constructed on the south-east side of the workshop site.

Parks and Open Spaces:—Wayside Park—Lavatory.—A Ladies' Lavatory has been constructed in the above park and is now in use.

Drinking Fountains.—Ornamental drinking fountains have been erected in the following parks:—

Jessfield Park.
Hongkew Park.
Public Garden, The Bund.

Education Department.—Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys—Hostel, Kiangwan Road.—This building was completed in January, but was not occupied until after the period of hostilities in this district. It provides living accommodation for 24 boys, together with sick wards and observation rooms, the house-master and two assistant masters, and the matron of the home. A dining room for 100 boys with requisite kitchen space, etc., is included together with a staff dining room, a preparatory room, dutymasters' room, office and servants' quarters.

Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys—Playshed.—A new playshed has been erected in the grounds of the School.

Public School for Boys, Western District.—Plans for this building have been prepared and tenders called for. It is anticipated that the contract will be let and the work will commence early in the new year.

Eastern District Primary School for Chinese on Cad. Lot 2231, Eastern.—The major portion of this work is now complete and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for use in the early part of 1933.

Western District Primary School for Chinese on Cad. Lot 3276, Western.—This school was finished in July and opened for the autumn term. It provides class-room accommodation for 200 boys, 200 girls and 200 kindergarten, together with an assembly hall for 400 children, staff rooms, servants' quarters and lavatories.

ROADS.**Work Completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.****Central District:—**

The carriageway in Kiangse Road, at the junction with Foochow Road and 241 feet south of Foochow Road, which consisted of asphaltic concrete on a broken brick foundation, has been replaced by sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, the latter being laid to a depth of 8 inches. Mileage 0.057.

Northern District:—

Tiendong Road, from North Fokien Road to North Shanse Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 511 feet and a width of 36 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on both sides for a total length of 868 feet; the section between North Honan Road and North Kiangse Road has also been ballasted and metalled for a length of 438 feet and an average width of 43 feet; kerb and channel and concrete slab footpath have been laid on both sides for a total length of 799 feet.

Sin Ga Road, from East Kashing Road to Mukden Road, has been paved with cement concrete for a length of 225 feet and a width of 28 feet; kerb and channel and a cement concrete footpath have been laid for lengths of 202 feet and 168 feet on east and west sides of the road respectively.

North Kiangse Road, from Range Road to Haining Road, has been paved with cement concrete for a length of 808 feet and a width of 26 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on both sides for a total length of 1,437 feet.

Elgin Road, east and west of North Kiangse Road, has been paved with cement concrete for lengths of 135 feet and 77 feet respectively; kerb and channel and concrete slab

In Kiangse Road, north of Nanking Road, the existing wood-block paving has been replaced by sheet asphalt on reinforced concrete foundation for a length of 121 feet and a width of 26 feet. Mileage 0.023.

footpath have been laid on both sides for a total length of 348 feet.

In Durpoe Road, south of Tiendong Road, the existing chip paving has been replaced by cement concrete for a length of 99 feet and a width of 9 feet.

Fearon Road, from Hanbury Road to Seward Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 720 feet and a width of 24 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on the west side for a length of 720 feet.

The carriageways on the following roads, which consisted of asphaltic concrete on a broken brick foundation, have been replaced by sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, the latter being laid to a depth of 8 inches:—

Haining Road from Chapoo Road to North Kiangse Road.

Yalu Road from Fearon Road to Chapoo Road (north half).

North Honan Road from Boone Road to Haining Road (west half) and from Tiendong Road to south of South Tiendong Road (east half).

Tiendong Road fronting unregistered land east of Cadastral Lot 807 (south half). Mileage 0.770.

Eastern District:—

Wetmore Road, north of Yulin Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 76 feet and a width of 26 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on the east side for a length of 171 feet.

In Yuenchang Road, between Market Street and Broadway East, the existing chip paving has been replaced by cement concrete for a length of 346 feet and a width of 14 feet; kerb and channel and a cement concrete footpath have been laid on both sides for a total length of 580 feet.

In Market Street, between Arthur Road and Yuenfong Road, the existing chip paving has been replaced by cement concrete for a length of 661 feet and an average width of 11 feet.

Liaoyang Road, from Ward Road to Wayside Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 683 feet and a width of 30 feet.

Rangoon Road, from Whashing Road to Wetmore Road, has been ballasted and metalled

for a length of 600 feet and a width of 26 feet; a concrete slab footpath has been laid on the south side for a length of 603 feet.

Meichow Road, north of Ward Road, has been raised, graded and ashed for a length of 630 feet and a width of 8 feet; and, north of Hochien Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 187 feet and a width of 26 feet.

Hochien Road, west of Kueiyang Road, has been raised and formed for a length of 310 feet and a width of 40 feet.

In Glen Road and Haichow Road kerb and channel and concrete footpaths have been laid on the east and north sides for lengths of 288 feet and 78 feet respectively.

Chemulpo Road, south of Ward Road, has been raised, graded, ballasted and metalled for a length of 208 feet and a width of 19 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on the west side for a length of 137 feet; and, south of Yangtzepoo Road, has

been ballasted and metalled for a length of 358 feet and a width of 30 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on both sides for a total length of 657 feet.

Yenshan Road, east of Whashing Road, has been formed for a length of 426 feet and a width of 40 feet.

The carriageways on the following roads, which consisted of asphaltic concrete on a broken brick or spall foundation, have been replaced by sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, the latter being laid to a depth of eight inches:—

Singkeipang Road north and south of East Hanbury Road.

East Hanbury Road from Wuchow Road to Point Road and 101 feet west of Singkeipang Road.

Ward Road from Dalny Road to Kinchow Road (north half).

Yangtzeppoo Road west of Jansen Road (north half).

Chaoufoong Road, south of East Seward Road and at the junction with Point Road.

Mileage 0.393.

Sheet asphalt on cement concrete has been laid in Paoting Road between Tongshan Road and Kwenming Road (remaining width).

Mileage 0.119.

Western District:—

Race Course Road, from Mohawk Road to Taku Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 514 feet and a width of 44 feet; and the section of road between Race Course Road and Avenue Edward VII has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 140 feet and a width of 38 feet.

Tszepang Road, from Avenue Road to Sinza Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 1,422 feet and a width of 18 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on the east side fronting Cadastral Lot 997 for a length of 224 feet; a single loop track has been laid on a cement concrete foundation by the Tramway Company from Sinza Road to Carter Road via Tszepang Road and Shanhai-kwan Road.

Majestic Road, from Avenue Road to Bubbling Well Road, has been raised, graded and brick-ballasted for a length of 668 feet and a width of 26 feet.

McBain Road, from Gordon Road to east of Majestic Road, has been raised, graded and brick-ballasted for a length of 659 feet and a width of 26 feet. The brick-ballasting is preparatory to laying ultimately a cement concrete carriageway.

Love Lane, west of Yates Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 139 feet and an average width of 26 feet.

In Penang Road, between Gordon Road and West Soochow Road, kerb and channel and a

concrete slab footpath have been laid for lengths of 1,116 feet and 959 feet on north and south sides of the road respectively.

Kiaochow Road, from Changping Road to Connaught Road, has been ballasted and metalled for a length of 802 feet and a width of 30 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid on the east side for a length of 822 feet and on the west side for a length of 235 feet.

West Soochow Road fronting the Incinerator site north of Penang Road has been paved with cement concrete for a length of 79 feet and a width of 26 feet; kerb and channel and a concrete slab footpath have been laid for a length of 318 feet on west side of the road.

The carriageways on the following roads, which consisted of asphaltic concrete on a broken brick foundation, have been replaced by sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, the latter being laid to a depth of 8 inches:—

Markham Road between Haiphong Road and Gordon Road.

Avenue Road between Tatung Road and Carter Road.

Carter Road, corner of Sinza Road fronting Cadastral Lot 3034.

Mileage 0.311.

Sheet asphalt on cement concrete has been laid in West Soochow Road fronting the Incinerator, and Myburgh Road at junction with Avenue Road.

Mileage 0.063.

DRAINAGE.

A total length of 1.358 miles of surface water drains and culverts, varying in size from 6-in. diameter to 4-ft. 6-in. diameter, was laid during the year, and drain connections, for a total length of 2.815 miles and varying in size from 6-in. to 12-in. diameter.

The details of the drains laid are as follows:—

Central District.

Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Amoy	Chekiang Road to Soochow Road	9-in. diameter	185 feet
Peking	Fokien Road to Shanse Road	9-in. „	175 „

Northern District.			
Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Elgin	Corner of N. Kiangse Road	12-in. diameter	204 feet
Eastern District.			
Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Antung	North of Yangtszepoo Road	12-in. diameter	280 feet
Chemulpo	Ward Road to Kwenming Road	15-in. "	772 "
do.	do.	18-in. "	50 "
do.	Ward Road to Wayside Road	12-in. "	106 "
Glen	Haichow Road to Holung Road	15-in. "	517 "
do.	Yangtszepoo Road to Holung Road	18-in. "	805 "
Hochien	Weinan Road to Ningkuo Road	9-in. "	140 "
do.	Kueiyang Road to Glen Road	18-in. "	200 "
Liaoyang	Ward Road to Kwenming Road	12-in. "	500 "
Linching	Ward Road to Hochien Road	18-in. "	889 "
Tanyang	Lay Road to Tsitsihar Road	12-in. "	156 "
Tsitsihar	Tanyang Road to Funing Road	12-in. "	49 "
Wetmore	Pingliang Road to Yulin Road	9-in. "	87 "
Yochow	Alcock Road to Chusan Road	12-in. "	350 "
Western District.			
Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Changping	Ferry Road to Gordon Road	15-in. diameter	173 feet
Haiphong	do.	21-in. "	194 "
do.	do.	3-ft. "	12 "
Ichang	Gordon Road to Tonquin Road	1-ft. 6-in. by 1-ft.	284 "
Laipo	Ferry Road to Gordon Road	12-in. "	167 "
Love Lane	Yates Road to Medhurst Road	4-ft. 6-in. "	53 "
Majestic Avenue	Bubbling Well Road to Avenue Road	12-in. "	1,883 "
Pootoo	Ferry Road to Gordon Road	18-in. "	40 "

SEWERAGE.

A total length of 4.535 miles of main sewers was laid, varying in size from 6-in. to 18-in. diameter. Sewer connections, having a total length of .305 miles and varying in size from 6-in. diameter to 12-in. diameter, were also laid. These connections totalled for the year 187 and provided for 4,321 water-closets. The total number of connections made by the end of the year was 1,455, providing for 25,744 water-closets.

30 cesspools have been abolished during the year, making a total number that has been abolished since the sewerage system has been working, of 441. The vacuum tank wagons collected a daily average of 67,610 gallons. The new pump station in the Bund Gardens was taken into general use in March. All plant and machinery at the various Treatment Works has worked satisfactorily during the year.

It was found necessary to cancel the contract for the collection of ordure, as the contractor has defaulted in his payments to the Council.

A new contractor was employed and, although it was anticipated that there might be trouble during the change over, this did not eventuate and there was no interruption in this essential public service.

Sewers have been laid as follows during the year:—

Central District.			
Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Bund Garden		18-in. diameter	105 feet
Canton	West of Honan Road	6-in. "	130 "
Ningpo	Shanse Road and Fokien Road	9-in. "	280 "
do.	Fokien Road and Honan Road	6-in. "	207 "
do.	West of Fokien Road	9-in. "	96 "
Peking	Chekiang Road and Kweichow Road	15-in. "	400 "
do.	Fokien Road and Shanse Road	12-in. "	428 "
Shanse	Nanking Road and Tientsin Road	6-in. "	100 "

Northern District.

Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Chapoo	Boone Road and Tiendong Road	12-in. diameter	633 feet
Elgin	Corner of N. Kiangse Road	12-in. "	235 "
Corner of N. Szechuen Road	Haining	12-in. "	70 "
do.	Chapoo Road and N. Szechuen Road	6-in. "	92 "
do.	do.	9-in. "	137 "
North Kiangse	Boone Road and Wochang Road	15-in. "	107 "
do.	Tiendong Road and N. Soochow Road	9-in. "	82 "
North Szechuen	Haining Road and Range Road	12-in. "	705 "
do.	Corner of Range Road	12-in. "	50 "
Quinsan	Chapoo Road and Woosung Road	9-in. "	551 "
Range	Corner of N. Szechuen Road	12-in. "	180 "
Tiendong	N. Kiangse Road and N. Honan Road	9-in. "	213 "
Wochang	N. Kiangse Road and N. Szechuen Road	9-in. "	305 "
do.	Chapoo Road and North Szechuen Road	12-in. "	224 "
Yuhang	Miller Road and Woosung Road	12-in. "	103 "

Eastern District.

Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Broadway East	Chaoufoong Road and Dent Road	12-in. diameter	232 feet
Chaoufoong	East Yuhang Road and East Seward Road	15-in. "	1,745 "
do.	East Seward Road and Broadway East	12-in. "	378 "
Dalry	Pingliang Road and Yangtsepoo Road	12-in. "	422 "
Dent	East Yuhang Road and Point Road	12-in. "	600 "
East Seward	Chaoufoong Road and Kungping Road	12-in. "	485 "
East Yuhang	West of Paoting Road	9-in. "	142 "
Liaoyang	Ward Road and Wayside Road	9-in. "	316 "
Muirhead	Point Road and Yochow Road	12-in. "	694 "
Paoting	East Yuhang Road and Tongahan Road	12-in. "	477 "
Weinan	Pingliang Road and Chinchow Road	9-in. "	180 "
Wetmore	Yangtsepoo Road and Whangpoo River	9-in. "	320 "
Yangtsepoo	Dalry Road and Jansen Road	9-in. "	435 "

Western District.

Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Avenue	Tatung Road and Carter Road	12-in. diameter	814 feet
Avenue Foch	Yates Road and Chengtu Road	9-in. "	216 "
do.	do.	12-in. "	525 "
Bubbling Well	Seymour Road and Ferry Road	9-in. "	188 "
Carter	Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road	9-in. "	170 "
do.	Avenue Road and Shanhaikwan Road	12-in. "	448 "
Chengtu	Weihaikwei Road and Bubbling Well Road	9-in. "	770 "
do.	Weihaikwei Road and Avenue Foch	12-in. "	1,355 "
Love Lane	Yates Road and Medhurst Road	6-in. "	126 "
Mandalay	Chengtu Road and Mohawk Road	9-in. "	783 "
Majestic Avenue	Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road	12-in. "	1,356 "
Seymour	Connaught Road and Changping Road	12-in. "	476 "
Shanhaikwan	Tatung Road and Chengtu Road	12-in. "	559 "
Singapore	Ferry Road and Hart Road	15-in. "	1,117 "
Taku	Chengtu Road and Yates Road	12-in. "	746 "
Tatung	Burkill Road and Avenue Road	9-in. "	232 "
do.	Burkill Road and Shanhaikwan Road	12-in. "	1,404 "
Wenchow	Avenue Road and Sinza Road	9-in. "	154 "
Ferry	Penang Road and Robison Road	12-in. "	426 "
Gordon	do.	18-in. "	67 "
do.	do.	6-in. "	152 "

The following table is a summary of the length of various sizes of sewers laid:—

Size.	Main Sewers. Feet.	Property Connections. Feet.	Total. Feet.
6-in.	807	6,088	6,895
9-in.	5,570	681	6,251
12-in.	14,025	122	14,147
15-in.	3,369	—	3,369
18-in.	172	—	172
Totals	23,943	6,891	30,834

CLEANSING AND WATERING.

The mechanical water wagons (Laffly Motor Water Wagons and Lacre Road Sweepers) were employed on day and night work, washing and watering streets, using a total quantity of 41,990,400 gallons of water throughout the year.

29,923 tons of road detritus and 23,152 tons of gully deposit were removed.

The tram rails were cleaned in accordance with the existing arrangement with the Tramway Company.

The contract for the supply of ponies by the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Company, Ltd., terminated on April 30, up to which date ponies were supplied as follows:—

January	—	56	ponies daily.
February	—	56	" "
March	—	53	" "
April	—	53	" "

From May 1 all road detritus was removed by motor trucks and gully deposit was removed by motor tank wagons.

The daily average number of coolies employed for cleansing and watering was 947.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

This work has proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. 13 large portable steel bins have been installed at several apartment buildings, etc., and there are now 86 such bins in use. During the year 513 cement concrete refuse receptacles were built and 133 demolished. There are 9,059 receptacles now in use within the Settlement. 2,172 small iron bins were sold during the year, and there are now 8,544 bins in use.

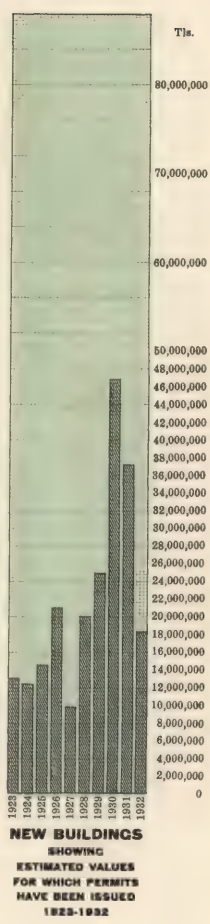
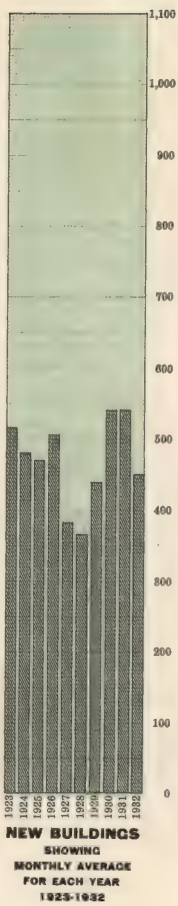
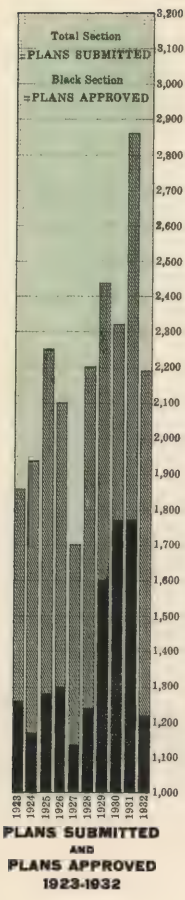
DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE AND ROAD DETRITUS.

The disposal of house refuse brought to the chutes has been carried out under contract which commenced on January 15.

The house refuse brought to loading stations was conveyed to dumps, chutes, or incinerators by means of motor trucks.

	Tons.	Tons.
House refuse brought to loading stations and removed by motor trucks for raising low-lying ground	19,334	
House refuse brought to chutes and barged away by contractor	150,970	
Collected by wheelbarrows, etc., from the outlying districts and used for filling low-lying ground	82,506	
Sent to Muirhead Road Incinerator	16,672	
Sent to Penang Road Incinerator	16,294	285,776
Road detritus and gully deposit collected by pony carts and motor trucks, and disposed of as follows:—		
Barged away by contractor	6,630	
Used for filling low-lying ground	40,909	
Sent to Muirhead Road Incinerator	2,019	
Sent to Penang Road Incinerator	3,517	53,075
Total		338,851

An average of 928 tons per day.



Fly prevention work was carried out at the Eastern, Western and Northern Dumps from May 20 to November 7, the refuse being sprayed with borax in solution.

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Dredging.

The following are returns of the amount of mud dredged during the year:—

Hongkew Creek	3,000 fong.
Yangtszepoo Creek	750 "
Wayside Public Wharf	1,040 "

Bundings.

New concrete sheet pile bundings, to replace old defective timber bundings, have been constructed as follows:—

- In Dixwell Road on the Hongkew Creek between East Yuhang Road and East Hanbury Road.
- In Fearon Road on the Hongkew Creek between Hanbury Road and Seward Road.

New concrete sheet pile bundings have been constructed as follows:—

- In Dixwell Road on the Hongkew Creek north of East Yalu Road.
- In Dixwell Road on the Hongkew Creek south of East Kashing Road.
- In Fearon Road on the Hongkew Creek north of Yalu Road.

Landing Accommodation.

Chemulpo Road Wharf.—The construction of the public wharf on the Whangpoo opposite the south end of Chemulpo Road is nearly completed. The wharf has an approximate frontage of 700 feet with a working depth of 150 feet behind the Conservancy Normal Line. It is served by an extension of Chemulpo Road and also Antung Road, some 300 feet further east. It is designed to permit safe dredging to a depth of 9 feet below Woosung zero.

Chaoufoong Road Jetty—Extension.—This extension at present under construction will extend Chaoufoong Road to the Conservancy Normal Line and bring the new landing steps into line with the new wharves on either side.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The more important buildings erected and in progress during the year were:—

Central District:—

- 35 Chinese houses, 54 foreign stores, 11 bank buildings, 2 hotel buildings, 7 office buildings, 1 theatre, 13 foreign residences, 1 godown, 1 garage and 1 shed.

Northern District:—

- 212 Chinese houses, 48 foreign stores, 1 hotel building, 1 office building, 1 apartment building, 1 foreign residence, 1 godown and 2 sheds.

Eastern District:—

- 920 Chinese houses, 2 foreign stores, 10 office buildings, 2 foreign residences, 24 miscellaneous factories, 2 cotton mills, 24 godowns, 9 garages, 29 sheds and 6 staff quarters.

Western District:—

- 904 Chinese houses, 112 foreign stores, 3 office buildings, 1 theatre, 4 apartment buildings, 79 foreign residences, 4 miscellaneous factories, 1 Chinese house converted into a factory, 4 cotton mills, 1 godown, 1 stable, 38 garages, 28 sheds and 10 staff quarters.

New buildings for which permits were issued during the year compared with the four preceding years may be classified as follows:—

Description	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Chinese houses	2,071	6,987	6,818	5,282	3,508
Foreign residences	95	97	327	380	55
Hotels	3	2	3	1	7
Apartment buildings	5	9	5	8	4
Office buildings	21	41	35	33	24
Foreign stores	216	273	298	310	77
Theatres	2	4	6	6	7
Schools	—	5	6	1	3
Cotton mills	6	4	3	3	7
Flour mills	—	—	—	—	1
Factories	28	73	24	50	37
Other industrial buildings	23	28	38	24	45
Godowns	27	27	64	52	53
Garages	48	158	75	116	39
Miscellaneous	686	730	893	1,076	658
W. C. Installations	214	261	241	244	186
Totals	3,439	8,699	8,836	7,586	4,711
Estimated Value in Taels	18,181,900	37,327,215	46,633,800	25,149,690	20,162,225

Plans submitted for approval 2,190 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{by foreigners 491.} \\ \text{by Chinese 1,699.} \end{array} \right.$

PERMITS.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 3,439 structures and water-closet installations, as against 8,699 in 1931.

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Details of the deliveries, in fong, to the Department are as follows:—

	1½-in.	1-in.	¾-in.	½-in.	Total
January	1,267.13	420.66	—	655.55	2,343.34
February	271.90	204.19	—	138.27	684.36
March	1,130.36	422.38	—	403.53	1,956.27
April	990.61	496.54	27.36	598.53	2,113.04
May	2,062.93	649.95	9.90	1,233.32	3,956.10
June	1,226.37	471.27	52.25	992.50	2,742.39
July	1,108.19	653.16	38.43	736.25	2,536.03
August	—	140.84	—	307.43	448.27
September	403.89	230.34	46.94	230.17	911.34
October	121.02	157.53	64.14	574.06	916.75
November	79.66	731.96	13.57	785.25	1,610.75
December	152.99	230.74	54.60	488.66	926.99
Totals	8,815.05	4,809.56	307.19	7,193.52	21,125.32

P. W. D. WORKSHOPS.**Plant and Machinery.**

The number of jobs completed during the year was 12,688, compared with 15,152 during 1931. This decrease is due to the local disturbance at the beginning of the year, the Workshops being closed down from February 1 to February 10. On resumption of work by the men, there still remained the handicap of being unable to obtain the necessary materials for carrying out most of the work, until about the middle of March.

Boiler Inspection.—A number of boilers was inspected during the year and found in good working condition. Due to lack of water, a boiler exploded in a Chinese Dye Factory at No. 116, Kuling Road, and 3 persons were injured.

Lift Inspection.—Four new lifts were taken over from the contractors at Yulin Road Police Station and two at the Police Hospital. These were inspected periodically with all other lifts.

Abattoir.—Work was carried out on a large scale, including the making of 30 slaughter boxes, 40 blood trays, 700 blood canteens, 18 manure chute doors, 48 hoist shutters, 282 gates and 370 cattle stalls.

Gaol Extension.—Grilles were manufactured for windows, partitions, cell doors, etc., numbering 1,496.

Plumbing Work.—All hot and cold water supplies, flushing systems, water taps, etc., in Municipal and leased properties were maintained in good order. Exposed pipes were covered with straw to prevent freezing and thus minimising the number of burst pipes. Filters are being installed in Hongkew Park, necessitating the laying of 1,300 feet of new 4-in. main.

Pontoons.—Nos. 3 and 4 pontoons were beached and thoroughly overhauled.

Motor Vehicles.—Two S. D. Freighters were purchased and put into commission. Two six-wheeled "Morris" chassis were purchased. The bodies and cabs for these were made at our Workshops and on completion handed over to the S.V.C. Twenty "Morris" Commercial chassis were purchased, one being complete with cab and steel 3-way tipping body and one with wood and rubber rolling floor body. The remaining eighteen were fitted with steel cabs bodies and tipping gears made at the Workshops. One "Ford" Tudor Sedan and two "Ford" box cars were purchased and put into commission. One "Graham" truck, one "Ford" box car and two "Ford" office cars were broken up, having reached the end of their economic life. Thirty-eight trucks, ten office and box cars, three water wagons and three vacuum tank wagons were completely overhauled.

Electrical Work.—1,600 jobs were attended to in this connection on all Municipal and leased properties.

Workshops.—A new latrine with flush closets was built for the workmen and is now in use.

TABLE SHOWING CONTRACT PRICES OF VARIOUS MATERIALS FROM 1923 TO 1933.

Material	Unit of Measurement	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Sand (Coarse)	Taels per fong of 100 cubic feet	6.30	6.00	6.00	6.20	6.20	5.95	6.15	7.00	7.08	7.03	6.80
Broken Bricks	do.	4.80	4.40	4.18	4.60	3.90	3.85	4.05	4.90	4.81	4.92	4.05
Decomposed Sand	do.	6.40	6.40	6.30	5.49	5.89	5.00	5.90	6.05	5.94	5.68	5.20
Granite Spalls	do.	7.20	6.00	5.65	5.78	5.80	5.60	5.79	7.05	6.82	6.45	5.50
Wheeling Materials	Taels per fong of 100 cubic feet											
	per mile	1.25	1.09	0.93	0.85	0.77	0.90	1.17	1.05	1.00	0.93	0.98
Oregon Pine, Planks up to 24 feet length	Taels per 1,000 sup. feet	50.00	70.00	49.00	49.00	52.00	—	—	56.50	67.50	72.50	60.00
Selangan Batu, Planks up to 20 feet length	do.	70.00	70.00	66.50	75.00	121.00	125.00	85.00	85.00	120.00	100.00	120.00
Singapore Redwood	do.	47.50	50.00	47.50	50.00	—	75.00	70.00	75.00	95.00	90.00	105.00
Teak Logs	do.	—	200.00	190.00	190.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	400.00	360.00	300.00
Chinese Oak Planks	do.	220.00	130.00	150.00	250.00	325.00	310.00	400.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	300.00
Supply of Turf, Western District	Taels per fong of 100 square feet	0.82	0.85	0.81	0.83	0.88	0.92	1.15	1.42	1.15	1.05	0.94
Supply of Mud for Raising, Western District	Taels per fong of 100 cubic feet	1.49	1.50	1.39	1.37	1.40	1.66	1.55	1.15	1.48	1.35	1.90
Cast Iron Manhole Covers	Taels per 100 lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.00	6.49	—	4.15	4.40	4.10	4.40	3.60
Machine Shop Castings, Iron	do.	3.70	3.90	3.25	3.30	4.50	4.20	4.15	4.80	4.70	5.20	4.80
Machine Shop Castings, Brass	do.	30.00	30.00	27.00	27.00	53.00	43.00	35.00	48.00	28.00	29.00	28.00
Bamboo Brooms No. 1	Taels per 100	5.70	5.50	5.20	5.20	6.45	6.95	6.88	6.70	7.70	7.55	7.30
Bamboo Baskets No. 1	do.	41.60	41.50	36.00	27.90	39.40	40.20	32.80	30.50	33.00	32.50	31.00
Rope	Taels per lb.	0.08	0.093	0.08	0.11	0.115	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.13
Bamboo Fencing A	Taels per chang 6 ft. high	2.40	2.60	2.10	1.79	2.45	2.20	2.15	2.20	2.70	3.30	2.70
Foochow Poles 12 ft.×5 in.	Taels each	0.60	0.62	0.52	0.46	0.65	0.75	0.65	0.65	0.70	0.78	—
Portland Cement	Taels per cask	3.30	2.85	2.35	2.22	2.80	2.91	2.9516	3.09	3.60	4.00	3.13

CONCRETEWARE.

The following is a list of the articles made:—

4-in. pipes	2,250	Tree space slabs	97
6-in. "	15,155	Pavement tubes and sockets	476
9-in. "	9,243	Pavement slabs A, B, C and special surface slabs	72,672
12-in. by 2-ft. pipes	10,106	Fence posts (large and small)	236
12-in. by 2-ft. 6-in. pipes	1,270	Pipe junctions and bends	670
15-in. by 2-ft. 9½-in. "	1,306	Sleepers	40
18-in. by 3-ft. 4-in. "	100	7-in. by 2-ft. by 20-ft. piles	668
21-in. by 3-ft. 4-in. "	90	Kitchen sinks (large and small)	16
24-in. by 3-ft. 4-in. "	287	Bearing piles	208
M. H. shafts, slabs and cover	4,613	Diffuser tiles and boxes	2,008
Kerb stones (long and short)	9,869	Miscellaneous	1,187
Channels (long and short)	9,432		
Gullies and covers	1,251		
M. C. R. stones	455	Total	143,317
Boundary stones	112		

The total quantity of cement passed through the Yard during the year was:—

Brand	Quantity		Weight Tons
	Gunny Bags	Paper Bags	
	187½ lbs. Bags	110 lbs. Bags	
"Horse"	77,098	—	6,453½
"Elephant"	64,329	—	5,384½
"Taishan"	88,573	—	7,414
"Onoda" (1931 stock)	—	300	14½
Total	230,000	300	19,287

compared with 25,953 tons during 1931.

MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORY.

A total of 317 tensile tests chiefly on steel specimens was carried out.

A total of 797 compression tests chiefly on concrete blocks was carried out.

A total of 126 tests on cement was carried out in accordance with the British Standard Specification.

STAFF.

The undersigned was on long leave from June 20 to December 5, during which period Mr. J. E. Needham, Deputy Commissioner, was in charge of the Department.

The Foreign staff was reduced during the year from 128 to 127 and the Chinese indoor staff increased from 481 to 486.

The undermentioned resignations and retirements from the Council's service took effect during the year:—

Mr. A. A. G. Toone, Assistant Building Surveyor, resigned—March 21.

Mr. R. A. Mirams, Temporary Assistant Engineer, resigned—April 30.

Mr. D. A. Fowler, Assistant Architect, resigned—June 15.

Mr. A. J. Pratt, Inspector, retired—February 29.

Mr. W. S. Hibbard, Senior Clerk-of-Works, retired—September 30.

Mr. W. E. Sauer, Land Surveyor, retired—December 31.

Mr. R. J. Harris, Chief Inspector, retired—December 30.

Mr. Sauer served over 29 years, Mr. Hibbard over 26 and Mr. Harris over 20 years.

Messrs. Ho Pao-chang and P. J. Wong were appointed Assistant Engineer and Clerical Assistant respectively from February 1 and Mr. T. S. Whitfield was transferred from the Police Department on March 16 and appointed Motor Engineer. Messrs. C. H. Duff and H. P. Aaschou were appointed temporary Assistant Engineer and temporary Senior Clerk-of-Works on September 26 and October 5 respectively.

The following promotions were made during the year:—

- Mr. C. W. Glover to Senior Assistant on February 1.
- Mr. M. C. Jensen to Architectural Assistant on February 1.
- Mr. J. A. Sokoloff to Architectural Assistant on April 1.
- Mr. W. H. Helm to Assistant (Clerical) on May 13.
- Messrs. V. Frisovsky and G. N. Philippoff to Assistant Inspectors on May 26.
- Mr. P. E. Longden to Clerk-of-Works on June 14.
- Messrs. L. J. Hughes and E. McIntyre to Senior Assistants on June 29.
- Mr. P. Ishikawa to Clerk-of-Works on July 1.
- Mr. G. Sinclair to Assistant Engineer on July 5.
- Mr. W. J. Elliott to Senior Clerk-of-Works on August 11.
- Mr. J. D. Watt to Senior Assistant on September 11.
- Mr. W. J. Bidgood to Senior Assistant on September 19.
- Mr. A. J. Orton to Assistant (Clerical) on September 21.
- Mr. J. Lyon to Inspector on November 1.
- Mr. L. Spiegler to Senior Clerk-of-Works on November 9.
- Mr. J. B. Watson to Senior Assistant on December 1.

C. HARPUR,

Commissioner of Public Works.



JESSFIELD PARK. SECTION NEAR YU YUEN ROAD ENTRANCE.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

Park Extensions.—During the current year an area of approximately mow 25 was laid out as an extension to Hongkew Park. This area, located west of the Rifle Range, was very low lying and a considerable amount of raising was necessary, this work being carried out during 1931 by the deposit of a large quantity of house refuse on the site. During the autumn, the centre section of the extension was turfed and will, it is anticipated, be available for use as an additional playing space during the spring of 1933. A well drained footpath, ten feet wide, encircles the above section and the boundaries will be effectively screened by the planting of suitable trees and shrubs as soon as the material used in raising has sufficiently decomposed to permit planting to take place. At the southern end of the new area, the main pathway passes between two high mounds, one of which has been completed, and it is proposed to transfer No. 2 golf green to this mound in the near future. Operations on the second mound are being carried out as old road material becomes available and in view of the fact that it is proposed to extend this mound along the western boundary of the Rifle Range to form a permanent screen and safeguard, it is not expected that the work will be completed for a few years. The laying out of this extension has added, to the existing park attractions, a long vista 766 yards in length.

Municipal Nurseries.—With a view to effecting an economy in the distribution of nursery stock, which at the present time has to be transported from Hungjao Road Nursery, a distance of over twelve miles from the eastern boundary of the Settlement, small subsidiary nurseries have been established on vacant land on Wayside and Kiangwan Roads. The small areas utilized during the year have been found exceedingly useful, especially during the summer planting season when the transfer of plants had to be carried out expeditiously in view of the hot, dry weather experienced.

Jessfield Park.—The popularity of this decorative park and botanical garden is increasing annually, and the acquisition of additional land for its extension merits consideration. During the year under review, there were 780,000 visitors, this figure exceeding the previous year's total by 170,000 and representing an increase of 100% over the total attendance during 1929. Many minor alterations were carried out to the outlines of existing shrubberies and tree groups and additional vistas were opened in the centre section. The Children's Garden was slightly reduced in size to provide additional space in the park proper, and several large trees, which affected the general landscape, were removed during the operations. A low-lying area, of approximately nine mow, located near the western boundary of the park, was laid out in two sections. The northern section provides accommodation for four fish hatcheries, groups of specially selected trees and shrubs are planted on projecting mounds, and crazy paving pathways leading over two rustic bridges are included in the general scheme. The southern section was laid out as a water and iris garden and planted with dwarf growing moisture loving plants to prevent interference with a distant view of one of the floral sections of the park.

Twenty-four species of trees and shrubs were planted in the above area in addition to a collection of aquatic plants, and it is proposed to add to this number, during the spring of next year, a collection of recently imported species which has been acquired for this purpose. Many large trees were removed from groups on the north bank of the central pond and two stone terraces were constructed to enable visitors to rest during the summer protected against the strong rays of the sun. Shelter against the sun during the mornings is provided by a group of trees on the south-eastern side of the pond; the banks of this section are, however, too steeply graded to permit full advantage being taken of the location, and it is proposed to terrace this section during 1933.

Floral features.—Climatic conditions prevailing during the current year have been generally favourable for the culture of the majority of herbaceous plants with a result that the successive floral displays in Jessfield Park were well above the average. During March and April, bulb displays, in which tulips and hyacinths predominated, formed the chief attractions. Cool weather experienced during the spring was suitable for rose cultivation and the rose garden presented a very attractive sight during the blooming period.

During May and early June, sweet pea displays were on view, a collection of over 70 varieties of recent introduction, arranged on a long border, being especially attractive. Another noteworthy display was on view adjacent to the greenhouses, plants in this collection being grown on the cordon system and many stems over 18 inches in length, bearing 5 to 6 flowers, were in evidence, the individual blooms in many cases measuring over two inches in diameter. Generally speaking, the sweet pea displays were not above the average, this being accounted for by the wet weather experienced during the growing period. Displays of summer flowering subjects were favourably commented on by many visitors, especially noteworthy in this connection being displays of *salvia patens*, *salvia coccinea* and *salvia coccinea* variety *alba*. The last named creamy white variety was raised in Jessfield Park during 1931, a total of 650 plants being propagated during the current year from a single specimen. Dahlias provided the chief floral feature during September and October, masses of these general favourites being planted in selected positions in the park, a collection of recently imported varieties being planted in close proximity to the greenhouses. A chrysanthemum display took place during October and November, the fine weather experienced extending the blooming period.

Jessfield Park Greenhouses.—The greenhouses were well stocked with plants during the year; present accommodation is, however, very inadequate for park requirements. During the winter season, when greenhouses and conservatories are the chief attraction in a botanical garden, lack of suitable accommodation necessitates the storing of specimens in temporary structures where the full beauty of the plants cannot be enjoyed by visitors. The storage of the various specimens in unsuitable quarters is also detrimental to the plants themselves and the provision of additional accommodation merits serious consideration. The most meritorious floral displays in the greenhouses during the year were tuberous begonia and gloxinia displays during the spring and a poinsettia display during December.

Jessfield Park Zoological Garden.—This garden was very popular during the year, the existing approach pathway being congested during the weekends. During February all water fowls and two black swans were transferred to the central pond in the park, where they remained until the autumn. Cages and enclosures were repaired where necessary and several new cages were erected for special exhibits. A collection of deer was presented by Mrs. John Liddell and several additional exhibits were purchased, the chief of these being a Victoria crown pigeon, a pair of peafowl and two occipital blue magpies. A large collection of birds and animals was received on deposit from Dr. Tangier Smith, several of these being shipped to zoological gardens in America and Europe during the autumn. In connection with the Zoological Garden, I wish to place on record an appreciation of the interest taken in the garden by Dr. Tangier Smith; this gentleman presented some very interesting birds and animals in addition to placing on deposit many rare and valuable species, which proved a great attraction.

Hongkew Park.—This park and recreation ground was not available for public use during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the early part of the year. Fighting took place on park boundaries and damage was caused to park property by shell-fire and other causes. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, repairs to lawns, etc., were effected and the replanting of many tree groups and shrubberies was carried out, the park being reopened to visitors on March 19. Revetment work on the banks of the lake was continued during the year as supplies of filling material became available.

These banks have been subsiding for many years and certain sections had become dangerous; the work is necessarily slow, but the improvement effected is consistent with the expenditure entailed.

Sporting Facilities.—The undernoted accommodation for the playing of games was provided during the year:—3 football, 2 hockey, 1 baseball and 2 basketball grounds, 4 bowling greens, 83 lawn and 5 hard tennis courts, 1 running track and one nine-hole golf course. Tennis courts were not utilized to the same extent as in former years, 43 courts only being allocated as compared with 89 assigned to clubs and associations during the preceding year. Bowling greens were in constant use during the season—5,590 players being recorded. The baseball diamond was used daily for practice purposes, matches taking place every available Saturday and Sunday. Football and hockey grounds were in daily use during the winter season, football grounds being allocated to clubs from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., three matches taking place on each ground every day when weather conditions were favourable. The running track was reserved for sports meetings on several occasions and it was used for practice purposes daily. 193 golf permits were issued during the year, greens and tees being maintained in a good condition. A total of 94 fishing permits was issued and several large catches have been recorded.

Wayside Park.—This park was maintained in a good condition during the year, the chief improvements effected being the carrying out of a new drainage scheme and the ash surfacing of all pathways. The erection of a permanent ladies' lavatory was completed and the Thorburn Road boundary fence was set back to a new position. Flower gardens were kept well stocked with plants in season and floral displays during the summer and autumn were especially attractive. Six tennis courts and two bowling greens were assigned to clubs and these were well patronized during the summer. In connection with the bowling greens located in this park, it is worthy of note that the north green was considered to be the best green in Shanghai during the past season. Many special matches were played on this green, its condition being favourably commented upon by the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association and also by the Hongkong Interport bowling team.

Studley Park.—The popularity of this children's playground somewhat detracts from its general appearance. The area is generally congested and despite all efforts to maintain it in a first class condition, lawn areas become very worn at the end of the year and annual returfing is necessary. Sections of the playground were raised during the year and pathways were resurfaced, boundary fences were renewed, additional trees and shrubs were planted and an additional sand-pit was constructed.

The Public Garden.—Many improvements were carried out in this open space during the current year, the chief of these being the erection of a large summer house of rustic design in the north-west corner of the garden. In addition to the above, a stone retaining wall with two paved terraces was constructed along the northern plane tree avenue, a hedge of *pyracantha augustifolia* being planted to divide this avenue from an expanse of lawn. The Peking Road entrance rockery was remodelled, this work being rendered necessary by the erection of a public latrine on Peking Road. The flower gardens were embellished regularly, floral displays being above the average, a dahlia display during the autumn being especially noteworthy. In connection with this display, it is interesting to note that the plants remained in flower until the end of November, all dahlias in other districts having been cut down by frost ten days previously.

Quinsan Square Children's Playground.—This area was again used by a large number of children residing in the vicinity. The playground was closed for 29 days owing to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, a slight amount of damage being caused to park property. The area was maintained in a clean condition during the year, additional sand-pits being constructed and two summer houses were renewed and two repaired.

Yuyuen Road Children's Playground.—This area was maintained in a good condition prior to the closing of the garden in December. All trees, shrubs, etc., were then removed from the site preparatory to the building of the Public School for Boys, Western District.

Singapore Park.—The above park was well patronised during the period under review. During the greater part of the year, Chinese schools were located temporarily in the vicinity and large numbers of students from these schools obtained their recreation in the garden.

Nanyang Road Children's Playground.—Numerous trees and shrubs were planted in this playground to provide additional shade and protection against cold winds. Additional swings and see-saws were erected and the garden was maintained in a good condition.

Minor Spaces—Soochow Road Children's Playground, Chinese Public Garden, Hart Road Piece, Bund and Soochow Road Foreshores.—General maintenance work was carried out at the above minor spaces. Lawn areas on the Bund foreshore were dug, levelled and returfed, the general appearance being an improvement compared with previous years.

Municipal Nurseries.—The propagation of the various species was carried out as required and the stock of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants was maintained in a healthy condition. The cultivation of plants used for floral displays in the various parks was carried out at the nurseries and owing to the large number of plants now used for this purpose, it was found necessary to increase the area devoted to these subjects. Climatic conditions were generally favourable for the successful growing of most species; in this connection, however, it is recorded that the absence of a sufficient supply of rain during the summer necessitated the employment of a large number of men on watering.

Roadside Trees.—Seasonable work was carried out in this section, trees being pruned twice during the year; a large number of borers was destroyed and the replacement of dead trees was carried out. No typhoons were actually experienced; warnings were received on several occasions however and the necessary arrangements made so that the streets could be cleared with the least possible delay.

Compounds attached to Municipal Buildings.—General maintenance work, including digging, manuring and planting of flower beds, lawn mowing and rolling and the planting of additional trees and shrubs where necessary was carried out in compounds attached to Municipal buildings. Operations of a noteworthy character carried out were the following:—

Yuyuen Road Girls' School.—Re-arrangement of eastern section.

Primary School for Chinese, Sinza Road.—Raising, levelling and turfing playground.

Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Raising, levelling and turfing the south lawn.

Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys Hostel.—Laying out of roof garden.

Open Air Concerts.—33 orchestral, 30 brass band, 9 military band, 1 special and 2 festival concerts were held in the various parks during the current year. All orchestral concerts were held in Jessfield Park and despite the fact that unfavourable weather conditions reduced the attendance during August, the total receipts for the hire of chairs shews a substantial increase over the total for the preceding year. Brass band concerts were held at Hongkew Park and the Public Garden, reclining canvas chairs being provided at evening concerts held in the Public Garden only. Regimental bands of the 1st Bn. The Lincolnshire Regt., 1st Bn. The East Lancashire Regt. and the 1st Bn. The Wiltshire Regt. took part in military band concerts held at Jessfield Park on Sunday afternoons, by kind permission of the officers commanding. These concerts were an innovation and they were well attended; a special massed band concert was held on September 18 to close the season, 1,539 persons occupying seats in the auditorium on this occasion. Two festival concerts were given at Jessfield Park by Efrem Zimbalist, the attendance at the first of these concerts being over 1,500. In connection with the above concert, it is worthy of note that this was the first occasion that a world renowned

violinist had given a concert in the park and it is a matter of regret that unfavourable weather conditions necessitated the cancellation of two scheduled concerts. The special concert referred to above was held at Jessfield Park under the auspices of the Anzac Society.

Visitors to Parks.—The total number of visitors to parks during the year under review was less than the total for the preceding year, approximately 2,100,000 visitors being recorded. The decrease noted is accounted for by the fact that a large number of regular visitors to Hongkew Park left the district during the year, attendance returns for this park shewing a decrease of over 400,000 as compared with 1931. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the attendance at this park during January exceeded by 31,000 the attendance during the corresponding month last year. The Public Garden attendance returns also shew a marked comparative decrease during the period April to June. The increased number of visitors to Jessfield Park during the year has been referred to previously in this report.

The highest daily totals were as follows:—

Hongkew Park—Friday, April 29	—62,198
Jessfield Park (Spring)—Sunday, May 29	—15,327
Jessfield Park (Autumn)—Sunday, September 18	—13,707

W. J. KERR,

Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.

Countersigned,

C. HARPUR,

Commissioner of Public Works.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

Gaol Annex.—Negotiations were concluded with the Chinese owners for the acquisition for a sum of Tls. 4,850 of an area of mow 0.194 of unregistered land west of Cadastral Lot 1641 required for the extension of the Gaol Annex, Eastern District.

Police Western Depot Extension.—Negotiations were concluded with the Chinese owners for the acquisition for a sum of Tls. 7,099, of an area of mow 0.460 of unregistered land south of Cadastral Lot 3873. Of this area mow 0.320 is required for the extension of the Police Western Depot and the remaining area of mow 0.140 for the scheduled extension of Seymour Road.

Police Western Depot Extension.—Unregistered land west of B. C. Lot 3785—See Land Commission Case No. 228.

Branch Health Office—Tsepo Road.—Arrangements were made with the Republic Land Investment Co. for the acquisition, as a new Branch Health Office Site, of an area of mow 0.324 of unregistered land (now registered as B. C. Lot 13346) west of Cadastral Lot 389 in exchange for an area of mow 0.281 Cadastral Lot 259—the existing Branch Health Office site—subject to payment by the Republic Land Investment Co. of a contribution of Tls. 8,000 towards the cost of erecting a new Branch Health Office.

Country Hospital Extension.—An area of mow 0.751 of unregistered land west of B. C. Lot 12651 has been acquired for the sum of Tls. 7,510 from Messrs. Ho and Ho for the extension of the Country Hospital property.

Hungjao Cemetery.—Negotiations were concluded with the Credit Franco-Chinois for the acquisition of F. C. Lot 3328 measuring mow 2.321 for a sum of Tls. 8,123.50 as an addition to Hungjao Cemetery.

Asphaltic Concrete Plant Depot—Eastern District.—Cadastral Lot 5422 measuring mow 0.574 was acquired for a sum of Tls. 8,036 from the Chinese owner for the scheduled extension of the Eastern District Asphaltic Concrete Plant Depot.

Eastern Incinerator Site Extension.—An area of mow 0.792 from Cadastral Lot 1403 required for the extension of the Eastern District Incinerator Site, Muirhead Road, was surrendered by Mr. Joe Ming Kee for the sum of Tls. 8,000.

Poyang Park.—Negotiations were concluded with the City Realty Co., Ltd., for the acquisition of an area of approximately mow 0.700 of unregistered land East of Cadastral Lots 6404 and 6405 required for Poyang Park at the rate of Tls. 10,000 per mow. Cadastral Lots 6399 and 6403 measuring mow 6.399 were also acquired for this park through Mr. S. J. Judah for a sum of Tls. 57,591.

Singapore Road Park.—An area of mow 24.911 including J. C. Lots 583, 702, 837, 839, 850 and 1158 (formerly B. C. Lot 11213) and a piece of unregistered land north-west of J. C. Lot 837 was acquired for the Singapore Road Park from Messrs. Murakami and Co., for a sum of Tls. 260,000.

Kiaochow Park.—Negotiations were concluded for the acquisition of additional land for Kiaochow Park as follows:—

<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. Lot.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Mr. A. H. Hatherly	Unreg. S. of B.C. Lot 11807 & N. of Changping Road	2.711	Tls. 41,681.62
" " "	Unreg. S. of 6114 (now B.C. Lot 13855)	0.410	" 6,984.13*
" " "	Unreg. S. of 6114	1.236	" 20,903.85
Chinese owner	Unreg. W. of 6114	0.058	" 891.62
" "	Unreg. land (now B.C. Lot 13763)	0.840	" 12,600.

*Approximately.

Surplus Land.—Areas of surplus land were sold or otherwise disposed of as follows:—

Road.	Purchaser.	Cad. Lot.	Area Mow.	Price Paid.
Avenue	Adjacent owner in rear	E. of 142	0.049	Tls. 2,068
"	Mr. L. E. Hudec	Fronting 2851	0.138	" 3,324
Bubbling Well	Dombey & Son	" 2191	0.059	" — (1)
"	Chinese owner adjoining	E. of 2191	0.013	" 465
Bubbling Well & Chengtu	Hop Yik Investment Co.	1965	2.943	" 311,222
Changping	Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	B.C. Lot 13708	1.330	" 26,850
Chengtu	Lester, Johnson & Morriss	Fronting 1025	0.285	" — (2)
Dalny	Mr. Zee Moo Keng	1718	0.025	" — (3)
Foochow	American Club	Portion of 174	0.223	" 40,000
Foochow & Kiangse	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd.	" " "	1.799	" 371,494
Holung & Liangshan	Salesian Institute	6673	1.793	" 17,930
Ichang	Union Brewery Co., Ltd.	Fronting (4893	0.061)	
		(4736	0.084)	" — (4)
Kiangwan	Mr. Wong Ching-fah	ex P.B.C. Lot 58	0.152	" 1,520
Kungping	Mr. Joe Ming Kee	1402	0.022	" — (5)
"	Mr. Zee Kuo-chi	Portion of 1420	0.555	" 11,100
Mohawk	Ming Hao Construction Co.	1436	0.017	" — (6)
"	Mr. W. G. Crokam	1449	0.287	" 21,500
North Chekiang	Teesdale, Newman & Co.	245	0.016	" — (7)
Point	Southeastern Architectural & Engineering Co.	Portion of 6339	0.082	" 820
"	Mr. Woo Sha Ding	N.W. of 1546	0.122	" 100
Shunteh	Southeastern Architectural & Engineering Co.	ex 862	1.326	
		Fronting 875	0.305	" — (8)
Race Course	Lester, Johnson & Morriss	Fronting 1425	0.060	" 2,220
Sinza	Chinese	West of 3339	0.173	" — (9)
Tongshan	Chinese owner in rear	E. of 746	0.048	" 918
Tsze Pang	Hoong Chang Teh Kee Bank	Fronting 910	0.046	" 786
" "	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd.	" 914	0.032	" — (10)
" "	Hansons	Fronting 978 & 986	0.087	" 1,392
Weihaiwei	Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd.	Fronting 2209	0.027	" 621
Whashing	Platt, White-Cooper & Co.	" 3838	0.014	" 62

(1) In part exchange for an area of mow 0.136 acquired from Cad. Lot 2191 for the widening of Bubbling Well Road.

(2) In part exchange for an area of mow 1.072 acquired from Cadastral Lot 1025 for the widening of Sinza Road.

(3) In exchange for an area of mow 0.070 of unregistered land at southeast corner of Dalny and Tongshan Roads acquired for the widening of Dalny Road.

(4) In exchange for an area of mow 0.541 surrendered from Cad. Lots 4892 & 4893 for the widening of Ichang Road.

(5) In exchange for an area of mow 0.338 acquired from Cad. Lot 1403 for the widening of Kungping Road.

(6) In exchange for an area of mow 0.026 acquired from Cadastral Lot 1435 for the widening of Mohawk Road.

(7) In exchange for an area of mow 0.035 acquired from Cad. Lot 263 Tiendong Road for a latrine site.

(8) In part exchange for an area of mow 0.364 surrendered from Cad. Lots 870 & 875 for the widening of Markham Road.

(9) In part exchange for an area of mow 0.008 of unregistered land east of Cadastral Lot 3306 acquired for the widening of Sinza Road.

(10) In part exchange for an area of mow 0.035 acquired from Cad. Lots 913 & 914 for the widening of Shanhaikwan and Tsze Pang Roads.

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council:—

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	24.276
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 4581	N	*57 Pao., etc.	231.562
Commandant's Quarters	T 3206	W	5662, 2558 U.S.	2.940
FIRE BRIGADE				
Hongkew Station	T 2063	1151 N	4287, 8339	3.705
Wayside District Station	T 4405* T 4334	1923 E	*5785, 5597	3.000
Yangtzepoo Station	T 2241	*5027 E	*3759	4.400
Bubbling Well Station	T 3690	W	*8897, *6297, 9733	4.927
Fire Float Station, Ichang Road	T 929, 5259	4931 W	*4563, 7642	2.720
Jessfield Substation	T 1568	W	6986	0.333
Sinza Station	T 1276	*420 W	*4205	1.510
POLICE FORCE				
Central Station	T 3396	174 C	596-7 J.C.	3.991
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Gaol Amoy Road	T 3360	*572 C	*555	19.144
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.071
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	545 N	2345	3.894
Ward Road Gaol & Police Hospital	T 1438, 2404, 2761, 3026, 3084, 3086, 3190, 3194, 3322, 3517, 3512, 3864, 3923, 4298, 4697	1970 E	1963, 2244, 2892, 2895, 3932, 7393, 7396, 7659, 8210, 902, 1110, 1200, 1206, 1207, 12546, 12769, 12786, 12839, 13226, 13237	62.708
Gaol Annex	T 4547	1641 E	213, 234 F.C.	4.892
Kashing Road Station	L 81	*479 E	*5649	2.617
Yangtzepoo Station	T 2869, 3046, 3216, 3238, 3552, 4066, 4274	*6510 E	10682, 11563, 11826, 12188, 12380, 12514, J.C., 698, 709	11.900
Quarters for Indians & Chinese,	T 3105	1999 E	1954, 2078, 10210	1.774
Wayside Police Station	T 3041, 3568	1420 E	2285, *2384	2.649
Ricsha Inspection Depot	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.813
Wayside Station	T 4405, 4384	*1923 E	2893, *5597, *5785	3.516
Wayside Barracks	T 3619, 3750	3929 E	1252, 12723, 3194 U.S.	6.882
Yulin Road Station & Reserve Unit	T 203, 2241	*5027 E	*3759, 973	
Yangtzepoo Station	T 4650	2583 U.S.		8.787
Avenue Road Quarters	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.369
Chengtu Road Station	T 4568	1965 W	339 U.S.	3.396
Chengtu Road Barracks	T 4568	1995 W	R.C. 13648 U.S. 4, 4060	3.669
Gordon Road Station Training Depot & Dog Kennels	T 3082, 3302, 3469, 3775, 4273, 4330	8340 W	3786, 4708, 5755, 12673, 13206	26.917
Pootoo Road Station	T 4447	5431 W	13369	3.798
Sinza Station	T 1276	*420 W	*4205	6.820
HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
BRANCH OFFICE FOOCOW ROAD	T 2051, 4489	670 C	8290, 13177	0.193
" " N. SZECHUEN ROAD	T 4503	N	*530 Pao.	0.338
" " TSEPOO ROAD	T 4798	402 N	13946	0.315
" " SUNGPAN ROAD	T 2006	*6858 E	*2664	0.356
" " TUNGCHOW ROAD	T 4142	863 E	*2195	0.367
" " WHASHING ROAD	T 4599	*8973 E	*2306	0.795
HOSPITALS				
Country Hospital (Held in Trust)	T 3734, 3892, 4044, 4067	W	2487, 11325, 12651, 12681, Swine 24	29.340
Country Hospital	T 4744	W	13591	0.751
Isolation	T 1623, 3751	*1150 N	586, *4287	44.897
Mental Hospital	T 2155	*979 N	*2765	3.600
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696, 2632, 3124	*979 N	*2765	71.779
Old Victoria Nursing Home	T 2155			10.000
Tuberculosis Sanatorium				
Hungjao Road	T 4849	W	unregd.	21.344
Victoria Nurses Home	T 4052, 4460	W	5866, 13463	7.967
MARKETS				
Foochow Road	T 4202	538 C	234	3.694
Peking	T 4387	298 C	318	2.565
Elgin	T 3776	534 N	3948	3.171
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	9.939
North Fokien	T 3562	386 N	11574	2.277
Purdon	T 2220	676 N	8648	1.428
East Hongkew	T 4142	*845 E	*2195	1.776
Liangchow	T 3163	6420 E	11798	2.163
Liaoyang	T 4690	3617 E	13546	2.305
Pingliang	T 4406	3195 E	12071	2.400
Sungpan	T 4732	6858 E	2664	2.722
Tsitsihar	T 3099	5782 E	11657	2.332
Wayside	T 2547	1973 E	9870	2.023
Wuchow	T 2153	371 E	8448	1.150
Yangtzepoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Ferry	T 4806, 4827	5730 W	13719, 1156 J.C.	2.628
Mohawk	T 2432	*1620 W	*5195	1.878
Sinza	T 4357	1058 W	13260	7.550

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.				
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	*1150 N	*4287	5.710
SLAUGHTER HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560	4.872
NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE	T 3628	320,330 E	4944, 5432	23.050
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	8.646
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Hungjao	T 2988, 3108, 3736, 3845, 3914 4070, 4095, 4181 4797, 4839	W	8432, 8792, 11301, 11990, 12335, 12476-9, 12536, 12586, 3069, U.S. 2392 8323 F.C.	120.270
Pahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Pootung	T 4179		181	16.217
Soldiers				4.361
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
EWO ROAD DEPÔT AND PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.460
PUBLIC LANDING ACCOMMODATION				
CHEMULPO ROAD	T 4437		237 J. C.	13.755
DEPÔTS				
Shanse Road	T 4468	267 C	409	0.190
Soochow Road Depôt & Work Shelters	T 8360	*572 C	*555	5.072
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.245
Fearon Road	T 1623	1163 N	*4287	5.711
Asphaltic Concrete Plant	T 2655, 3820, 4105/6/7, 4457 4608, 4838	5421 E	8601, 9002, 9223, 9235, 12624, 12951, 13467, U.S. 4037	11.809
Baikal Road	T 4386	*2680 E	*8034	0.220
Concreteware Yard	T 4002, 4168	7385 E	12080, 3390 U.S.	7.413
East Hongkew	T 1292	*845 E	*2195	2.882
Eastern District	T 2669, 2978, 3005, 3016, 3091, 3263/4, 3525, 3570, 3582, 3589, 3596, 3648, 3649, 3765, 4275.	6510 E	*7847, 10338, *10982, 11377/9, *11452, 11521, 11836, *11825, *11827, *11961, 11945/6, 12049, 12050, 12084, 12187, *12188, 12192, *12509, *1599, U.S. 1796, " 2548, " 2743, "	77.936
Eastern Incinerator	T 4388	1405 E	2287, 13608, 13760	5.136
Gasolene Landing	T 4284	6087 E	4059	4.329
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Sawgin and Wuchow Roads	T 2290	451 E	2294	6.272
Gordon Road	T 3912	4335 W	7553	0.887
" "	T 3912	3948 W	7553	3.270
Markham Road	T 680	3522 W	1020	2.181
Park Road House Refuse Depot	T 4517	665/6 W	3050 & 661 U.S. { 2273, 2638, 3692, 4620, 5513, 7550, 7551, 13224, 13602 }	1.443
Penang Road Incinerator	T 1994, 4005, 4320, 4682	4432 W		8.369
Sinza	T 2373, 2918	862 W	9349, 259, J.C.	19.614
Soochow Creek	T 929	4932 W	*4563	1.390
Warren Road	T 4492	W	8416	6.422
P. W. D. WORKSHOPS	T 3497	1318 E	4238	12.445
TUNGCHOW ROAD QUARTERS	T 4142	*845 E	*2195	1.250
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Avenue Haig	T 548	2601 W		0.119
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		6.216
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		27.978
Public Garden		C		4.211
Reserve Garden		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Hongkew Park	T 2735	N	*58 Pao.	265.336
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	9.536
Poyang Park	T 4736, 4843	6399 E	F.C. 1734, 1810, 2488 & unregd.	8.032
Studley Park	T 2315	2330 E	9245	5.469
Wayside Park	T 3496	3700 E	*8186	36.608
Children's Playground				
Nanyang Road	T 2724	2803 W	8034	5.488
Kiaochow Park	T 4620, 4622, 4685, 4687, 4773, 4779, 4789	6114 W	11307, 13148, 13608, 13727, 13763, 13786/7, 13851, U.S. 3861, *3863, J.C. 929, 936, 938, *985, 1018, 1158, 1154, F.C. 3321	43.319
Jessfield Park	T 2180, 2901, 3475, 3820, 3980, 4003, 4028, 4132, 4231, 4296.	W	4020, 4878/9 7508, 12657, 12668, 12358, 217, L.C.	291.413

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.—cont.				
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Singapore Park	T 4818	5970 W	J.C.583,702,837/9 850,1161 & Unregd.	24.911
NURSERIES				
Hungjiao Road	T 4849	W	Unregd.	15.097
"	T 4849	W	Unregd.	70.282
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	M 200			155.900
SEWAGE TREATMENT SITES				
Central	T 4581	N	*57 Pao.	13.541
Eastern	T 2806, 3046, 4389	6565 E	11087, 11562 3233, 418 & 3248 F.C	55.511
Pumping Station Site, Eastern	T 3094	*5421 E	11696	0.461
" " " (Baikal Rd)	T 4386	*2680 E	*8034	0.200
Pumping Station Site, Eastern (Dent Rd)	T 4004	872 E	11788	0.390
" " " Western	T 3127	W	11480	1.318
" " " Western	T 2872	W	8943	1.796
Western, Rubicon Club	T 2701	W	5426, 5533	4.581
"	T 2704, 3513	W	11899 and Unregd.	46.885
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 4436			
Fokien Road	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Boone Road	T 1749	452J C	7361	0.063
Durpoe Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Haining Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Jehol Road (Site)		725 N		0.076
Kansuh Road	T 4195	88 N	11080 and Unregd.	0.161
North Chekiang Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Kiangse Road (Site)	T 3548	150 N	3328	0.099
North Shanse Road	T 4062	645 N	7759	0.120
"	T 2065	568 N	8360	0.079
Tiendong Road	T 4491	372 N	10163	0.109
Baikal Road (Site)		261 N	13856	0.082
Broadway East	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.035
Chaoufoong Road	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Dent Road	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
East Seward Road	L	1100 E		
East Seward Road		100 E		0.030
East Yalu Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yuhang Road (Site)	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
"	T 4031	212 E	12568	0.203
"	T 2374	1417 E	9371	0.099
Glen Road	T 2506	6448 E	9572	0.167
Hwackee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Jansen Road	T 2259	2733 E	9046	0.270
Kwenming Road		1148 E		0.072
Lay Road		5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L	*482 E	*2318	0.094
Pingliang Road	T 2088	2789 E	8299	0.102
Point Road	T 3738	196 E	12482	0.221
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7059	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	5183 E	5864	0.164
Tungchow Road	T 4142	842 E	*2195	0.132
Wayside Road	T 4286	2044 E	5346	0.209
Weinan Road	T 4857	7379 E	11580	0.083
Wetmore Road	L	*4213 E	*5151, *5374	0.077
Whashing Road	T 4701	2987 E	2405	0.073
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yangtzepoo Road	T 2988	7681 E	1589 U.S.	0.200
Yochow Road	T 3843	914 E	12529	0.206
Avenue Road	T 4490	114 W	2667	0.050
Avenue Haig	T 2608	2596 W	10132	0.064
Bubbling Well Road	T 3189	2602 W		0.145
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Changping Road	T 4199	4298 W	11922	0.192
Chengtu Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Gordon Road	T 4083	*4461 W	12328	0.087
Ferry Road	T 4530	3350 W	3093	0.074
Hart Road	T 1717	2731 W	*3262	0.125
"	T 3794	2471 W	5868	0.054
Mohawk Road	T 2432	*1620 W	*3195	0.170
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Moulmein Road	T 4493	2283 W	10859	0.056
Myburgh Road	T 605	298 W	8531	0.056
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Tsze Pang Road		994 W	13725	0.088
Yuyuen Road	L			0.252
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS				
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	T 2164	687 C	931	9.749
Primary School for Chinese, Cunningham Road	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	T 2735, 4581	N	*57, *58 Pao.	26.707
Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Girls (Site)	T 2155	*979 N	*2765	11.304
Public School for Girls	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.446

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS				
—cont.				
Public School for Chinese	T 2072	N	867 Pro.	9.857
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Primary School for Chinese, Kinchow Road	T 3976	*2231 E	*4539, *3017, *8988	12.685
Primary School for Chinese, Wayside Road	T 4459	2328 E	7596, 8018	6.382
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	T 3976	2231 E	*4539, *3017, 8079, *3039	12.685
Ellis Kadorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555, 7617	9.506
Public School for Girls, Western District	T 3690	W	*6297	20.156
Public School for Boys, Western District	T 3690	W	*6297, *11936	10.937
Primary School for Chinese, Sinza Road	T 4327	3276 W	2588	9.382
SURPLUS LAND				
North Chekiang Road	T 3218	244 N	5828	0.010
Tiendong Road	T 4851	376 N	13704	0.346
Tsopoo Road	T 4195	88s N	Unregistered	0.038
Baikal Road	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.157
Chemulpo Road	T 2471	5679 E	*1629 U.S.	0.041
" " "	T 2471	5680 E	*1629 U.S.	0.453
" " "	"	5442 E	12826	0.756
" " "	T 2656	4901 E	10454	0.002
Chinchow Road	T 3790	6533 E	"	0.024
Dalny Road	"	1714 E	"	0.194
" " "	T 4103	1541 E	*5784	0.063
Dixwell Road	"	150 E	Unregd.	0.190
Fenchow Road	T 4109	3194 E	*12071	0.085
Holung Road	T 3563	6495 E	*3131 U.S.	0.036
Jansen Road	T 3423	2789 E	1519	0.011
Jukao Road	T 4354	346 E	13072	0.189
Kinchow Road	T 4353	1851 E	9636	0.065
Liangshan Road	T 2876	6672 E	1494 U.S.	2.010
" " "	T 4698	7080 E	11481	0.178
Liaoyang Road	T 3832	1747 E	12523	2.079
" " "	T 3832	1746 E	12583	0.035
" " "	T 4011	1748 E	12901	0.228
Meichow Road	T 3735	7173 E	11877	0.067
Muirhead Road	T 4440	1602 E	13267	0.067
Ningwu Road	T 3865	6531 E	12562	0.360
Ningkuo and Point Roads	T 4314	7148 E	3525 U.S.	2.116
" " "	T 2817, 2896, 3048, 3363, 3210, 3262	6513 E	* 7267, 10530, 11000, 11502, 11845, 11862, 11944	3.282
Pingliang Road	"	3983 E	13193	0.002
" " "	T 3744	3945 E	13193	0.165
" " "	T 4355	3948 F.	Unregistered	0.002
Pingliang and Wetmore Roads	T 4601	3986 E	Unregistered	0.002
" " "	T 4601	209 E	12732 & unregd.	0.133
Point Road	T 4032	1545 E	10014	0.416
" " "	T 2611	1547 E	1204, 1205 U.S.	0.180
" " "	T 3937	1741 E	Unregd.	0.002
" " "	T 4035	3770 E	11428	0.414
" " "	T 3209	3771 E	11460	0.013
" " "	T 2909	3773 E	11294	0.230
" " "	T 3047	3775 E	11604	0.340
" " "	T 3715	5980 E	11608	0.085
" " "	T 3716	5981 E	11609	0.018
" " "	T 3372	6604 E	11947	0.534
" " "	T 3253	7168 E	9119	0.657
" " "	T 3253	7171 E	9417	0.887
" " "	T 3874, 3600, 3922, 4138, 4139	6321 E	12074, 12208, 12384, 12385, 85, 86 Swiss	7.355
" " "	"	6505 E	12113	1.680
" " "	T 3760	6339 E	12183	0.012
" " "	T 3571	6087 E	12156	2.487
" " "	T 3572	6089 E	12185	0.064
" " "	T 3585	6096 E	12207	0.860
" " "	T 3598	6094 E	12204	0.402
" " "	T 3584, 3878	6103 E	12205, 12298	2.072
" " "	T 3830	6110 E	12297	0.068
" " "	T 3844	7145 E	12592	0.766
" " "	T 4047	7146 E	12872	0.920
" " "	T 4048	7147 E	12873	0.388
Point and Hsian Roads	T 4745	189 E	13693	0.117
" " "	T 4746	197 E	13694	0.017
Point and Kueiyang Roads	T 3583, 3599, 4720	6304 E	12203/6, 12314	1.473
Point and Liangchow Roads	T 3587, 3601, 3611	6095 E	11988, 12218, 12221	2.469
Point and Nanpu Roads	T 3586, 3840	6104 E	12219, 12299	0.596
Point and Pingliang Roads	T 3602, 4721	6305 E	12220, 12315	0.254
" " " " "	T 3842	6302 E	12352	0.318

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
SURPLUS LAND.—cont.				
Poyang Road	T 3573	6425 E	12189	0.783
" "	T 3574	6426 E	12254 & unregd	0.884
" "	T 3650	6417 E	12226	0.687
" "	T 3829	6311 E	12279	0.104
" "	T 3686	6421 E	12360	0.697
" "	T 4415	6406 E	12367	0.047
Poyang Road	T 3651, 3652	6418 E	12281/2 & unregd	2.214
" "	T 3653, 4161	6436 E	12234, 12288 & unregd	2.760
" "	T 3686	6422 E	12361/2 & unregd	1.203
" "	T 4413, 4414	6405 E	12366, 12366 & unregd	0.380
Poyang and Kueiyang Roads	T 3654, 4160	6435 E	12230, 12289	1.087
Sungfow Road	T 3833	6472 E	12689	1.342
" "	T 4853	6550 E	unregd.	0.648
Sungfow and Holung Roads	T 3563	6494 E	*3131 U.S.	3.021
Tengyueh Road	T 3527	6410 E	12189, 12256 & unregd	1.017
" "	T 3527	6412 E	12256, 12257 & unregd	0.706
" "	T 8719	6353 E	12229	0.011
" "	T 4158	6465 E	12223	0.320
" "	T 3876	6408 E	12290	0.026
" "	T 3867	6409 E	12291	0.036
Tsitsihar Road	T 4719	5738 E	9388	0.278
Wayside Road	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.288
" "	T 3496	3575 E	*3136	3.181
Weinan Road	T 3961	7172 E	12590	0.609
Whashing Road	T 4599	*3973 E	*2306	0.934
" "	T 4494	3839 E	1455 U.S.	1.382
Wuchow Road	T 4437	2520 E	unregd	0.035
Yangtsepo and Chemulpo Roads	T 4437	2530 E	J.C. *237	31.000
" "	T 4437	2530 E	J.C. *237	25.394
Yulin Road	T 3910	5374 E	11742	0.016
" "	T 3828	3918 E	12273	0.067
Avenue Road	T 4134	174 W	1685	0.003
" "	T 4716	3090 W	13645	0.010
Avenue and Chengtu Roads	T 1806	456 W	7552	1.763
Bubbling Well Road	T 2506	3962 W	9660	0.136
Changping Road	"	3961 W	13122	0.168
" "	"	3961 W	13123	0.064
Changsha Road	T 3803	146 W	12505	0.158
Changping and Yenping Roads	T 4620, 4622, 4635	6092 W	B.C. *12411, U.S. *1891, *3863, *3872, *5881, J.C. *986	1.884
" "	T 4622, 4635	6095 W	*12411 *3861 U.S.	1.230
Columbia Road	" "	W	W	0.427
" "	T 4427	W	12508	0.394
Ferry Road	T 3762, 4222	5813 W	11998, 12142	0.662
Gordon Road	T 3106, 4063	*4461 W	3664, *12328	0.152
Gordon and Macao Roads	T 4600	4765 W	5582	0.103
Great Western Road	T 4292	W	7192, 12318/9, 12320, 12845	18.661
Great Western Road No. 63	T 2100, 2711, 2752, 2836, 2917, 3101, 4131	W	various & B.C. 12975	63.292
Great Western and Bubbling Well Roads	T 4269	W	10800, 10802, 10808	25.201
Gt. Western Road at Warren Road	T 3000	W	W	0.019
Hart Road	T 4191	3316 W	12153	0.030
" "	" "	6026 W	12682	0.179
" "	T 3761	6027 W	12327	0.067
Hungjao Road	T 3538	W	W	0.071
Jessfield Road	T 3168	W	764 U.S.	0.002
Jordan Avenue	" "	W	W	0.205
Laipo Road	T 2727	6019 W	10670	0.424
Lincoln Avenue	T 3513	W	W	0.915
" "	" "	W	W	0.005
" "	" "	W	W	0.619
Manila Road	T 3207	1684 W	4673	0.025
Pearce Road	T 3347	W	W	0.213
Seymour Road	T 4712, 4844	5240 W	9684, 13790	1.556
" "	T 4712, 4844	5241 W	9685, 13791	0.270
" "	" "	4178 W	13824	0.740
" "	" "	4179 W	13655	0.205
Sinza Road	T 2938	2702 W	3178	0.020
Stone Bridge Road	T 3084	695 W	4533	0.016
Tifeng Road	T 3690	W	3887, *6297, *11936	24.631
Tonguin Road	T 3129	4230 W	*1869 F.C.	0.162
" "	T 3429	4231 W	*1869 F.C.	0.082
" "	T 4860	3564 W	13718	0.177
Warren Road	T 2129	W	8144	0.188
West Soochow Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
" "	T 2101	672 W	503	0.162

* Denotes portion of lot

ROAD EXPENDITURE.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year was as follows:—

Land for widenings	Tls. 1,182,062.94
Land for new roads and extensions	Tls. 231,474.88
Land transferred from Municipal Properties	Tls. 239,771.05
Construction Work	Tls. 398,283.32
	<hr/>
	Tls. 2,051,592.19

Improvements in the Central District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. Lot.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Fokien	Platt White-Cooper & Co.	394	0.055	Tls. 6,875
"	Midland Investment Co., Ltd.	440	0.262	" 23,620
Foochow	Women's Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	422	0.341	" 33,385
"	Platt White-Cooper & Co.	423	0.334	" 31,770
Honan	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	212	0.340	" 34,000
Honan, Ningpo & Tientsin	" " "	225	1.188	" 134,029
Nanking	Hansons	235	0.036	" 7,438
"	"	235F	0.037	" 7,691
Nanking, Shantung & Kiukiang	"	247	0.575	" 81,945
Ningpo & Tientsin	Lester, Johnson & Morris	149	0.151	" 12,535
Peking	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	580	0.270	" 17,550
Shanse	Mr. E. F. Toeg	269	0.096	" 11,438
Szechuen	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd.	17C	0.129	" 14,039
Tientsin	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	385	0.156	" 12,012
Yuen Ming Yuen	China Baptist Publication Society	9A	0.064	" 1,992*
" " "	Spence, Robinson & Partners	18A	0.067	" 2,085

* Land Commission Case No. 227.

Improvements in the Northern District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. Lot.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Boundary	Hansons	521	0.306	Tls. 7,650
Elgin	Chinese Owner	Unreg. W. of 591	0.050	" 967
Haining	" "	" " 562	0.098	" 2,842
"	Platt White-Cooper & Co.	952	0.244	" 5,706
"	" "	953 & 956	0.181	" 4,233*
"	Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	965	0.103	" 3,090
"	Hansons	968	0.189	" 6,048
Kansuh	Chinese Owner	Unreg. S. of 92	0.210	" 3,982
Kashing	" "	1171/2	0.619	" 18,145
North Kiangse & Tiendong	Palmer & Turner	611	1.689	" 101,340†
North Szechuen	Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd.	972	0.135	" 9,840
Tiendong	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Unreg. E. & W. of Durpoe Road	0.173	" 6,228
Tseepoo	Chinese Owner	Unreg. W. of 289	0.092	" 1,595
"	" "	" " 365	0.070	" 745
"	Republic Land Investment Co.	" " 389	0.155	" 3,751
Woochang	Hansons	659	0.057	" 1,995
"	"	663/4	0.030	" 560
"	Spence, Robinson & Partners	866	0.012	Free Surrender.**
"	Chinese Owner	Unreg. E. & W. of 866	0.056	Free Surrender.

* Land Commission Case No. 229.

† Land Commission Case No. 226.

** In accordance with Clause VI of the Land Regulations.

Improvements in the Eastern District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. Lot.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Chaoyang	Chinese Owner	Unreg. at N.E. corner Ningkuo Road	0.017	Tls. 60
Dalny	" "	Unreg. at S.E. corner Tongshan Road	0.070	—*
Dixwell	" "	Unreg. 288 N. of E. Seward Road	0.548	" 20,000
East Seward	" "	620	0.069	" 1,491
" "	Mr. A. Corrit	654	0.138	" 3,643
" Yalu	Chinese Owner	Unreg. W. of 757	0.657	" 5,960
" " & East Yuhang	Atkinson & Dallas Ltd.	283	0.547	" 16,410
Fenchow	Hansons	3188/9	0.654	" 2,828
Glen & Haichow	Chinese Owner	Unreg. at N. E. corner	0.356	" 178
Kungping	" "	1408	0.338	—†
Muirhead	" "	Unreg. inset 915	0.030	" 300
Pingliang	Jebson & Co.	2744	0.097	" 970
" "	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	3202	0.152	" 1,140
" & Whashing	Union Estate Co.	Unreg. at N.E. corner	0.217	" 1,519
Point	Hansons	1815	0.070	Free Surrender.**
"	Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	1631	0.142	Free Surrender.**
"	Chinese Owner	Unreg. W. of 1531	0.647	Tls. 1,294
"	" "	" E. of 1545	0.404	" 1,616
Tengyueh	Platt, White Cooper & Co.	6438	0.124	Free Surrender
Ward	Sincere Co., Ltd.	1906	0.126	Tls. 1,104
"	Chinese Owner	Unreg adjoining 2040	0.509	" 5,900
"	" "	Unreg. E. of 3851	0.067	" 415
" & Dalny	Republic Land Investment Co.	1900	0.211	" 1,794
Wayside	Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd.	2042	0.125	Tls. 2,250
Yangtszepoo	Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	2480	0.144	" 2,376
" & Lungchang	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd.	6027	8.272	" 30,331
Yenshan	Republic Land Investment Co.	Unreg. N. of 4061	2.414	Free Surrender.
			0.048	Free Surrender.**

* In exchange for an area of mow 0.025 of the Council's surplus land Cadastral Lot 1718, Dalny Road.

† In exchange for an area of mow 0.022 of the Council's surplus land Cadastral Lot 1402 Kungping Road.

** In accordance with Clause VI of the Land Regulations.

Pingliang Road.—An area of mow 0.648 required from Cadastral Lot 2719 for the scheduled widening of Pingliang Road was surrendered by Messrs. Pilkington Bros. (China), Ltd. Of this area mow 0.079 was subject to compulsory free surrender under Land Regulation VI; mow 0.164 required for the original 50 foot road was surrendered free and for the remaining area of mow 0.405 compensation was agreed in the sum of Tls. 4,560.

Improvements in the Western District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. Lot.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Avenue Edward VII	Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd.	Unreg. E. of 1392	0.054	Tls. 2,430
Avenue	Algar & Co., Ltd.	3271	0.002	" 26
" & Park	Chinese Owner	499	0.956	Free Surrender.*
Bubbling Well	Lester, Johnson & Morriss	2432	0.031	Tls. 50,000
Changping	Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6153	0.228	" 620
"	Chinese Owner	Unreg. E. of 5976	0.114	Free Surrender.*
				Tls. 342

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. Lot.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Changping	Chinese Owner	Unreg. W. of 6114	0.649	Tls. 9,978.38
"	Mr. A. H. Hatherly	" S. of 6114	0.162	" 2,739.82
Ferry	Chinese Owner	" N. of 5205	0.105	" 630
" & Poetoo	" "	" W. of 5463	0.079	" 474
Gordon	Peach & Co., Ltd.	4455	0.629	" 7,435
Haiphong	Mr. R. C. Turner	3999	(0.031)	" 232
"	Chinese Owner	Unreg. at S.E. corner Ferry Road	0.388	Free Surrender.*
Hart	Brandt & Rodgers	3314	0.031	Tls. 4,000
Ichang	Algar & Co., Ltd.	4729	0.126	" 775
"	Spence, Robinson & Partners	4733	0.091	" 1,638
"	Chinese Owner	Unreg. E. of 4733	0.228	" 1,092
"	Union Brewery Ltd.	4892/3	0.541	" 2,650
Jessfield & Yuyuen	Chinese Owner	Unreg. at corner	1.194	—†
Mohawk	Ming Hao Construction Co.	1435	0.026	" 7,691
Park	China Realty Co.	15	0.104	—††
"	Platt White-Cooper & Co.	406	0.230	Free Surrender.
" & Tinghing	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	22	(0.323)	Tls. 7,227
			(0.158)	" 12,510
Seymour	Chinese Owner	Unreg. fronting		Free Surrender.
"	" "	3874	0.153	Tls. 31
"	" "	Unreg. N. & S. of Macao Road	6.166	" 59,940
"	" "	Unreg. W. of B.C. Lot 13785	0.223	" 3,648**
"	" "	Unreg. S. of 3873	0.140	" 2,161
Tonquin	Mr. A. H. Hatherly	Unreg. at N. W. corner of Connaught Road	0.762	" 11,049
Weihaiwei	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	2051	0.033	" 1,056
"	Chinese Owner	2244	0.102	" 1,056
"	Spence, Robinson & Partners	2260	0.139	" 3,570
"	Chinese Owner	Unreg. E. of 1830	0.104	" 2,988
" & Yates	" "	Unreg. at S.E. corner	0.152	Free Surrender.
				Tls. 5,016

* In accordance with Clause VI of the Land Regulations.

† In exchange for two areas of surplus road land measuring mow 0.061 and 0.084 fronting Cadastral Lots 4893 and 4736 Ichang Road.

†† In exchange for an area of mow 0.017 of surplus land Cadastral Lot 1436 Mohawk Road.

** Land Commission Case No. 228.

Bubbling Well Road, Love Lane.—Negotiations were concluded with Messrs. Dombey and Son for the surrender of an area of mow 0.136 required from Cadastral Lot 2191 for the scheduled widening of Bubbling Well Road in exchange for an area of mow 0.059 of surplus road land fronting Cadastral Lot 2191 and payment by the Council of a sum of Tls. 4,848 as equity of exchange. A further area of mow 0.036 required from Cadastral Lot 2191 for the scheduled widening of Love Lane was surrendered without compensation.

Markham Road Widening and Surplus Land, Shunteh Road.—An area of mow 0.364 required from Cadastral Lots 870 and 875 for the scheduled widening of Markham Road was surrendered by the Southeastern Architectural and Engineering Co., in exchange for mow 1.326 of surplus land ex Cadastral Lot 862 and mow 0.305 of surplus creek land fronting Shunteh Road, subject to payment to the Council of the sum of Tls. 40,500.

Shanhaiwan and Tsze Pang Roads.—An area of mow 0.035 required from Cadastral Lots 913 and 914 for the scheduled widening of these roads was surrendered by the Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd., in exchange for an area of mow 0.032 of surplus creek land fronting Cadastral Lot 914 and payment by the Council of Tls. 4,100, which sum includes compensation for removal of the buildings involved and rebuilding the boundary wall.

Sinza Road.—An area of mow 0.008 of unregistered land East of Cadastral Lot 3306 (East of Hart Road) required for the scheduled widening of Sinza Road was surrendered by the Chinese owner in exchange for an area of mow 0.173 of surplus road land west of Cadastral Lot 3339 and payment to the Council of a sum of Tls. 2,722 as equity of exchange.

Sinza Road and Surplus Land, Chengtu Road.—Arrangements were concluded with Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morriss for the surrender of an area of mow 1.072 from Cadastral Lot 1025 required for the scheduled widening of Sinza Road in exchange for mow 0.285 of the Council's surplus road land fronting Cadastral Lot 1025, Chengtu Road, subject to payment by the Council of a sum of Tls. 24,674.

Wuting Road.—Negotiations were concluded with the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient for the surrender for a sum of Tls. 2,691 of a total area of mow 0.748 required from Belgian Consular Lots 198 and 199 and from unregistered land at the corner of Yenping and Wuting Roads for the scheduled widening of Wuting Road.

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

OFFICIAL PLANS FOR 1932.

The plans shewing new roads and modifications of existing roads in the four districts of the Settlement were issued on January 29, 1932, *vide* Notification No. 4172.

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Land Commission for 1932-1933 was as follows:—

Messrs. H. Berents
S. H. Peek
G. L. Wilson

Four cases were dealt with during the year. A report of each case appears in the Municipal Gazette. A brief synopsis of the issue and a full statement of the award in each case is appended:—

Case 226—North Kiangse and Tiendong Roads.—Meeting held in the Council Chamber on January 7, 1932.

The total area to be surrendered from Cadastral Lot 611 for the scheduled widening of North Kiangse Road and extension of Tiendong Road was mow 1.689 and Messrs. Palmer & Turner, acting on behalf of the registered owners, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., claimed compensation therefor in the amount of Tls. 135,120 computed at the rate of Tls. 80,000 per mow. The Council offered compensation at the rate of Tls. 60,000 per mow, less betterment of Tls. 8,000 per mow on an area of mow 1.242 north of Tiendong Road and Tls. 4,000 per mow on an area of mow 0.272 south of the road, making a sum of Tls. 90,316.

The award of the Land Commission was as follows:—

That compensation be paid to the registered owners for the scheduled area of mow 1.689, at the rate of Tls. 60,000 per mow, or a nett payment of Tls. 101,340.

H. BERENTS,	}	<i>Land Commissioners 1931-1932.</i>
N. L. SPARKE,		
H. G. ROBINSON,		

E. A. LONG,
Secretary.

Case 227—Yuen Ming Yuen Road.—Meeting held in the Council Chamber on May 9, 1932.

The area to be surrendered from Cadastral Lot 9A for the scheduled widening of Yuen Ming Yuen Road was mow 0.064 and the China Baptist Publication Society claimed compensation therefor in the sum of Tls. 5,760 based on the assessed value of the lot, i.e. Tls. 90,000 per mow. The Council in the first case offered compensation at the rate of Tls. 115,000 per mow less one-half betterment, making a sum of Tls. 3,680 which offer was subsequently withdrawn and a claim for free surrender substituted.

At the hearing of the case the Council contended that due to the widening of the road fronting this property from an average width of 27 feet to 40 feet, the owners were enabled to erect a higher building with the resultant gain of considerable floor space and that as the loss of the area to be surrendered was more than offset by this benefit, a claim for free surrender of the land required was justified.

The decision of the Land Commission was as follows:—

That compensation be paid to the registered owners in the sum of Tls. 1,992 for the area surrendered.

H. BERENTS,	}	<i>Land Commissioners 1932-1933.</i>
S. H. PEEK,		
G. L. WILSON,		

E. A. LONG,
Secretary.

Case 228—Seymour Road Extension and Police Western Depot Extension.—Meeting held in the Council Chamber on July 21, 1932.

The total area to be surrendered from the unregistered land west of B.C. Lot 3785 for the scheduled extension of Seymour Road and Police Western Depot was mow 0.546 and Mr. C. S. Keh, the beneficial owner, claimed compensation therefor at the rate of Tls. 20,000 per mow making a sum of Tls. 10,920. The Council offered compensation at the rate of Tls. 17,000 per mow for the total area of mow 0.546, making a sum of Tls. 9,282.

In this case the value of the land was the only point at issue and the Council contended that its offer at the rate of Tls. 17,000 per mow was more than generous having regard to the fact that this land was unregistered and consequently the owner as such had made no contribution towards improvements effected in the Settlement at the expense of ratepayers which had enhanced the value of the property. Furthermore, prior to improvements in the immediate vicinity, this particular piece of land was of comparatively little value in that it had only one means of access consisting of a narrow Chinese path.

The award of the Land Commission was as follows:—

That the owner be compensated in the sum of Tls. 8,932 for the scheduled area of mow 0.546.

H. BERENTS,	} <i>Land Commissioners 1932-1933.</i>
S. H. PEEK,	
G. L. WILSON,	

E. A. LONG,
Secretary.

Case 229—Haining Road.—Meeting held in the Council Chamber on September 29, 1932.

The area to be surrendered from Cadastral Lots 953 and 956 for the scheduled widening of Haining Road was mow 0.181 and Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper & Co., acting on behalf of the registered owners, claimed compensation therefor at the assessed value of the lot, i.e., Tls. 33,000 per mow, making a sum of Tls. 5,973. The Council offered compensation at the rate of Tls. 33,000 per mow, less one-half for betterment, making a sum of Tls. 2,987 for the scheduled area of mow 0.181.

At the hearing of the case the Council withdrew its offer of compensation in the sum of Tls. 2,987 and asked for a free surrender; while Mr. M. B. Brown, assisted by Mr. J. T. W. Brooke as technical adviser, acting on behalf of the registered owners, put in a higher claim based on the rate of Tls. 65,000 per mow, less betterment of Tls. 2,000, making a net sum of Tls. 9,765.

The award of the Land Commission was as follows:—

That the registered owner be compensated in the sum of Tls. 4,233 for the scheduled area of mow 0.181.

H. BERENTS,	} <i>Land Commissioners 1932-1933.</i>
G. L. WILSON,	
S. H. PEEK,	

E. A. LONG,
Secretary.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

Rifle Range Treatment Works.—The Rifle Range plant dealt with an average daily dry weather flow of 77,000 gallons of sewage from the Northern District, the sewage from the Central District having been diverted to the Eastern District Treatment Works. The average Dissolved Oxygen Absorption (in 2 days at 20°C.) of hourly samples of effluent taken by a clock-operated sampler throughout the year was 0.86 parts per 100,000. The determination of the Dissolved Oxygen Absorption is one of a number of tests applied to the sewage and effluents, as a guide to the control and efficiency of purification, and was recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal as the standard test for this purpose. The effluent is discharged into the Sawginkiang Creek, a tributary of the Hongkew Creek. The dilution provided by the creek is variable, being almost negligible during periods of low tide. The effluent is of greater purity than the creek, and adds, in the form of oxidised nitrogen, a reserve of oxygen contributing to its purification.

Sludge Disposal.—The sludge is de-watered, without difficulty, on under-drained sand beds.

Western District Treatment Works.—The Western District Treatment Works dealt with an average daily dry weather flow of 1,810,000 gallons of sewage from the Western District, and from the Central District west of Honan Road, including 40,000 gallons discharged from Vacuum Tank Wagons. The average Dissolved Oxygen Absorption (in 2 days at 20°C.) of hourly samples of effluent taken by a clock-operated sampler throughout the year was 0.83 parts per 100,000. The effluent is discharged into the Soochow Creek. The purification effected is ample, having regard to the dilution available.

The sludge is de-watered on mud beds, without difficulty, other than that arising from abnormal weather. The capacity of a portion of the beds has been increased by the provision of under-drains, and a surface layer of clinker and sand, and the remaining beds are to be improved in this way during the coming year.

With the permission of the Council, the liquid trade waste from a tannery is admitted to the Western sewerage system, on payment of a monthly fee, and subject to the provision of effective preliminary treatment, the equalizing and limiting of the flow, and facilities for sampling the effluent, on the Council's behalf, at all times. After preliminary adjustment, an effluent has been consistently produced which does not materially affect the subsequent treatment of the sewage.

Eastern District Treatment Works.—The Eastern District Treatment Works dealt with an average daily dry weather flow of 1,530,000 gallons of sewage from the Eastern District, and from the Central District east of Honan Road, including 60,000 gallons discharged from Vacuum Tank Wagons. High tides and heavy rain increased the flow during certain periods, to two million gallons per day. The flow is mainly from the Eastern District, and of this a large proportion is discharged from public and industrial latrines in which the volume of flushing water is carefully restricted, resulting in a highly concentrated sewage. During certain periods of the year, owing to a lessened demand by the farmers, or difficulties of transport from the Settlement, considerable quantities of ordure were discharged to the sewers, noticeably increasing the concentration of the sewage, and causing difficulty in maintaining the usual standard of purification. The average Dissolved Oxygen Absorption (in 2 days at 20°C.), under normal working conditions, of hourly samples of effluent taken by a clock-operated sampler throughout the year was 1.51 parts per 100,000. The effluent is discharged into the Whangpoo near the Point. The purification effected is ample, having regard to the liberal dilution available.

Average samples of sludge contain 6.60% Nitrogen on the dry matter.

The volume of surplus sludge accumulating daily is, after concentration by settlement until it contains approximately 0.7% of dry solids, equal to 5% of the daily flow.

This proportion is abnormal, and is an indication of the strength of the sewage. In good weather carefully conditioned sludge is partially de-watered in thin layers on adequately drained sand beds in from three to six days, producing a spadeable mud containing 10% solids, and representing about 7% of the volume of the original sludge. Rain, excessive humidity or frost may prolong this period to ten or fifteen days, or, alternatively, necessitate the removal of the sludge from the bed in a semi-liquid condition.

Difficulty often arises from this dependence of the sludge disposal upon weather conditions. During three months from the latter end of April, the longest continuous period without rain was six days. As far as possible during unfavourable weather, the sludge is retained in the aeration tanks, but the maximum storage available, without prejudice to the condition of the effluent and the sludge, is only equivalent to about five days production. The drainage from the sludge beds is returned to the aeration tanks for treatment.

The attempt to find a method of sludge de-watering which is less dependent upon weather condition has been continued. Trials with an Oliver Vacuum Filter having a filtration area of 20 square feet (approximately $\frac{1}{25}$ of a working unit) have confirmed the results of previous experiments on the laboratory scale, and have shown that a suitably conditioned sludge can be de-watered, producing a cake containing 15% to 20% of dry solids, in readily portable form, and occupying about four per cent of the volume of the original sludge. Under winter conditions, a change in the character, and an increase in the proportion of the conditioning agent is necessary, but the process is otherwise independent of climatic conditions.

Further consideration has been given to the advisability of adopting some form of preliminary settlement of the sewage of this district. Laboratory trials continue to show that a normal proportion of the sewage solids from the Eastern District, having passed through only two pump chambers before treatment, can be removed by settlement under conditions comparable with those of large scale practice, and that the adoption of this treatment, which is almost invariably adopted in British and American practice, would add materially to the capacity of the aeration section of the Treatment Plant, and provide the most economical means of adapting it to the treatment of increased flows.

The adoption of preliminary settlement would result in the deposition of about thirty per cent of the sewage solids in the form of crude sludge, with a corresponding decrease in the quantity of Activated Sludge. The possibility of dealing with this crude sludge by the process known as Sludge Digestion, in which an intensive aerobic fermentation results in the production of gas (which may be used as source of heat, for the acceleration of the fermentation) and the conversion of the residual solids to a more stable condition, has been investigated in the laboratory, but the results were not encouraging, as regards either the volume or character of the fermented sludge. Laboratory experiments indicate, however, that this crude Sludge can be satisfactorily de-watered on the Oliver Filter, and arrangements are being made to provide a continuous supply so that the method may be tested on a working scale.

Kinnear Road Treatment Works.—This continuous flow unit, dealing with fresh sewage, continues to yield satisfactory results. The creek into which the effluent is discharged remains clear and without perceptible deterioration. The population directly connected to this plant is approximately five hundred, and sewage discharged from Vacuum Tank Wagons has also been treated. The average Dissolved Oxygen Absorption (in 5 days at 20°C.) of daily samples taken throughout the year was 1.77 parts per 100,000.

Rivers and Creeks.—The necessary analyses have been made of numerous samples from the Whangpoo, the Soochow Creek, and other creeks into which the various effluents are discharged.

P. GAUNT,
Chief Sanitation Chemist.



PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, KINCHOW ROAD.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

The Education Board which under ordinary conditions meets on alternate Wednesdays began its series of meetings for 1932 on January 27. The next day the Sino-Japanese imbroglio developed into actual conflict, and a state of emergency was proclaimed by the Council, so that no further meetings were possible until the month of April. Thereafter the Board met with regularity.

The Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Chairman, went on seven months' leave in April, when Mr. A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Council, became also Chairman of the Board. The other members were: Mrs. N. Leslie, Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, Dr. H. C. E. Liu, Dr. Y. H. Ou, Mr. L. T. Yuan, Mr. K. H. Ling and Mr. K. Kuroda.

In view of the extensive building programme contemplated by the Board, a Committee composed of Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, Dr. Y. H. Ou, the Superintendent of Education and the Municipal Architect was formed in November to consider the requirements of school buildings for the future guidance of the Board.

Mr. L. C. Healey, Superintendent of Education, was on home leave from March to December. During this period Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, Headmaster of the Public School for Chinese, was Acting Superintendent.

II. EDUCATIONAL BUDGET.

In order that the cost of public education might be clearly realized by the ratepayers, both Chinese and foreign, the Council decided that the Education Budget should form a distinct section of the Municipal Accounts. Hence to the Annual Report of the Council for 1931 the Education Budget for 1932 was appended. The estimated ordinary income allocated for education for 1932, representing 1.74 per cent of the assessed rental of property subject to payment of the General Municipal Rate and the co-relative proportion of Land Tax, was Tls. 1,384,090. The extraordinary income was estimated at Tls. 589,430.

These funds were set apart to meet the cost of the Council's educational administration, the schools for foreign children, the schools for Chinese children, and to provide for grants-in-aid to private schools both Chinese and foreign.

III. GRANTS-IN-AID.

In order to appreciate the changes which have taken place in the Council's policy of assisting educational institutions, it is necessary to refer briefly to the situation existing prior to the new system of grants-in-aid being put into operation.

For many years sums of money have been granted to certain organizations which undertake work of a charitable nature. In addition to this the Council has aided Chinese and foreign schools by partially remitting the General Municipal Rate levied on the school premises. In 1931 five institutions received cash grants amounting to Tls. 9,500 and forty-eight schools and colleges were granted rebates equal to Tls. 43,000 in respect of taxation.

The necessary arrangements with the Bureau of Education for Greater Shanghai, the officials of which agreed to cooperate with the Council in the scheme to aid private schools by grants of money, were not concluded in time to allow of the participation of Chinese schools in the scheme in 1931. The assistance these schools received from the Council was therefore confined to rebates of Municipal taxation. Applications from foreign schools were received towards the end of 1931, but examination of these by the appropriate Sub-Committee did not take place until March 1932, owing to the Sino-

Japanese disturbances in January and February. The Sub-Committee recommended that an amount of Tls. 67,500 be disbursed for 1931 as follows:—

Japanese Schools	Tls. 60,000
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule	" 3,000
Shanghai Jewish School	" 2,500
First Russian School	" 1,500
Miss Dearborn's Day and Boarding School	" 500

These sums were approved by the Council, which directed that all grants to education should eventually be consolidated and put under the Education Board. Accordingly, from 1933 onwards, the amounts of grants are to be inclusive of any relief afforded in the form of a remission of taxation.

In May, 1932 co-operation between the Municipal authorities of Greater Shanghai and the Council reached a stage when it became possible to proceed with the scheme of grants-in-aid to Chinese schools. Schools registered or in process of registration with the Bureau of Education for Greater Shanghai were required to submit their applications to that Bureau; schools not so registered were instructed to apply direct to the Superintendent of Education. The Chinese ladies and gentlemen, who in 1931 had consented to be members of a Sub-Committee formed to deal with the allotment of grants to Chinese schools, expressed their willingness to serve in a similar capacity during 1932.

This Sub-Committee reviewed the applications received and formulated scales for the grading of schools, and recommended the distribution of grants as follows:—

Grants-in-Aid for Chinese Private Schools.

<i>Name of Schools</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>	<i>Grants Tls.</i>	<i>Total Tls.</i>
I. Y.M.C.A. Secondary School	472	14,000	
Besant Secondary School for Girls	200	5,000	
Medhurst College	190	4,500	
Yen Chung Secondary School for Girls	105	3,000	
Bubbling Well Primary School	487	4,000	
Yangtzepoo Social Centre Primary School	296	4,000	
Benevolent Industrial Institution	206	3,000	
Wei Fong Primary School for Girls	265	2,600	
Ming Kuo Primary School	202	2,000	42,100
II. Wei Chueng Secondary School for Girls	80	1,500	
Ming Chih Junior School for Boys	89	1,500	
Dong Teh Obstetrical School	71	1,400	
Ningpo Guild 2nd Primary School	742	4,500	
Ming Chih Primary School	515	3,000	
Besant Primary School for Girls	283	2,000	
Shanghai Primary School	411	2,500	
Shao Hsing Guild 1st Primary School	240	1,500	
Shang Kung Primary School	225	1,800	
Quan Vai Primary School for Girls	203	1,200	
World Chinese Students Federation Primary School	136	1,000	
Soochow Guild Primary School	184	1,000	
Meichow Primary School	156	1,000	
Tseng I Primary School	132	800	
Shanghai Kindergarten	51	300	24,500
III. Bei Ming Secondary School for Girls	105	500	
Wei Sun Obstetrical School	28	500	
Tan Hwa Secondary School	59	300	
Quan Vai Secondary School	54	300	
Nanking University Alumni Association First Public School	426	1,200	

Grants-in-Aid for Chinese Private Schools.

<i>Name of Schools</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>	<i>Grants Tls.</i>	<i>Total Tls.</i>
Wei Chueng Primary School for Girls	404	1,200	
Tan Hwa Primary School	283	700	
Dah Hwa Primary School	125	600	
Young China Academy's Primary School	166	500	
Tai Hwa Primary School	156	450	
Chin Li Primary School	142	400	
Shi Chiang Primary School	133	400	
Yangtsepoo Kindergarten	15	300	
Chen Chi Primary School	54	200	
			7,550
IV. Young China Academy	102	500	
Yangtsepoo Social Centre School for Workers	486	1,000	
Tseng Fong Secondary School	311	1,500	
Dong Shan Primary School	282	450	
Chen Sing Primary School	229	400	
Bei Wen Primary School	174	350	
Chueng Yui Primary School for Girls	211	350	
Chung Hwa Primary School	135	300	
Hwa Ming Primary School	136	300	
Chih Yee Primary School	116	250	
Hu Kiang Primary School	129	250	
Yee Chao Primary School	104	250	
Shi Hwa Primary School	112	250	
Ching Hai Primary School	102	250	
Sun Kiang Primary School	124	250	
Pien Hai Primary School	91	200	
Wen Wei Primary School	99	200	
Bei Ming Primary School	69	150	
Bei Quan Primary School	63	150	
			7,350
	Grand Total Taels		81,500

Before authorizing the issue of these grants, the Council requested the Health Department to inspect the schools concerned and stipulated that this Department's requirements were to constitute a first charge on the grants issued. The work of inspection, involving as it did several visits to each of the 57 institutions recommended for grants, occupied the summer months of the year. In September the Council approved the issue of the grants-in-aid for the first half of the current year, with the exception of those portions to be devoted to building funds which were retained and subsequently handed over to the schools concerned when the work was actually in progress.

In a comparatively short time the Council's policy of subsidizing private Chinese schools in the Settlement was found to have resulted in improving the sanitary conditions under which many of these schools had been operating. It is recognized that the health and safety of the children attending them are pre-requisites to any attempts to promote educational efficiency. In cases where, owing to structural or other difficulties, the school premises could not possibly be put into a satisfactory condition, payment was temporarily withheld pending a move to more suitable buildings.

Applications from Foreign schools for grants-in-aid for 1932 had to be submitted not later than June 30, and the Sub-Committee appointed in 1931 was requested to consider these. The amounts recommended, which were subsequently approved by the Council, were as follows:—

Japanese Schools	Tls. 60,000
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule	" 3,500
Shanghai Jewish School	" 2,500
First Russian School	" 1,500

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION BOARD, 1932.*Revision of School Fees.*

In January the Board decided that the question of a revision of the fees payable by pupils of the Council schools should be considered. The policy of the Council is to make the scale of fees give a return of approximately 33½ per centum on the expenditure incurred. This ratio of fees to expenditure had not been maintained, and in view of the rapidly increasing cost of education and the depleted sources of revenue, it was decided to increase from September 7 the fees in the schools for foreign children, with the exception of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls. In the case of the Public School for Chinese, Haskell Road, the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, and the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, it was decided that from September 7 the fees should be increased by \$4 per term, and by a further \$4 per term from the commencement of the first term of 1933. At the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, where the fees have been comparatively low, the increases decided upon were \$5 from September 7 and an additional \$5 from the beginning of the first term of 1933.

In the case of the recently established Secondary School for Chinese Girls, it was anticipated that the one-third ratio of fees to expenditure could be maintained without having recourse to an increase in the fees payable by the pupils.

As regards the Primary Schools for Chinese, increases at the commencement of the Spring term in 1933 were authorized as follows:

- (1) In the Eastern District and Ward Road
Primary Schools from \$3 to \$6 per term.
- (2) In the Western and Northern District
Primary Schools from \$3 to \$8 per term.

Differentiation between Residents and Non-residents.

The Board also decided that in cases where the children of parents who did not reside in the Settlement or on Municipal roads beyond Settlement limits were admitted to Council schools, an additional charge of 25% should be made unless the parent was a Settlement ratepayer, or a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Shanghai Municipal Police (Specials), or the Volunteer Reserve of the Fire Brigade, subject in each case to the applicant having one year's service and being certified efficient.

Pupils without Parents resident in Shanghai.

At a meeting of the Education Board held on November 30, it was recommended that, in fairness to the Settlement ratepayers who support the Council schools both by payment of school fees and the General Municipal Rate, pupils in the Council schools whose parents had left Shanghai subsequent to the admission of such pupils should not be re-admitted after June, 1933, except in those exceptional cases which are reported to the Board for its special consideration, and that, in future, parents upon leaving Shanghai should be required to withdraw their children from the Council schools.

Central Educational Library.

As Shanghai possessed no library from which students in general were able to obtain educational works, a member of the Education Board at the meeting held on May 25, suggested that a central library for the use of all schools be formed. Through the courteous assistance of Messrs. Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd., and some of the leading publishers who donated copies of school text books, a start has been made towards the collection of a library which may prove of great use to teachers.

Entrance Examinations and Prizes for Council Secondary Schools for Chinese.

In July the Board recommended that the following prizes in the form of a remission of half the tuition fees for one year be granted on the results of an annual

Council Secondary Schools Entrance Examination, open not only to pupils of the Council Primary Schools, but also to pupils of other schools:—

- 4 prizes for boys from the Council's primary schools,
- 4 prizes for boys without restriction,
- 2 prizes for girls from the Council's primary schools.

At the first examination held on December 17, there were present forty-two boys ranging in age from eleven to thirteen years and representing two Council and five other primary schools.

V. SCHOOLS UNDER THE COUNCIL.

During 1932 fifteen schools for children were maintained and controlled by the Council—nine for Chinese and six for foreign pupils. The Normal School, which under ordinary conditions is in session for six months in each year, did not reopen until October.

With the exception of the Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road, and the Junior School for Boys, Tifeng Road, the schools administered by the Council were affected by the fighting and had to close for several weeks, some schools being within the actual area of hostilities. To make up to some extent for the days lost by the enforced closing, the schools, with the exception of the two that were unaffected, did not close for the Summer vacation as usual at the end of June, but remained open until July 15.

The enrolment tables for 1932 are of peculiar interest showing as they do how the attendance was affected by the trouble. The demand for admission to the primary and secondary schools for Chinese at the beginning of the Winter term, when conditions had become normal, was extraordinarily great. Even the Normal School, which since its establishment has played a relatively small part in the educational activities of the Council, suddenly came into prominence with an enrolment of sixty-four adult students of various nationalities. The increased demand for admission to the Council schools was partly due to the publicity given to educational developments by the Press Information Office. Another reason was the fact that during the hostilities many Chinese households removed from Chapei and other extra-Settlement localities into the International Settlement, where they remained.

List of Council Schools and Enrolment during January, April and October, 1932.

School	Location	Enrolment		
		January	April	October
Chinese Children:—				
Public School for Chinese	Haskell Road	615	368	698
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	Shanhaikwan Road	462	444	471
Nich Chih Kuei Public School	Baikal Road	472	438	506
Polytechnic Public School	Kwangse Road	503	575	526
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	Avenue Road	123	187	303
Eastern District Primary School	Wayside Road	464	316	450
Western District Primary School	Sinza Road	376	433	565
Northern District Primary School	Elgin Road	478	225	504
Council Primary School	Ward Road	—	205	608
		3,518	3,001	4,631
Foreign Children:—				
Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	N. Szechuen Road	409	328	382
Junior School for Boys	Tifeng Road	186	179	190
Public School for Girls	Yu Yuen Road	460	450	450
Public School for Girls	Bcone Road	221	190	217
Public School for Girls	Yulin Road	86	67	91
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	Bcone Road	227	183	246
		1,589	1,397	1,576
		5,107	4,398	6,207

Number of pupils enrolled in the Council's schools from 1925 to 1932.

Year	No. of Chinese Children	No. of Foreign Children	Total
1925	937	1364	2301
1926	1242	1449	2691
1927	1235	1364	2599
1928	1668	1512	3180
1929	2391	1491	3882
1930	3039	1503	4542
1931	3523	1559	5082
1932	4631	1576	6207

Strength of Teaching Staff.

	Chinese.	Foreigners.	Total.
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	1	22	23
Junior School for Boys	—	7	7
Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road	—	25	25
Public School for Girls—Boone Road	—	12	12
Public School for Girls—Yulin Road	—	3	3
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	—	15	15
Public School for Chinese	23	8	30
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	14	8	22
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	19	4	23
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	17	7	24
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	16	—	16
Eastern District Primary School for Chinese	21	—	21
Northern District Primary School for Chinese	21	—	21
Western District Primary School for Chinese	18	—	18
Council Primary School for Chinese—Ward Road	24	—	24
	173	111	284

Secondary Schools for Chinese.

On the removal in September of the Western District Primary School from Avenue Road to the newly erected building in Sinza Road, the Secondary School for Chinese Girls was transferred from the leased premises in Medhurst Road to those vacated by the Primary School. The Avenue Road premises, while old and ill adapted for the purposes of a school, include a playground and have accommodation for more pupils than the Medhurst Road premises, but that a new and more commodious building is urgently needed was shown by the great demand for admission in September, when although three hundred girls were enrolled, several hundred eager candidates had to be turned away.

Primary Schools for Chinese.

An additional Primary School to cope to some extent with the demands of the Eastern district was opened in April in leased premises situated at 138, Ward Road. That the school was a great necessity was proved by the fact that by October 608 children had been enrolled.

The Western District Primary School moved from the old buildings in Avenue Road at the end of the Summer term to a newly-erected and commodious school building

with adequate recreation grounds in Sinza Road, where, with an increased enrolment of pupils, work was resumed in September.

Schools for Foreign Children.

From September 1, the Junior School for Boys in Tifeng Road, which since its establishment had been regarded as a branch of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, became a separate institution under a Master-in-Charge directly responsible to the Education Department.

Although housed in army huts, and without adequate space for recreation, this school has for some time been filled to overflowing. Plans for a new building facing Yu Yuen Road and to accommodate 550 boys were approved by the Council in November. A recommendation by the Education Board that, upon completion of the new school, in special cases and subject to accommodation being available, Chinese pupils be admitted, also received the approval of the Council.

The new hostel of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, North Szechuen Road, built to accommodate twenty-four boys, was occupied in April.

The Education Board approved of the formation of an additional junior class of about 30 pupils between the ages of eight and ten years at the Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road from the commencement of the Spring term, 1933. This will increase the total enrolment at this school to 480.

G. S. FOSTER KEMP,
*Acting Superintendent,
Education Department.*

REPORT OF THE CHINESE EDUCATION OFFICER.

DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE.

Effect of the State of Emergency.—The Council having declared a State of Emergency on January 28, the premises of the Northern Primary School were handed over to the Defence Forces. The three District Primary Schools which were scheduled to be opened on February 1 were compelled to remain closed. The Western Primary School, however, was opened on March 1, and held its classes in the morning, while the Northern Primary School was housed temporarily in the same premises and held its classes in the afternoon. On March 7, the Eastern Primary School was opened in its own premises at Wayside Road.

Opening of Ward Road Primary School.—On April 1, a new Council primary school was formally opened in leased premises, 138 Ward Road. Mr. Charles T. Lay, headmaster of the Eastern Primary School, was transferred to take charge of the new school; while Mr. Cheng Tseng Sung, Senior Assistant Master of the Western Primary School, was appointed as Acting Headmaster to take charge of the Eastern Primary School.

Sports Day.—On November 5, all the District Primary Schools held sports meetings in their respective playgrounds.

Contests and Exhibitions.—To enrich the school life of the pupils, several contests and exhibitions were held during the year, and excursions were made to various places of interest.

Health.—On November 20 a case of scarlet fever was discovered in the Western Primary School. After a few days another case occurred. The school was temporarily closed and thoroughly fumigated by the Health Department. The general health of the children in other primary schools has been good.

ENROLMENT.

Grade	Eastern School		Northern School		Western		Ward Road	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Kindergarten	39	45	51	72	63	92	73	63
I A	29	42	41	41	32	47	33	84
I B	26	38	40	44	41	45	24	66
II A	31	32	42	45	45	46	29	76
II B	31	44	42	45	49	48	19	69
III A	24	39	40	46	43	49	23	76
III B	27	23	36	46	40	43	17	42
IV A	35	30	41	42	42	48	24	41
IV B	37	43	31	40	36	47	—	41
V A	37	43	17	42	31	43	—	45
V B	22	35	15	19	20	33	—	—
VI A	17	21	12	10	—	18	—	—
VI B	15	13	6	12	—	—	—	—
Total	370	443	414	504	442	564	242	608



PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, SINZA ROAD.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ROLL FOR 1930-1932.

School	1930		1931		1932	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Eastern	419	432	436	455	390	448
Northern	287	412	450	478	414	504
Western	—	303	330	376	442	564
Ward Road	—	—	—	—	242	608
Total	706	1,147	1,216	1,309	1,468	2,124

ATTENDANCE AND PERCENTAGE.

(1) *Eastern School.*

Month	Average
January	91.0
March	13.5
April	94.2
May	90.4
June	91.5
July	92.8
September	95.8
October	96.4
November	96.3
December	95.0
Average	85.7

(2) *Northern School.*

Month	Average
January	95.8
March	82.8
April	78.8
May	93.4
June	96.2
July	96.2
September	95.4
October	96.5
November	96.6
December	96.2
Average	92.8

(3) *Western School.*

Month	Average
January	94.5
March	89.3
April	88.1
May	92.2
June	94.9
July	95.8
September	95.4
October	96.0
November	96.4
December	94.4
Average	93.8

(4) *Ward Road School.*

Month	Average
January	—
March	—
April	81.1
May	91.0
June	96.2
July	92.6
September	93.4
October	93.4
November	92.2
December	91.4
Average	91.5

AGE-ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN.

(1) Eastern Primary School.

Grade	Age										Total	Average Age
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Kindergarten	4	23	15	4							46	5.4
I A		2	16	20	4						42	6.6
I B			6	16	11	4	1				38	7.4
II A			4	11	7	9	1	1			33	7.8
II B			1	9	13	11	6	2			42	8.4
III A			1	1	10	14	11	2			39	9.0
III B				1	4	8	7	3			23	9.3
IV A				1	7	8	11	6			33	9.4
IV B					2	11	13	11	5		42	10.1
V A					3	10	14	10	5		42	10.1
V B					1	5	10	12	8		36	10.6
VI A						1	4	4	10		19	11.2
VI B							2	3	8		13	11.5
Total	4	25	43	63	62	81	80	54	36		448	8.7

(2) Northern Primary School.

Grade	Age										Total	Average
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Kindergarten	19	41	12								72	4.9
I A			29	12							41	6.3
I B			20	19	6						45	6.7
II A				27	16						45	7.4
II B				9	22	14					45	8.1
III A					5	14	24	3			46	9.5
III B				1	5	19	10	11			46	9.5
IV A						3	23	15			41	10.3
IV B						1	17	21	1		40	10.6
V A							3	18			42	11.1
V B							4	3	12		19	11.4
VI A							1	1	3		10	11.7
VI B								2	10		12	11.8
Total	19	41	61	68	64	54	87	74	46		504	8.5

(3) Western Primary School.

Grade	Age										Total	Average
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Kindergarten	24	45	23								92	5.0
I A		7	28	8	4						47	6.2
I B	1	13	15	11	4	1					45	6.2
II A			3	15	20	8					46	7.7
II B			6	12	22	6		1	1		48	7.7
III A				7	15	13	11	3			49	8.8
III B				5	10	10	15	5	3		48	9.3
IV A						13	19	9	7		48	10.2
IV B						7	11	12	17		47	10.8
V A						1	4	10	28		43	11.5
V B								10	24		34	11.7
VI A								1	17		18	11.9
Total	25	65	75	68	75	59	61	51	96		565	8.4

(4) Ward Road Primary School.

Grade	4	5	6	7	Age 8	9	10	11	12	Total	Average
Kindergarten	34	27	12							73	4.7
I A.		11	31	29	7	4	2			84	6.6
I B.		1	8	27	23	5		1		66	7.4
II A.			6	14	24	13	11	2	1	76	7.5
II B.				9	11	21	12	10	3	68	9.1
III A.					11	24	23	13	3	74	9.8
III B.				1	6	8	16	11	2	43	9.9
IV A.						5	16	12	9	41	10.6
IV B.						4	18	12	6	40	10.5
V A.						7	15	11	10	43	10.6
Total	34	39	59	80	81	96	112	72	34	607	8.4

(1) Eastern Primary School.

(a) Headmaster, Mr. Cheng Tseng Sung, B.A.

(b) Grade Teachers.

Kindergarten	Tung Yeh Lee (Miss)
	Woo Tseng Chieh (Mrs.)
I A.	Lee Chin Mei (Miss)
I B.	Yu Tsu Siang (Miss)
II A.	Chu Man Huen (Miss)
II B.	Dzu Se Sih (Miss)
III A.	Chung Kung Hou
III B.	Luh Yen Ling
IV A.	Cheng Wen Ping
IV B.	Wang Ran Sung
V A.	Kiang Sao Sung
V B.	Tsou Sih Chou
VI A.	Yao Sao Sung, B.A.
VI B.	Yin Liu Yin (Miss), B.A.

(c) Subject Teachers.

Music	Ma Chu Yu (Miss)
Fine Arts	Pan Kung Wang
Nature Study	Ma Shao Chih, B.A.
Social Science	Fang Kuo Liang, B.A.
English	Woo Tse Tseng (Miss)

(2) Northern Primary School.

(a) Headmaster, Mr. Hu Tsu Ying, B.A.

(b) Grade Teachers.

Kindergarten	Pao Cheu Tseng (Miss), B.A.
	Chang Lee Lin (Miss)
I A.	Shen Ding Yin (Miss)
I B.	Koo Ying (Miss)
II A.	Dong Bei Chin (Miss)
II B.	Wang Von Tsia (Miss)
III A.	Koo Yu Chwen (Miss), B.A.
III B.	Liao Chia E. (Miss)
IV A.	Koo Foo Yuen, B.A.
IV B.	Hsu Tse Sou
V A.	Kiang Hsu Sung
V B.	Wei Tung Chin
VI A.	Hwang Yusen (Miss), B.A.
VI B.	Sung Wen Bing

(c) Subject Teachers.

Music	Chang Kuei Ching (Miss)
Fine Arts	Tsia Tsoh Chin
Nature Study	Tsoh Sung Hsu
Social Science	Ling Yung, B.A.
English	Chang Ping Hui (Miss), B.A.

(3) Western Primary School.

(a) Headmaster, Mr. Chang Tsu Pei, B.A.

(b) Grade Teachers.

Kindergarten	Alice D. Chang (Miss)
	Grace Lew (Mrs.)
	Lee Chuen Yin (Miss)
I A.	Chang Pao She (Miss)
I B.	Chang Zien Hwa (Miss)
II A.	Lu Chuen Yui (Miss)
II B.	Chow Vai (Miss)
III A.	Dai Li (Miss)
III B.	King Ming Chi (Miss)
IV A.	Sung Wen Tsou
IV B.	Ma Tsin Wu
V A.	Swei Chong Shu, B.A.
V B.	Yu Wei Chen
VI A.	Hwang Na Hung, B.A.

(c) Subject Teachers.

Music	Shen King Tsai (Miss)
Fine Arts	Chang Chin Ti
Nature Study	Wang Sin Say
Social Science	Wang Chi Chen
English	Lee Yueh Shang (Miss), B.A.

(4) Ward Road Primary School.

(a) Headmaster, Mr. Lay Chin Tsing, B.A.

(b) Grade Teachers.

Kindergarten	Cher Sui Cheng (Miss)
	Chu Ping I (Miss)
I A.	Yu Siu Wen (Miss), B.A.
I B.	Luh Von Chieh (Miss)
II A.	Sun Ya Nan (Miss)
II B.	Hsu Hwei Fang (Miss), B.A.
III A.	Chen Hsiao Chien (Miss)
III B.	Tang Shang Hwei (Miss)
IV A.	Yang Chi Kang (Miss), B.A.
IV B.	Yu Sung Yung (Miss)
V A.	Pan Hsi Hsuan, B.A.
VI A.	Chen Yung Tin
VI B.	Ma Tseng Ku
VII A.	Chao Chi Zen, B.A.
VII B.	Wang Wah Ming
VIII A.	Chang Ying Tan, B.A.
VIII B.	Chang Ying Tan, B.A.

(c) Subject Teachers.

Music	Ming Phebe (Miss)
Fine Arts	Yu Tseh Gan
Nature Study	Chen Pin Chung (Miss), B.A.
Social Science	Woo Tseng Chieh, B.A.
English	Soong Chen Wu, B.A.

H. C. CHEN, Chinese Education Officer.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

TABLE A.
Total on Roll

Term	1930	1931	1932
Summer	471	616	396
Winter	†511	648	699

†New premises.

TABLE B.
Attendance—(percentage)

January	95.1
February	—
March	—
April	95.6
May	97.5
June	97.4
July	92.6
September	98.1
October	97.7
November	97.4
December	98.4

TABLE C.
Ages of new pupils.

Ages	Number of Pupils
7	1
8	5
9	8
10	29
11	43
12	63
13	53
14	53
15	13
Average Age 12.2	268

TABLE D.
Ages of pupils on December 31.

Class	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	No. in Class	Average Age
S.M. III								1	5	8	2	5*	17.4
S.M. II								1	5	5	2	13	16.6
S.M. I								1	14	14	4	33	16.6
J.M. III					1	6	1	2	8	11	1	23	15.3
J.M. IIA								10	5	2		31	14.3
J.M. IIB								8	5	1		29	14.6
J.M. IA						1	2	20	6			29	14.1
J.M. IB						5	4	20	2	1		32	13.7
J.M. IC						4	8	18	4			34	13.6
P. 6a				3	6	8	15					32	13.1
P. 6b				1	10	15	8					34	12.9
P. 6c			1	5	4	12	12					34	12.9
P. 6d				1	6	13	12	2				34	13.2
P. 6e				1	4	10	15	4				34	13.5
P. 5a			1	5	11	8	6	1				32	12.5
P. 5b			1	9	6	3	5	1				29	11.9
P. 5c				1	5	8	7	8				29	12.6
P. 5d					3	13	3	8				29	12.6
P. 5e					3	5	10	10	1			29	13.0
P. 5f		3	6	8	8	2	1					23	11.1
P. 4a	1		10	6	10	1	1					29	11.1
P. 4b		4	7	6	7	3						27	10.9
P. 4c		2	7	8	7	3	2					29	11.3
P. 4d	2	2	4	8		3	1					33	11.2
Total	3	11	42	73	136	118	182	49	41	26	8	689	13.3

* 8 boys left for local universities.

TABLE E.
Staff Allocation.

Class	Teachers	
S.M. III	Mr. F. Burrington, B.Sc.	Mr. Yu Y Ching (余槐青)
S.M. II	Mr. E. H. Anstice, B.A.	Mr. Yu Y Ching (余槐青)
S.M. I	Mr. E. H. Anstice, B.A.	Mr. Chen Yen Sze (陳源如)
J.M. III	Mr. S. Y. Loch (樂秀榮)	Mr. Tong Mung Ngoo (湯夢吾)
J.M. IIA	Mr. S. Y. Loch (樂秀榮)	Mr. Zung Pao Van (陳漢輝)
J.M. IIB	Mrs. E. H. Moore	Mr. Zung Pao Van (陳漢輝)
J.M. IA	Miss M. E. E. Wilson, B.A.	Mr. Fong Zung Chong (方成章)
J.M. IB	Mr. K. S. Huang (黃述勛)	Mr. Tsou Bacon (鄒培根)
J.M. IC	Mr. S. Y. Hu (胡先雪)	Mr. Tong Mung Ngoo (湯夢吾)
P. 6a	Mr. B. L. Yu (俞彭齡)	Mr. Tsou Zao Ling (鄒兆靈)
P. 6b	Mr. F. L. Fan (樊雲齡)	Mr. Chow Pon Van (周邦藩)
P. 6c	Mr. C. S. Loo (羅勤生)	Mr. Chen Yen Sze (陳源如)
P. 6d	Mr. M. Z. Yih (葉彌誠), B.A.	Mr. Chung Kuen Yung (鍾貴閏)
P. 6e	Mr. F. L. Fan (樊雲齡)	Mr. Chung Kuen Yung (鍾貴閏)
P. 5a	Mrs. E. H. Moore	Mr. Hsu Ying Chuan (徐映川)
P. 5b	Miss M. E. E. Wilson, B.A.	Mr. Ng Koo Zung (吳科成)
P. 5c	Mrs. K. J. Williamson, B.A.	Mr. Tsou Zao Ling (鄒兆靈)
P. 5d	Mrs. K. J. Williamson, B.A.	Mr. Fong Zung Chong (方成章)
P. 5e	Mr. B. L. Yu (俞彭齡)	Mr. Ng Koo Zung (吳科成)
P. 5f	Mr. K. L. Fan (樊雲齡)	Mr. Pei Wei Sun (嚴惟森)
P. 4a	Mr. C. S. Loo (羅勤生)	Mr. Tsou Bacon (鄒培根)
P. 4b	Mr. M. Z. Yih (葉彌誠), B.A.	Mr. Chow Pon Van (周邦藩)
P. 4c	Mr. K. S. Huang (黃述勛)	Mr. Koh Sze Piao (葛士表)
P. 4d	Mr. S. Y. Hu (胡先雪)	Mr. Koh Sze Piao (葛士表)

Additional Teachers: Mrs. M. C. Browne, M.A. (English and Art)
 Mr. Y. C. Yao, B.Sc. (姚幼蓀) (Science and Mathematics)
 Mr. Yu Ching Moo (Student Teacher) (俞雲模)
 Mr. Loh Kyien Young (陸劍勇) (Physical Instructor)

Staff.—The resignation of the Rev. B. D. Li (李冷凡) was accepted on January 15, the end of the Winter Term.

On March 11 Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp became Acting Superintendent of Education and Mr. J. Moffat was appointed Acting Headmaster.

On July 15 the services of Messrs. R. D. Lee, A. C. Koo, Chang Hsin Wu, and Wong Lai Sha terminated.

On September 7 Miss M. E. E. Wilson joined the staff as temporary Assistant Mistress. The Rev. Lin Pu Chi was temporarily appointed Senior Chinese Assistant. Mr. Yih Mih Zung, a former pupil, was appointed as a teacher of English.

On September 12 Mr. Fan Kai Ling, a former pupil, was appointed Student Teacher and Mr. Chung Kuen Yung and Mr. Koh Sze Piao joined the staff, as teachers of Chinese.

On September 14 Mr. Pei Wei Sin was appointed teacher of Mandarin.

On September 19 Mr. Yu Ching Moo, another former pupil, became Student Teacher.

On September 21 Mrs. K. J. Williamson was appointed temporary Assistant Mistress.

On December 12 Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp resumed charge of the school.

Health.—The general state of health has been satisfactory. With the exception of the case of Mr. Wong Lai Sha, part time teacher, who was absent during the Summer Term on account of typhoid fever, there has been no serious sickness. The S. M. C. Vaccination Van was brought to the school on two occasions. On June 3, 243 boys were inoculated against cholera and on November 4, 310 boys were vaccinated.

Work.—The work and organization of the school were seriously affected by the Sino-Japanese hostilities. As soon as the outbreak occurred, the school building occupied part of "No Man's Land" and for a time even approach was impossible. Commencement of work was delayed until March 1 when the school was temporarily housed in the building of the Polytechnic School for Chinese. Studies began on a half-time basis

from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. The ordinary curriculum was adhered to and extra work, to be performed at home, was given to compensate for loss of time at school. The term began with only 170 boys in attendance, as many boys had left Shanghai for places considered safe from hostilities, and many preferred to wait until the school was in normal working order. Numbers gradually rose, and on April 4 when work was resumed at the school building in Haskell Road, 341 boys were in attendance. By the end of the term, 396 had enrolled. The number included 54 new boys. No amalgamation of classes took place during this period in spite of the depleted number in attendance.

The Winter Term commenced on September 9 with an enrolment of 690 boys which later increased to 699. Of these, 214 were new pupils, making a total of 268 for the year. Additional teachers were obtained and student teachers took charge of classes. This unexpected influx necessitated much hard work by teachers to achieve normal standards. The standard of English in some of the primary classes is not yet satisfactory but good progress has been made. As many boys had missed part or all of a term's work, the time allotted to subjects taught in the English language was increased in the three senior classes to three days per week.

Geography—The geography room is now moderately well equipped; a good globe of the world in relief and one of the usual type showing the political units have been acquired, together with an orrery to demonstrate the simultaneous movements of the moon and the earth about the sun. Daily weather records are taken and the readings graphed. Weather charts showing the meteorological conditions prevailing over the China coast are received each day from Zi-ka-wei Observatory. A few authoritative books on geographical matters have been ordered from England for addition to the teacher's reference library.

Chemistry—Extra benches have been installed in the enlarged laboratory so that there is now accommodation for thirty-six pupils and a correspondingly sufficient amount of lecture room. Necessary replacements and additions to stock and equipment have been made. The laboratory was well used in providing regular tuition in both theoretical and practical work. The University of Hongkong Matriculation Examination in Practical Chemistry was held in the school laboratory in November last.

Physics—At the beginning of the year, Senior and Junior classes commenced a course of General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound. These subjects will be offered at the Matriculation Examination of Hongkong University. Apparatus to show the linear and volumetric expansion of metals, water calorimeters, Rumford and Bunsen's photometers, inclined, parallel and spherical mirrors and glass prisms were acquired during the Summer Term. Additional apparatus was purchased during the Winter Term. Six boys offered Physics at the Junior Local Examination of Hongkong University. Improvement can be expected in future if funds can be secured to purchase apparatus and furnish a suitable laboratory.

Chinese—Translation, as in the past, has been taught by Chinese teachers of English. The curriculum of the Middle Classes now includes Physiology and Hygiene and the History of Chinese Literature; that of the Primary Classes a Commercial Reader and the study of Hygiene. Business Writing has been introduced to take the place of and include Letter Writing in all Classes. Certain text-books were changed in accordance with the recommendation of the Chinese Education Officer.

Conduct and Discipline.—On the whole the conduct has been good and there has been no lack of evidence of loyalty and *esprit de corps*. Local hostilities undoubtedly contributed to an undercurrent of unrest in the Summer Term and possibly changes in the staff had a disturbing effect. The task of inculcating habits of school discipline in approximately 300 new pupils entailed much extra effort on the part of the staff and was only accomplished through the loyal and close cooperation of all members.

Examinations.—The results of the Hongkong University Local Examination held in November 1931 were received in January 1932. The following are the names of successful candidates.

<i>Matriculation.</i>	<i>Distinction.</i>	<i>Junior Local</i>	<i>Distinction.</i>
Wong Hung Bew		Woo Sze Chi	Mathematics & Arithmetic
Zang Chung Pung		Mei Choh Yang	
Yue Ching Moo		Zung Ping Teh	
Chen Tao Chi		Feng Wah Chi	Mathematics
Fan Kai Ling	Trigonometry	Ma Char Kee	Mathematics
Mo Zung Kou		Andrew Shih Fang Lu	Mathematics

The results of the Examination held in November 1932 have been received and are as follows:

Matriculation.

Honours.—Ma Char Kee

Pass.—Chang Chin Bing, Huang Wen Ping, Woo Sze Chi, Andrew Shih Fang Lu

Senior.—Pan Kai

Junior.—Chen Hsi Ming, Eo Yung San, Hsu Kwei Sung, Langford Giu, Ng Sih Chuen, Ong Tsoong Yoh, Yih Zuh Gwei

Two boys failed the Matriculation and four failed the Junior Examination. Further details have not yet arrived.

As the result of an oral examination held by the Bureau of Mass Education of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, a pupil of the School, Hsieh Chung Jen, was placed first out of candidates from schools in all parts of Shanghai. Mo Zung Kou, a pupil of Senior Middle III, was one of the three successful contestants for Cadetships in the Municipal Public Health Department. In the Chinese Department of the school a writing contest in which 251 pupils took part was held at the end of November.

The two prizes given by the Alumni Association for the best scholars in Chinese were won by Ma Char Kee and Chu Ta Tuh.

Rayner Mathematical Prize.—This prize was awarded to Ma Char Kee as the result of an examination conducted by Messrs. F. Burrington, B.Sc., and E. H. Anstice, B.A.

Chu Chang Nien Cup.—This cup, given for proficiency in English, was also won by Ma Char Kee.

School Certificates.—Leaving Certificates were awarded to the following:—Wong Hung Bew, Zung Chung Pung, Yue Ching Moo, Chen Tao Chi, Fan Kai Ling, Mo Zung Kou.

Alumni Association.—Owing to the local hostilities there have been fewer meetings than usual. Mr. T. W. Kwok, M.A., the President, was one of the Chinese delegates to the local Peace Conferences. Members of the association have supplied material for a section of the School Magazine.

Recreation.—With the great increase in the number of boys the problem of athletics became more difficult than ever. Owing to the very restricted space available at the school itself, all that could be attempted was basket ball and a little tennis. Considerable enthusiasm was shown for both but with only one basket ball pitch and one tennis court a very small proportion of those wishing to play could be accommodated. Two inter-form basket ball tournaments were held, one in the summer term and one in the winter, the winners being one Junior Middle IIIA and one Senior Middle I. In regard to football this year, we were able to secure the use of two grounds in Hongkew Park on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons which enabled on an average 6 forms to be given a game in an afternoon. However as there were 24 forms, this still meant that the individual boy got at the most but one game of less than an hour's duration in a fortnight. To provide practice and training for a school eleven was impossible and this accounts for the lack of success in matches played against other schools more fortunately situated. The annual athletic sports were held in Hongkew Park on Thursday, October 27. A gratifying keenness was displayed especially among the younger boys. Although no records were broken several good performances were recorded. The Senior Championship Shield was won by Senior Middle I and the Junior

Shield by Primary 6c. Mrs. Foster Kemp kindly presented the prizes to the winning competitors.

Library.—Both the Senior and Junior Libraries have been well used during the year. The school library has not only helped the boys in school hours but has also provided recreation for their leisure. Some Chinese novels were added to the Senior Library during the Summer Term. These books were rebound in stiff covers before they were put into use. The reading rooms adjoining the libraries have been very popular. During the winter term many new periodicals were added. The school is now a regular subscriber to 21 English and Chinese magazines and illustrated papers. Two English and two Chinese local daily newspapers are provided.

Museum.—A collection of exhibits has been arranged as the basis of a school museum to which the pupils are making frequent additions.

General.—On June 1 by the courtesy of the Eastman Kodak Company, and the China Committee of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute (League of Nations), the following educational films were shown in the school hall:—Ocean Liners, Alaska, Linen, and one picture of a humorous nature. In December four exhibitions of similar films were given. On June 15, sixty boys from the Senior Classes attended a performance of "Disraeli" at the Carlton Theatre. On July 15 parents of boys in the Primary Classes were invited to view the school building and meet the teachers. Boys in all classes responded enthusiastically and, on their own initiative, prepared an exhibition of work. Addresses in English and Chinese were given on matters pertaining to the welfare of pupils. About two hundred parents attended. The function was a great success. On November 18 two classes visited the Art Club Exhibition in company with Mrs. M. C. Browne, M.A.

School Magazine.—In November it was decided to publish a school magazine, the first issue to be in commemoration of the long service of Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, who has been connected with the school since its foundation in 1904. The staff and boys responded readily to the suggestion and all co-operated enthusiastically in the production of the first number.

In conclusion, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the loyal assistance given to me by all the members of the staff and by the pupils throughout a difficult year.

J. MOFFAT,
Acting Headmaster.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Enrolment and Attendance.—The opening of the school year in February was delayed for three weeks, owing to the state of emergency occasioned by the local hostilities. Due to the same cause, many former pupils who had left Shanghai were still unable to return in time to register for the summer term. There was thus a considerable increase in the number of pupils registered in the winter term, the total of 471 being the highest enrolment yet recorded. As will be seen from my report on work, this figure is largely dependent on the classification of the pupils, and as the school tends to become more truly secondary in its scope a gradual increase up to a recognized maximum enrolment may be expected. With this in view, it is proposed to recommend that 500 be regarded as the limit of accommodation of the school.

A more formal type of entrance examination, in which increasing stress is laid on proficiency in spoken and written Chinese, was instituted during the year. The attendance records were uniformly good throughout the year, and a recovery from the lowered figures of the preceding year is noted.

TABLE A.
Total on Roll.

Term	1930	1931	1932
Summer	427	461	449
Winter	433	462	471

TABLE B.
Attendance.—(Percentage).

January	97.2
March	97.1
April	97.3
May	97.6
June	98.5
July	97.9
September	98.0
October	97.8
November	97.6
December	97.3

The monthly average for the year was 97.68; in 1931 it was 96.67; in 1930 it was 97.9 which was the highest in the history of the School.

Admission.—The numbers of new pupils admitted during the summer and winter terms respectively were 65 and 39. In the latter term many classes were filled by the return of former pupils who had lost a term because of the disturbances, and there were consequently few vacancies for new boys.

The following table shows the ages of those admitted:—

TABLE C.
Ages of New Pupils.

Age	No. of Pupils
8	1
9	4
10	24
11	23
12	21
13	18
14	8
15	5
Average Age 11.63	104

TABLE D.
Ages of Pupils on December 31.

Years	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	No. in Form or Class	Average Age.
Senior III												1	1	4	1	1	8	20.2
II												5	3	4			12	19.0
I										2	3	5	2	2			14	18.0
Junior III						1	1	1	5	6	9	3					25	16.2
II						2	1	4	6	9	8	3					32	15.8
I					3	2	9	10	10	8	—	1					43	14.2
Primary																		
6A				3	3	6	9	8	11	4							44	13.5
6B				3	5	10	7	6	2	8							43	12.6
5A			4	3	9	12	5	3	—	1							42	11.7
5B			1	8	14	6	6	5	1								41	11.6
5C		1	2	8	15	9	4	1	—	1							41	11.3
4A		1	7	13	8	9	3	—	1								42	10.7
4B		4	9	6	8	6	4	—	—	1							38	10.5
4C	1	4	9	14	7	2	1										38	9.8
Total	1	10	32	68	72	63	50	38	36	33	24	18	6	10	1	1	463	12.84

The ages here given are according to Chinese reckoning, and are thus on the average fully a year greater than if they were reckoned in foreign style.

TABLE E.
Staff Allocation.

	Form Teachers.	
Middle School	Mr. H. S. Bartley, B.A.	Mr. Woo Yih Foo
Senior III	Mr. R. Kay, B.Sc.	Mr. Yang Tsuh Hur
II	Mrs. A. M. Burke-Scott	Mr. Zung Poeh Zung
I	Miss E. M. Adlam	Mr. Woo Yih Foo
Junior III	Mr. J. J. Pope, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.	Mr. Loh Koeh Nyee
II	Mr. H. C. Cheng, M.A.	Mr. Yang Liang Veh
I	Mrs. P. A. Evans, M.A.	
Primary:		
Class 6A	Mr. E. K. Foo	Mr. Yang Tsuh Hur
6B	Mr. T. Y. Nyien	Mr. Zung Poeh Zung
5A	Mr. T. Y. Koo	Mr. Zing Zoong Seu
5B	Mr. Z. B. Chang	Mr. Loh Koeh Nyee
5C	Mr. T. Y. Sung	Mr. Zing Zoong Seu
4A	Mr. T. Y. Koo	Mr. Yang Chih Ting
4B	Mr. Z. B. Chang	Mr. Waung Wae
4C	Mr. Y. S. Ku	Mr. Waung Wae
		Mr. Yang Liang Veh
		Mr. Yang Chih Ting

Staff.—Miss E. M. Wheeler, Assistant Mistress, went on Special Leave on February 1, and after her marriage to Mr. A. B. Lang returned on May 23.

The Headmaster was on Long Leave from March 29 to October 29; meanwhile Mr. H. S. Bartley, Senior Assistant Master, was in charge of the school.

Mr. E. C. Smith, Assistant Master, went on long leave on July 5.

Mrs. P. A. Evans and Miss J. D. Porteous were engaged as temporary Assistant Mistresses from September 7 and September 20 respectively.

Mr. Ensu C. H. Yu was appointed on probation as Chinese Senior Assistant Master from September 7. Mr. Yu, whose appointment was subsequently confirmed,

is a graduate of Soochow University and a Master of Arts of Toronto and the North Western University. Previously to his present position, he occupied that of Dean of the Preparatory Department at the Great China University.

On November 8, Mr. Wong Sz Pah, Chief Teacher of Chinese, died, after three days' illness following a paralytic stroke. Mr. Wong had been on the school Staff for over 26 years, and had supervised all studies in the Chinese language. He was a man of culture and ability; his work was characterized by thoroughness and an unsparing devotion to the welfare of the school, in the development of which he had taken a prominent part. His loss was keenly felt, and the entire Staff, as well as a large and representative body of pupils, attended the funeral observances.

Mr. Yang Chih Ting was appointed as Teacher of Chinese, Grade II, on December 12.

Health.—The health of the pupils was fairly good. There was a local epidemic of mumps during the autumn, and colds were numerous in the early winter. Two pupils died during the year, of whom one, Sih Han Ching, was a boy of outstanding ability and promise in the Junior Third.

Work.—In conformity with the reclassification noted in my report for 1931, the preparatory class in English was discontinued and consequently the average age of pupils newly admitted this year was 11.63 as compared with last year's figure of 8.68. In spite of this notable advance, it is still necessary to maintain two preparatory classes in Chinese subjects below Primary Grade 4. It is hoped in the coming year to abolish one of these, and to augment the Middle School by creating two new forms of Junior I grade instead of one as hitherto. These changes, which are intended to emphasize the secondary character of the school, can only be made gradually, as the vast majority of prospective new pupils are, for their ages, woefully below the requisite standard, especially in Chinese language studies.

An organized attempt is being made throughout the school to develop fluency and standard pronunciation in the use of the national language, and with this aim all Chinese teachers employ it constantly in their classrooms. The new Chinese Senior Assistant has revised the curriculum in Chinese, and certain innovations are proposed, of which the chief are the introduction of world history to be taught in the national language in the three Senior Middle grades, and an extension of the existing syllabus in Social Science.

In the teaching of English there is no change to be recorded, except that the time allotted to certain subjects under this heading has been reduced owing to the crowded curriculum. The general arrangement of previous years has however been followed.

As foreshadowed last year, a considerable development has taken place in the teaching of Science, especially in the direction of correlating it with other subjects of the school curriculum. A five-years' course of practical work has been arranged, comprising some 250 experiments in measurement, the properties of matter, statics, dynamics and general physics. The whole course is designed to whet the appetite of the pupil for further investigation. The new laboratory, owing to meagre equipment, can only cater for small junior classes, but it is hoped that shortly, with additional apparatus, it will be possible to handle successfully larger and more advanced classes. It is proposed gradually to obtain some reliable physical apparatus for use with the senior forms. Such apparatus, while expensive initially, costs little to maintain and will last many years without renewal.

An additional two years' course in theoretical chemistry for Junior III and Senior I has been drawn up and will be begun in the coming term. Preparations are in hand for the introduction of elementary Botany and Zoology in the Junior Middle forms.

Owing chiefly to the demands of language subjects, the teaching of Book-keeping in Senior I has been discontinued.

The numerous staff changes already detailed have considerably affected the apportioning of the various subjects among the teachers. The supervision of the laboratory and of all science teaching in the Senior and Junior forms is allotted to Mr. R. Kay, and has entailed a great amount of preparation and thought beyond the ordinary hours of teaching. Mr. T. Y. Nyien will take over the newly-organized classes in elementary Chemistry.

To compensate for the loss of lessons caused by the delayed re-opening in February, the Summer Term was extended for two weeks in July. Although the school hours were only from 8 a.m. until noon, and all lesson periods were shortened, it was found that the extreme heat rapidly induced listlessness and fatigue. New work could not be assimilated under these conditions, nor was any homework set; it is probable that the extension of the term was of very little value educationally while it was certainly detrimental to the health of teachers and pupils.

Conduct and Discipline.—The usual standard of discipline was maintained, and in the face of abnormal climatic and social conditions the behaviour of the boys was admirable. The warfare in the early part of the year was responsible for certain political preoccupation in the case of the senior boys, but this in no way impaired the excellent relations between teachers and pupils.

Examinations.—Detailed results of the Hongkong University Local Examinations in 1931, which were not published until January 1932, are set out below. Seventeen candidates from this school sat for these examinations:—

<i>Matriculation.</i>	<i>Distinctions.</i>	<i>Junior.</i>	<i>Distinctions.</i>
Chang Shee Tseu	Mathematics	Foo Gee Tsing	
Cheng Hoong	Mechanics,	Tang Wae Ming	
	Higher Mathematics.	Tchah Zau Sien	Mechanics, Mathematics
Lee Yao Sung	Mechanics	Wong Vung Hao	Mechanics
Woo Kweu Jih	Mechanics, Drawing	Yee Sung Nyeu	
Ying Tsz Yoeh	Mechanics, Drawing	Zea Yue Ching	Mechanics
Yue Kweu	Mathematics	Zea Yue Kur	
Zung Kwong Yue			

These results were considered to be very satisfactory, especially in respect of the percentage of passes, as the examiners appear to have been rather more exacting than usual.

Twenty-one candidates were presented for the Hongkong Matriculation and Junior Local Examinations in November, 1932, but the pass-lists have not yet been published.

Of twenty-one candidates who sat in December 1931 for examinations of the Royal Drawing Society, 20 passed, of whom twelve were placed in the Honours Division. In June 1932, forty-two candidates were presented for these examinations; all passed, 38 gaining Honours. One pupil, Hsu Ching Dau, won the Society's special prize for outstanding merit in Division III. The preparation of pupils for these examinations is in the hands of the Art Master, Mr. E. C. Smith.

School Certificates.—School Leaving Certificates were awarded to Chang Shee Tseu, Cheng Hoong, Lee Yao Sung, Woo Kweuh Jih, Ying Tsz Yoeh, Yue Kweu, Zung Kwong Yue.

Up to the present, 58 of these certificates have been issued.

Functions and Visits.—Speech Day functions took place on March 24, when Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., presented the prizes and certificates won in the preceding school year. Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, of the Board of Education, was in the chair, supported by Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, Acting Superintendent of Education.

The Annual Sports Meeting was held on the school grounds on May 13, after no less than three postponements owing to wet weather. Rain marred the proceedings, but the programme of events was carried out, and the prizes won were presented by Mrs. G. S. Foster Kemp. Mrs. N. Leslie was also present.

On November 5 a Memorial Service to the late Mr. R. G. Dowie was held in the School Assembly Hall, under the auspices of the Former Pupils' Association. Proceedings were led by Mr. Wang Tsze Kong, President of the Association, and among those present were Sir Elly Kadoorie and his sons, Mr. Foster Kemp, a large number of friends and former colleagues of Mr. Dowie, and the School Staff and prefects with many past and present pupils.

Incidental visits were paid by parties of senior pupils to various places of educational interest, including the C. M. Customs Library, the Shanghai Radio Exhibition, and exhibitions of Chinese and western painting.

Among notable visitors who called during the year and inspected the work of the School were Professor Davey of Nanking University, Dr. Reginald S. Clay, B.A., D.Sc., of the Northern Polytechnic, London, and Drs. Westbrook and T. H. Ling of the University of Shanghai. Two visiting parties of students from the last-named University were also received.

Recreation.—A full programme of sports activities was maintained, subject to weather conditions. More football was played than ever before, and in matches with other schools the Junior team showed great keenness and did particularly well. The Inter-class "Sixes" was won by Senior II, the runners-up being Junior III. Volley-ball, newly introduced as an inter-class game, was played enthusiastically; the result of the annual competition is not yet decided. Tennis, badminton and table-tennis were all played regularly; basket-ball was discontinued but will be resumed when Mr. Smith, the Sports Master, returns from Long Leave. At the annual Sports Meeting already mentioned, the Staff Cup, representing the athletic championship of the school, was won for the second time by Lee Soong Bing, a pupil in Senior II.

Library.—The Library is in charge of Mrs. Burke-Scott, assisted by Mr. Ku Yah Seh. About 40 new books were added during the year. A beginning has been made with a Chinese section and this will be developed in the course of the next year or two. A selection of educational and other books for teachers' use has been catalogued by the Librarian and is of great use to Staff. A new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, acquired during the year, is proving of inestimable value.

General.—The teaching work and other activities of the school were profoundly affected by the catastrophes in the early part of the year, and the families of many teachers and pupils were temporarily dispersed, and in numbers of cases suffered heavy material losses and bereavement. For weeks the school premises were occupied by armed defence forces, and when at length teaching was resumed it was difficult to re-establish routine and continuity. Reference has already been made to the excellent spirit shown by the pupils in these trying circumstances. Their ardent and patriotic desire to cooperate in the many relief measures necessary after the hostilities found expression in several ways. After making a collection on behalf of wounded soldiers, parties of the senior pupils visited some of the devastated areas and concentrated their efforts on assisting the country people. Under the leadership of Miss Adlam, they "adopted" the shattered hamlet of Loh-ka-za, near Tazang, and as a direct result of their help and organization the houses were rebuilt, the fields replanted, and the villagers enabled to resume their normal life.

The Former Pupils' Association continued to take a kindly interest in the work and sporting activities of the school. Several of the competitive trophies have been presented by the Association.

The school dining-room has been equipped with blinds to adapt it for cinematograph displays, and successful use has already been made of it for the showing of educational films.

One is continually conscious of the limited dimensions of the school premises, which are now used to an unprecedented extent. The playing space is all too small to meet the physical needs of the boys, and the majority of the class-rooms are in everyday

use to the maximum of their accommodation. The assembly hall, a gift of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, is a great boon to the school and is constantly in requisition. On one afternoon of each week the hall is loaned to the Secondary School for Chinese Girls. In addition, the Municipal Normal School is now accommodated in the main school building and meets for four sessions every week. In the near future, when circumstances admit of such considerations, it would be desirable to enquire whether the school and its activities have not altogether outgrown the existing building, which was economically planned for an educational institution far more limited in its scope.

It is fitting that I should pay tribute, in closing this Report, to the sterling work and loyal cooperation of my colleagues on the teaching staff during a most exceptionally arduous year.

A. F. T. HOLLAND,
Headmaster.

NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Enrolment and Attendance.—For the first term of the year, despite the troubled state of Shanghai during January and February, 467 pupils were enrolled, of whom 124 were new. For the second term, 506 pupils were enrolled of whom 27 were new and approximately 300 candidates had to be refused owing to lack of accommodation. The attendance throughout the year was highly satisfactory.

TABLE A.
Total on Roll.

Term	1930	1931	1932
Summer	453	485	467
Winter	441	472	506

TABLE B.
Attendance—(Percentage).

January	97.7
March	98.1
April	97.9
May	98.6
June	98.3
July	98.6
September	98.8
October	98.9
November	98.3
December	97.7

The monthly average for the year was 98.3.

TABLE C.
Ages of New Pupils.

Ages.	Number of pupils
7	3
8	10
9	13
10	34
11	14
12	28
13	22
14	28
15	4
Average Age 11.4	151

TABLE D.

Years	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	No. in Form	Average Age
S. M. III & II										1	3	6	3	2	15	18.1
I									5	5	3	5	3		21	16.8
J. M. S. III							9	9	18	4	1				36	15.4
IIA						2	3	7	10	2	6	1			31	15.9
IIB					3	7	6	7	3	2					28	15.2
IA					1	1	4	14	10	5	1	1			37	15.6
IB				2	3	3	6	13	7	5					39	14.7
H. P. 6A				1	2	5	17	9	2	2					38	13.7
6B					5	5	13	12	3	1					39	14.1
6C				1	1	12	11	8	3	2					38	13.1
5A				1	9	7	12	6	2	1					38	12.6
5B				8	5	16	7	3							39	11.8
4A		1	1	4	6	6	12	8	2						40	12.3
4B	1	2	7	10	10	7	2	1							40	10.5
Preparatory	2	6	5	14											27	9.1
No. of Pupils	3	9	13	38	34	59	63	85	82	61	28	21	8	2	506	13.7

TABLE E.
Staff Allocation.

		Teacher in Charge	
		English Department	Chinese Department.
S. M. S. III & II	I	Mr. G. L. Aitchison Mr. G. L. Aitchison	Mr. Zien Sung-Chu Mr. Wong Tsz Yuen
J. M. S.	III	Mr. H. Rogerson	Mr. Miao Zau Yue
	IIA	Mr. W. C. Divers	Mr. Lee Shan-Yoong
	IIB	Mr. W. C. Divers	Mr. Ing Koo K-ju
	IA	Mr. V. P. Hsu	Mr. Ling Zur-Tsoo
	IB	Mr. Y. Y. Wong	Mr. Zang Bai-Dong
H. P.	6A	Mr. D. I. Chang	Mr. Cheo Min-Hsuin
	6B	Mr. D. I. Chang	Mr. Wong Tsz Yuen
	6C	Mr. H. Z. Woo	Mr. Miao Zau-Yue
	6A	Mr. H. Z. Woo	Mr. Cheo Ming-Hsuin
	6B	Mr. C. L. Zien	Mr. Zien Sung-Chu
	4A	Mr. C. L. Zien	Mr. Lee Fu-Kong
	4B	Mr. W. L. Tsoong	Mr. Zang Bai-Dong
Preparatory		Mr. T. H. Ing.	Mr. Wong Tsz-Bing

Staff

Invalided

Headmaster

Mr. L. H. Turner May 31

Dismissed

Assistant Master

Mr. Hsu Hsing Jen Sept. 12

New Appointments

Headmaster

Mr. L. Kershaw June 1

Manual Training Instructor

Mr. G. L. Aitchison June 1

Senior Assistant Master (Chinese)

Mr. Hwang Chung-su Sept. 16

Assistant Master

Mr. Wong Tsz-ping Sept. 19

Assistant Master

Mr. Lee Fu-kong Sept. 27

Health.—The general health of the school has been good. On June 17, eight-four boys and six teachers were inoculated against cholera by representatives of the Municipal Health Department, who again visited the school in October and vaccinated, against smallpox, two hundred and forty-seven pupils.

Work.—The work of the school was considerably interrupted by the unrest which occurred at the commencement of the year. School opened on February 7, but it was not until the beginning of May that enrolment ceased. To regain lost time, the school term was extended to July 15, but the educational value of this extra fortnight was very doubtful as pupils were listless and many of them were obliged to return home owing to indisposition due to excessive heat in the classrooms.

In the English department, the standard of work, despite the unsatisfactory beginning of the Summer term, was well maintained. Spoken English, however, is still far from the desired standard, due probably to the fact that there are only three teachers of English nationality in the school.

In September the Chinese department was placed under the supervision of Mr. Hwang Chung-su, the Senior Assistant (Chinese), who has made a thorough examination of all Chinese subjects taught and introduced modern text books and apparatus. Next year the improvement in the Chinese department should be very noticeable.

The subjects taught on the Chinese side were: Citizenship, History, Geography, Classics, Mandarin, Nature study, Use of Abacus, Reading, Composition and writing.

On the English side the subjects were: Reading, Recitation, Literature, Dictation, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Science, Geography, Drawing and Physical Exercises.

Conduct and Discipline.—With the exception of one incident the discipline of the school was highly satisfactory. For disciplinary purposes the school is divided into 12 companies, each in charge of a captain and vice-captain, selected from among the senior boys of the school. These boys lead their teams in various sports and drill contests and are responsible for the general discipline and smartness of their companies on parade. They are thus given a valuable opportunity of developing strength of character by the formation of habits of leadership and command.

Manual Training.—From January 1 to May 31 this branch of school work was in charge of the Assistant Manual Training Instructors, Messrs. D. I. Chang and H. Z. Woo. On June 1, Mr. G. L. Aitchison was appointed Manual Training Instructor. Competition for places still remains as keen as ever, and as in past years a waiting list is kept, so that those boys who are disappointed one term may be given the first opportunity the following term. To reduce the waiting list it was decided that for the winter term, older boys, who had completed the courses, should be asked to withdraw and so give place to younger boys wishing to take up Manual Training.

The models completed this year show careful forethought on the Instructors' part, and careful and accurate working on the part of the boys. A noticeable feature of the metalwork department is the making of suitable pieces of apparatus for use in the school science laboratory. These models embody the usual exercises in their proper sequence, yet more zest is added as greater interest is aroused.

Recreation.—In spite of disturbed conditions 1932 has been a very full year as regards sport. At the beginning of the year the 1931-32 football season was brought to a successful close, the school first XI coming through the whole season without a single defeat, and only one drawn game. The junior team improved immensely during the term and displayed a very creditable knowledge of the game in the later matches.

Volley Ball.—During the winter vacation the school volley ball team took part in the Invitation Volley Ball Tournament organised by the Foreign Y.M.C.A. In this competition the school team was opposed to adult sides, from local universities, U. S. Marine Corps, etc. Though at first outclassed, the boys were soon able to hold their own, but the outbreak of local hostilities caused the tournament to be abandoned. By participation in this competition the standard of volley ball in the school was considerably improved, and great credit is due to our players for the way in which they rose to the occasion, and for the hard work they put in. During the vacation the team and reserves came to school every day for two or three hours' strenuous practice.

Two interesting Volley Ball Competitions were completed in the Summer Term. In the first, each member of the school team captained and trained a side, while the second was an Inter-Form Competition, which was eventually won by J. M. S. IIA captained by Zung Tuh Ching. With regard to Volley Ball the school is greatly handicapped by lack of facilities for indoor practice. Owing to the small size of the school hall all games have to take place out of doors, with the result that a spell of wet weather puts a complete stop to all forms of athletic activity.

Athletics.—Owing to disturbed local conditions and the consequent curtailment of the Summer Term, there was no Inter-School Athletic Meeting this year. The School 17th Annual Sports Meeting was held on October 10 under perfect conditions before a large crowd of spectators. The meeting passed off very successfully, staff and pupils working together to get through the long programme smoothly and quickly. The most important results were:—

Staff Shield (Inter-Company) won by "L" Company, Captain Tsoh Hur Dau.

Senior Champion:—Chang Zau Ziang, J.M.S. IIA.

Intermediate Champion:—Bang Tsung Au, J.M.S. III.

Junior Champion:—Sung Zoong Zuh, J.M.S. IB.

Football.—For the season 1932-33 a very heavy programme of Inter-School games was arranged, and by the end of November the three school teams, viz. 1st XI, 2nd XI, and Junior Team, had played a total of 20 matches against visiting teams.

One half of the school football field having been cut off for the site of the new Primary School, the area remaining for football was greatly reduced. In consequence, the standard of play, which in the previous season had reached a very high level, definitely deteriorated. Games of special interest were those against the Shanghai Fire Brigade, and the band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in both of which our boys were successful. An Inter-Company football competition has been in progress during the term and is now in its final stages. As some 140 players have taken part in the company games all senior boys in the school have had an opportunity of participating. Cases of able-bodied boys refusing to take part in active athletics are, however, still far too common in the school.

Examinations.—The usual yearly examination of the school was held in December and the results show that steady progress has been made throughout the year. In November three boys were entered for the Hong Kong Matriculation and eight for the Junior Examination. At the time of writing this report results were not to hand.

The results of the examinations held in November, 1931, were as follows:

Junior Examination:—

Dunn Tse Chuen

Distinctions in Mathematics and Arithmetic.

Yue Chong Hwa

Distinctions in Mathematics.

Nye Zung Ching

Library.—The school library has lacked popularity during the year but it is hoped to arouse a greater interest during 1933 by reorganisation and the addition of more suitable books.

General.—The retirement of Mr. L. H. Turner, through ill health, marks a definite stage in the history of the school. He saw the first piece of ground cut, admitted the first boy, established the fine traditions of the school and left behind him a successful institution as a fitting tribute to his untiring efforts for the welfare of the boys entrusted to his care.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the loyal and sterling work done by all the members of the staff, and the interest shewn by them in all matters concerning the school.

L. KERSHAW,
Headmaster.

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Enrolment and Attendance.—The numbers enrolled for the Summer and Winter Terms respectively were 382 and 526. The school should have opened for the Summer Term on February 1, but, owing to the Sino-Japanese conflict in the neighbourhood, it was decided to postpone the opening until February 29. In the meantime, many families had left Shanghai, so that on the day of enrolment, many of our former pupils did not attend.

At the commencement of the Summer Term, the boys of the Public School for Chinese,—the building in Haskell Road not being available—worked in this school during the afternoons, thus restricting our hours to the mornings only (8.30—12 noon), and this, I think, had a deterrent effect on further enrolment.

When the school reopened for the Winter Term, however, the rush for enrolment exceeded all previous records, for not only did many former pupils return, but we had also, after admitting 526 boys (of whom 126 were new pupils), to turn away more than 130 applicants for admission. The attendance throughout the year has been good, though there have been short periods during which it has fallen slightly below normal. In all cases, however, letters were received from the parents.

TABLE A.

Enrolment.

	1930	1931	1932
Summer Term	504	505	382
Winter Term	506	508	526

TABLE B.

Attendance.—Percentage.

January	97.6
February	—
March	98.4
April	97.3
May	96.7
June	97.6
July	96.9
August	—
September	97.9
October	97.3
November	96.3
December	97.2

TABLE C.

Ages of New Pupils.

Age	No. of Pupils
7	5
8	15
9	26
10	28
11	32
12	38
13	26
14	14
15	4
17	1
Average	11 yrs.

TABLE D.
Ages of Pupils on December 31.

Years	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	No. in Grade	Average Age
S. M. 2.										1	1	4	6	17.5
S. M. 1 Rem.								1	5	2	5	1	14	16.0
J. M. 3 Rem.								4	11	6	3		24	15.3
J. M. 2 U.						1	1	3	8	11	12	6	39	15.3
J. M. 1 U A.						5	5	12	12	8			33	14.7
J. M. 1 U B.						5	5	12	5	3	4		34	14.2
J. M. 1 R A.					1	1	11	3	7				28	13.6
J. M. 1 R B.					1	3	6	10	2	1			28	13.5
P. 6 U A.					2	12	10	9	2				35	13.0
P. 6 U B.						6	10	12	4			1	33	13.3
P. 6 L.						5	12	9	10	2			38	12.8
P. 5 U.			1	7		8	8	8	5	1			38	11.4
P. 5 L.			3	5		6	7	7	1				37	10.9
P. 5 Rem.						15	9	10	5	1			37	12.3
P. 4 U.						8	9	10	3				36	10.9
P. 4 L.	1	3	6	10	12	2	1						36	10.2
P. 3.	1	7	15	12	5	1							41	9.4
No. of Pupils	2	15	30	47	54	84	83	90	63	33	19	6	526	12.8

TABLE E.
Staff Allocation.

Grades	Grade Teachers	
S. M. 2.	Mr. A. H. Candlin	Mr. Li Hsien Chang
S. M. 1 Rem.	Mr. A. H. Candlin	Mr. Ling Tsu Hsien
J. M. 3 Rem.	Mr. R. G. Southerton	Mr. Zung Yung Pao
J. M. 2 U.	Mrs. A. M. Kirk	Mr. Liu Chung Liang
J. M. 1 U A.	Mr. Zee Sau Nien	Mr. Zing Soen Pai
J. M. 1 U B.	Mr. R. Spivey	Mr. Yue Yong Ziang
J. M. 1 R A.	Mr. R. G. Southerton	Mr. Oong Sing Zung
J. M. 1 R B.	Mr. Wong Moh Yah	Mr. Wong Moh Yah
P. 6 U A.	Mr. Koo Sze Chang	Mr. Oong Sing Zung
P. 6 U B.	Mr. Chu Dzon Yee	Mr. Yue Yong Ziang
P. 6 L.	Mrs. M. L. Dawe	Mr. Li Hsien Chang
P. 5 U.	Mrs. M. L. Dawe	Mr. Ling Tsu Hsien
P. 5 L.	Mr. Zee Sau Nien	Mr. Zing Soen Pai
P. 5 Rem.	Mr. Ting Bang Tseu	Mr. Ting Bang Tseu
P. 4 U.	Mr. Koo Sze Chang	Mr. Liu Chung Liang
P. 4 L.	Mr. Chu Dzon Yee	Mr. Zung Yung Pao
P. 3.	Mr. Ho Yao Hui	Mr. Ho Yao Hui

Staff.—The year 1932 has been rather a bad one as regards staff changes. The Headmaster proceeded on leave on March 29, and Mr. L. Kershaw, who had returned from leave on March 3, took charge of the school. On June 1, Mr. Kershaw was appointed Headmaster of the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese vice Mr. L. Turner, and Mr. R. G. Southerton was placed in charge of the school. On July 15, Mr. Zung Hsien Bah was invalided and Messrs. Yu Hsien En and Fontaine Lin left the Staff.

When the school reopened in September, four new teachers had to be appointed to cope with the full enrolment: Miss B. A. Ude and Messrs. Lawrence M. Lew, C. L. Liu and Wong Moh Yah. On November 1, the Headmaster returned from leave. Mr. Lawrence M. Lew was promoted to Senior Chinese Assistant on probation, and his place on the English side of the school was taken by Mrs. Lucy Corner, who was appointed on December 12.

Health.—The general health of the school has been good, and I am pleased to record that the number of cases of 'Red Eye', at one time rather prevalent, has decreased considerably. The health of the Staff has been much better this year than last, though one Chinese member had to go into hospital for a short spell. On June 24, 280 pupils, 12 servants and 9 teachers were inoculated against cholera. Routine eyesight tests were made during the year and, where necessary, reports were sent to the parents.

Work.—The work of the school has gone on remarkably well considering all that we have had to contend with, particularly during the Summer Term. While the boys of the Public School for Chinese worked in our building during the afternoons from February 29 to April 4, Practical Science, Woodwork and Drawing were omitted from the time-table in order that adequate time could be given to the more vital subjects. To compensate for the delayed opening of the school, the Summer Term was extended to July 15, the hours being from 8 a.m.—12 noon. It would appear, however, that this extension was of little value educationally, as both pupils and staff suffered greatly from the heat, the temperature inside the school building being over 90°.

On the Chinese side of the school, the textbooks were revised in September, new series of Readers being substituted for the old ones. Mr. Lawrence M. Lew is now in charge of the Chinese curriculum of the school.

Conduct and Discipline.—The general disciplinary tone of the school has been high, though one or two individuals—generally older boys in low grades—at times showed a tendency to rebel against authority. One of these cases was so serious that the offender was expelled, and this drastic action had a salutary effect on the others.

Examinations.—In January, we received the results of the Hongkong University Junior Local Examinations held in November of the previous year. Our successes were as follows:

Chang Foh Shing (1)

Lee Jin Young (1)

Zung Dah Yung (2)

(2) Distinguished in Mathematics and Mechanics.

(1) Distinguished in Mathematics, Mechanics and Arithmetic.

One boy failed.

This year, we entered six candidates for the Junior Local Examination in November, but the results have not yet come to hand.

Recreation.—The usual Inter-Class Football Tournament was successfully carried through, the boys showing great keenness. These matches are refereed by the masters in turn. The older boys have played a good deal of Basket Ball in the Hall and Volley Ball in the playground. The School Junior Team has played in the School League and has shown an excellent sporting spirit, but as many of the older boys did not return after the Sino-Japanese trouble, the league fixtures for the Senior Team had to be cancelled.

Library.—Good use has been made of the library and many well-worn books have been replaced. Many new volumes have also been added.

General.—On March 15, the school was visited by H. N. Davy, Esq., Professor of English, National Central University, Nanking.

Functions.—The 3rd Annual School Sports Meeting was held on October 21 in ideal weather, Mrs. Foster Kemp very kindly presenting the prizes. A large number of visitors and parents was present. On January 14, the Annual Prize Distribution was held in the School Hall, the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Chairman of the S.M.C. Board of Education, presiding and presenting the prizes, while Mr. K. H. Ling, a member of the Board of Education, gave an address in Chinese. Mr. L. C. Healey, Superintendent of Education, and a number of visitors and parents were present.

During the year, the School Hall has been the venue of the Public Health Department's Examinations for Cadetships and for Inspectors, and of the Matriculation and Local Examinations of the University of Hong Kong.

The Old Boys' Association has made progress during the year, there being about 85 members on the books.

On November 28, the S. M. C. Normal Classes, hitherto conducted in this school, were transferred to the Ellis Kadoorie School.

In conclusion, I wish to make special mention of the excellent manner in which the Acting Headmaster and Staff carried on the work of the school during my absence on leave, and to record my appreciation of the loyal support that has always been accorded me by all members of the Staff.

T. G. BAILLIE,
Headmaster.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR CHINESE GIRLS.

Enrolment and Attendance.—On account of the incident which occurred on January 28 at Shanghai the opening of the school was delayed until March 1. Only 77 students out of 124 in the first semester came back. As many girls' schools closed on North Szechuen Road for the spring term over three hundred and fifty girls applied for entrance. The accommodation of the Medhurst Road premises being limited we took in only 122 new students. As soon as the news of our removal from Medhurst Road to 914 Avenue Road spread, over 500 students applied to enter. Owing to the limited number of classrooms we could take only 136 new students in addition to 167 old students.

Staff.—As the number of students increased from 124 to 199 during the term the staff was increased by engaging Miss Gladys F. Ding, B.A., M.A., teacher of English and Domestic Science. Miss Bao Siu Djen resigned as physical director on May 31. Miss Ruth Y. S. Chen, B.A., has been engaged for the work. At the commencement of the winter term the staff was increased by the engagement of Miss Gladys Wang, B.A. of Yenching University, teacher of History and Geography, Mrs. Lauh Ho Chien-Yi, B.A., also of Yenching University, teacher of Science and Arithmetic, and Miss Tang Pei Feng, B.A., Peking University, teacher of Chinese. Mrs. Yu Wong Tsien-Yi, teacher of English, resigned on account of ill-health on November 30, and in her place Miss Zien Fong Kuh was engaged.

Health.—The health of the student body as a whole was satisfactory. Unfortunately one death occurred in the summer. Two slight cases of diphtheria developed this winter. Every six weeks the girls are given health habit cards for daily checking. Lectures are given by the physical director and the class advisers. Mr. Tsai Teh Heng, from the Health Department, came and gave a talk on sanitation.

Recreation.—The students are working very hard in order to arrange a sports meeting next spring. Under the direction of Miss Ruth Chen the students are much interested in gymnastics. Although we have had a playground only a few months, wonderful results have already been seen in mass drill and other activities. Every morning just before the school opens the whole student body has fifteen minutes' drill.

In September, about thirty girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age organised a company of Girl Guides. They take special drill three times a week at half-past seven o'clock in the morning. Every Saturday afternoon the physical director takes them out for short walks.

In order to increase the interest in volley ball in the school, inter-class matches were played from November 16 to 24. After a close fight with Junior III, the Senior II won the championship for the year.

The two literary clubs still meet every Friday afternoon. They gave "Sylvia", an operetta, at the end of the summer term. On Friday, December 23, the club also gave a Christmas play, "From Darkness to Dawn".

This term we have had an inter-class Chinese oratorical contest. The judges are well known writers and educators in Shanghai such as Mr. Quinton Pan, Dr. Thomas R. Y. Lo, Mr. H. C. Chen, Mr. Ho Teh Kwei, Mrs. W. A. Main and Dr. Wei. The purpose of this contest is to encourage the girls to do original work and to be able to deliver a speech in Mandarin.

Library.—The library is now under the supervision of Miss Zien Fong Kuh and Miss Gladys Wang. The books are catalogued and well circulated among the students.

School Magazine.—A magazine has been started this term, Chinese and English compositions, scientific news, poems and school news being published.

Prize-Giving.—The distribution of prizes took place on the last day of January. The Chinese Education Officer, Mr. H. C. Chen, gave a most helpful and interesting address.

The "China Times" gave prizes for the best Chinese composition written by high school students. Four of our girls sent in contributions and three received prizes.

ENROLMENT.

Class	No. on Roll	
	Spring	Winter
Preparatory	32	47
Junior I-U (A)	—	37
Junior I-U (B)	—	36
Junior I-L	39	36
Junior I-U	32	—
Junior II	41	49
Junior III	21	39
Senior I	34	29
Senior II	—	30
Total	199	308

ATTENDANCE.

Month	%
January	96.4
March	97.1
April	95.9
May	96.6
June	96.1
July	96.8
September	98.8
October	98.4
November	98.0
December	96.2
Total	97.1

AGES OF PUPILS ON DECEMBER 31.

Class	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total	Average Age
Senior II	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	11	9	30	17.6
Senior I	—	—	—	—	4	7	6	7	5	—	29	16.0
Junior III	—	—	—	1	8	14	6	5	5	—	39	16.0
Junior II	—	—	1	2	13	13	8	9	1	—	49	15.1
Junior I-L	—	1	3	7	8	7	7	1	1	1	36	14.5
Junior I-U (A)	—	3	14	9	2	4	4	1	—	—	37	13.2
Junior I-U (B)	—	1	2	12	16	5	—	—	—	—	36	13.6
Preparatory	1	5	9	16	10	6	—	—	—	—	47	13.0
Total	1	10	29	47	63	59	36	25	23	10	308	14.9

MIRIAM YOUNG,
Headmistress.

PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE A (1).

Attendance.—Number on Roll.

Form.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Matric.	9	20	6	7	6	5	4	26	26	24	21
A VI	30	24	26	26	24	19	30	30	33	33	33
V A	33	20	29	29	29	29	27	30	30	33	33
V B	30	18	22	27	29	29	29	42	43	43	43
Commerce II	18	7	9	12	12	12	11	9	11	8	8
I	30	—	4	15	17	16	16	14	12	10	9
Eng. Remove	17	—	5	11	13	12	11	—	—	—	—
IV A	19	18	15	19	19	19	22	24	23	23	22
IV B	18	—	11	15	13	12	11	30	29	30	28
III A	29	9	15	22	23	22	21	26	25	24	24
III B	23	—	15	19	19	19	19	24	26	28	27
II A	27	—	20	26	27	27	26	27	29	29	29
II B	26	—	14	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	26
II C	21	—	8	15	15	15	14	17	20	17	16
I A	27	—	13	27	26	27	26	28	28	28	28
I B	31	—	12	25	25	27	26	27	28	27	27
Preparatory	21	—	5	18	20	22	20	27	29	29	29
Total	409	87*	227	339	346	344	325	375	386	379	370

* School closed on January 29, owing to the trouble in Shanghai and re-opened on February 22, 1932, at the Junior School, 10 Tifeng Road.

TABLE A (2).

Attendance.—Number on Roll, Boarders only.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
22	—	—	20	22	23	23	24	24	24	24

TABLE B.

Comparative Table of Roll for 1930, 1931 and 1932:—

Month	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	424	404	409	82.46	92.42	88.75
February	425	418	87	85.60	87.73	
March	417	413	227	93.29	89.34	68.23
April	397	410	339	88.22	88.32	85.03
May	395	405	346	86.30	90.32	92.16
June	386	395	344	86.78	96.29	96.11
July	—	—	325	—	—	79.57
September	382	407	375	92.17	91.11	94.47
October	388	414	386	89.28	93.69	93.59
November	393	412	379	93.47	88.31	93.38
December	383	402	370	93.66	91.34	92.1

TABLE C (1).
New Pupils Admitted.

Month	1930	1931	1932
January	64	74	31
February	14	22	—
March	8	11	1
April	23	12	115*
May	35	11	16
June	2	4	6
July	—	—	—
September	77	80	71
October	29	21	16
November	11	9	5
December	2	5	—
Total	265	249	261

* April 1932—including 109 boys re-admitted.

TABLE C (2).
Age of Pupils Admitted.

Over 18 Years	16—18	14—16	12—14	10—12	8—10	6—8	Total
17	38	71	54	30	23	28	261

TABLE D.
Number of Pupils Withdrawn.

To enter employment	8
Transfer to other Schools	4
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	15
Withdrawn on account of Unpaid Fees	13
Withdrawn without reason given	49
Withdrawn with notice given	74
Withdrawn owing to unsatisfactory conduct	1
Withdrawn owing to financial reasons	2
Withdrawn owing to sickness	5
Temporarily Off Roll during the month of July	15
Temporarily Off Roll during the months of Feb. and Mar.	109

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TABLE E.

Age analysis at the close of the year 1932:—

Form	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Total
Matric & A. VI.									6	2	4	10	4	1	21
V A.							2	6	15	10	10	5	2		33
V B.										1	4	1			43
Commerce II.										1	3	2			8
Commerce I.										1	3	2	2		9
IV A.							2	5	6	1	3	3	2		22
IV B.								6	7	3	3				28
III A.						4	7	10	7	3		3	1		24
III B.						3	6	9	5	1	2				27
II A.					2	13	7	4	3						29
II B.				1	6	8	6	4	3						26
II C.					7	7	3								16
I A.		2	7	18	4	1		1							28
IB.		1	4	17	2	1	1								27
Preparatory	2	8	14	3	2										29
Grand Total	2	11	25	34	19	37	34	49	46	43	32	25	12	1	370

Staff Allocation.

Form	Form Master or Mistress	Average Number in Form	Form	Form Master or Mistress	Average Number in Form.
Upper School:—			Lower School.		
Matric }	Mr. Rood	24	II A	Miss Thomson	29
A VI }				Miss Philip	
V A	Mr. Whitcheer	33	II B	Mrs. Philip	26
Commerce II.	Mr. Corbett			Mrs. Peach	
	Mr. Hore			Mrs. Bakker	17
Commerce I.	Mr. Kane	8		Mrs. Booth	
	Mr. Crow	10	II C	Mrs. Booth	
	Mr. Davison			Mrs. Drysdale	28
V B	Mr. Huckstep	36		Mrs. Drysdale	
Middle School:—			I A	Mrs. Mitchell	
IV A	Mr. White	23	I B	Mrs. Kennedy	27
IV B	Mr. Standring	30	Preparatory	Mrs. Peach	29
III A	Mr. Faulder	24		Miss Pugh	
II B	Mr. Keen	28			

STAFF ALLOCATION.

Art
Chinese
French
Latin
Physical Exercises
Woodwork

Mrs. Tyrer.
Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Yih, Mr. Chow.
Mr. White.
Mrs. Booth, Mr. Crow.
Mr. Tingle.
Mr. Kane.

Other Activities:

Cadets	Mr. Whitcher, Mr. Keen, Mr. Crow.
Boy Scouts	Mr. Faulder.
School Library	Mr. Rood.
School Magazine	Mr. Faulder.
Games and Sports	Mr. Tingle, Mr. White, Mr. Keen, Mr. Kane, Mr. Rood.

Long Leave:

Mr. P. A. Corbett	June 14, 1932, to January 13, 1933.
Mr. P. Crow	March 22, 1932, to October 21, 1932.
Miss A. I. Thomson	July 7, 1932, to February 6, 1933.
Mr. D. Drake	March 1, 1932, to October 31, 1932.
Mrs. A. E. O. Booth	July 16, 1932, to February 15, 1933.

Resignations.—

Mrs. M. M. Bakker, Temporary Assistant Mistress, January 31, 1932.
Mrs. A. K. Lupton, Temporary Matron, April 15, 1932.
Mr. R. Ross, Headmaster, June 30, 1932.
Mr. G. A. Kennedy, Assistant Master, July 15, 1932.
Mrs. K. Spottiswoode, Temporary Matron, July 31, 1932.
Mrs. B. B. Drysdale, Temporary Assistant Mistress, December 16, 1932.
Mr. R. Davison, Temporary Assistant Master, December 16, 1932.
Miss B. E. Whitcher, Temporary Matron, December 23, 1932.
Mr. S. Hore, Acting Headmaster, December 31, 1932.

Staff.—The year 1932 was an eventful one so far as staffing arrangements were concerned. On June 30, the Headmaster, Mr. Ross resigned. Towards the end of the year, Mr. P. Crow, Assistant Master on the teaching staff was appointed Headmaster as from January 1, 1933. During the transitional period from June 16 to December 31, Mr. S. Hore was Acting Headmaster, on the latter date resigning from the Council Service. Mr. G. A. Kennedy, Assistant Master, in charge of the teaching of Chinese in the School since September, 1928, resigned on July 15, 1932.

Health.—The health of the pupils throughout the year has been uniformly satisfactory. The erection of a playshed should provide much needed shelter during inclement weather and be beneficial generally.

Discipline.—The discipline and tone remain good largely due to the excellent relations between the boys and the Staff, as well as to the whole-hearted cooperation of the Prefects. W. H. K. Welwig, the School Captain, performs his sometimes onerous duties with a conscientiousness and thoroughness that invite the emulation of the whole prefect body. The Prefects' Court continues to function, and works with dignity and efficiency.

Grounds.—The gardens have given much delight this year with their constant succession of blooms, none the less interesting for being planned, planted and cared for by the pupils themselves. The need for raising and draining the playing-field to the north of the School building is still a pressing one, and it is hoped that the work will be put in hand during 1933. The new play-shed is almost completed and should prove a useful addition to the grounds.

Botany.—This subject for the forms IVA and IVB was re-introduced during the last year. No particular academic aim was in view, the object being simply to stimulate some interest in plants as exemplified by the School garden and greenhouses and the roadsides around Shanghai. Elementary methods of comparison of form among plants were followed by experiments on the physiology of germination, growth and nutrition. Thus, while a few typical flowering plants were dissected and named, far more time was devoted to watching the development of one type from the seed to the mature plant with fruits, and a comprehensive view of the life history of this plant was gained, with side experiments to show the physiological reactions to various external stimuli. More formal studies can easily be imposed on this basis if necessary.

Chinese.—On the resignation in July of Mr. Kennedy the teaching of Chinese was taken over by Mr. Allan Chow. He adopts the direct method of language teaching. In the two lowest forms (IIIA and IIIB) pupils were required to write a few Chinese characters but mostly conversational drill was given. In Forms IVA and IVB, conversation was still stressed, and more characters learnt and written. In addition to the characters learnt previously, Forms VA and VB were required to master 60 more. Papers on business sentences and phrases, 150 in all, were taken in the two Commerce forms.

The text-books used are as follows:—"Elementary Mandarin Lessons", and "An Idiom a Lesson", by Baller.

French.—The French Library now consists of 150 volumes and is used generally by all forms from VB upwards and to a less extent by Form IVA. The Direct Method only is in use throughout all forms except during the Winter Term in Form VA when translation has to be introduced for examination purposes. The teaching method adopted arouses a keen interest in the language and excellent results are obtained.

Latin.—Efforts have been made to teach this subject to pupils needing it, and classes have been held regularly throughout the year, although unavoidable changes of teachers have been a handicap. However, with the new year, it is hoped that all Latin in the School will be taught by the same master.

Commerce.—Commerce as a "side" of the School will disappear after 1932. The new arrangement is to allow pupils to take commercial subjects after they have reached the Sixth Form, but not before. After passing out of the Upper Fifth and having sat for the Cambridge Junior Local, boys will be allowed the alternative of entering either Sixth Form (A) or Sixth Form (B). In the former case they will work for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, and in the latter for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. The reorganization besides being more economical will also effect a higher standard of attainment in pupils studying commercial subjects. It is not possible, however, for this reorganization to function until 1934, there being a transitional stage during 1933.

Woodwork.—A high standard of work was maintained throughout the year. Good progress was made in all classes, artistic work being taken by the older pupils. Due to the Manual Instructor, Mr. P. J. Kane, enthusiasm is keen throughout the School. No accident occurred during the year. The new manual instruction room is a welcome improvement on the old workshop, being large, well-lighted and roomy.

Library.—This has now become (largely due to the influence of Mr. L. F. Rood, the English Master) one of the essential factors of school life, and its popularity and use are undiminished. The wear and tear of books due to such frequent use are in themselves proofs of the need of the Library, and of the continued interest of the boys.

Magazine Room.—The Room is always in use, and on wet and cold days is crowded. Certain of the non-athletic boys use it during all their spare time, and it satisfies a long-felt want. Since the new room has been opened and because it is easier of access, many more boys spend their spare time there. It is possible that the Reference Library may shortly be transferred to the Magazine Room.

School Magazine, "In Uno."—During the year three issues of the Magazine have appeared—at Easter, Summer and Christmas. The Magazine continues to be not only a chronicle of the various activities of the School, but also gives the boys the chance of seeing their work—or some of it at least—in print. Thus we find in it accounts of holidays spent in unusual places, of incidents that have been observed by the boys themselves, and straightforward attempts at the writing of fiction and verse. However, it might be advisable to look into the question of financing the Magazine, as the present system is not quite so satisfactory as it might be, particularly as it throws on the shoulders of those responsible for its production the work of finding enough advertisements to cover at least half the cost.

We cannot speak too highly of the splendid efforts of Mr. Faulder, who as scrutineer and business manager has borne most of the burden. Nor must we forget the fine work of the Editors, P. Wolnizer and G. Leonoff.

Games and Sports Generally.—1932 has been conspicuous for the formation of the School Athletic Association which has superseded the former Amalgamated Sports Clubs. The new organization has already infused enthusiasm into the sports side and is creating a more general interest. The Association as formed will provide for all branches of sport.

Sports' Day, September 30.—The Annual Sports Day was, as usual, a great success, reflecting credit on the excellent organization of Mr. Tingle, Physical Instructor, and the Prefects. The importance of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of the Chairman of the Council and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bell.

Soccer.—Under the management of a triumvirate of two boys and a master the soccer players this year have shown an unusual amount of activity. Every playing boy gets a chance of at least one game in a week by a system of "House", "Form", and practice games, while outside, the School is represented by a Senior "A", a Senior "B" and Junior XI. The first-named playing a standard of football above the school level for Shanghai, has been confined to matches against the adult league teams of the City, winning nine matches and losing two. Senior "B" and Junior elevens are engaged in a series of school league matches, the former having won five and drawn one, the latter winning five games to date. No difficulty has been experienced in getting boys to turn out for weekend games, etc., and as long as the present enthusiasm for the Association game continues the School should have further successes. Mr. R. D. Keen is responsible for the organization of this branch of sports, and was assisted for some time by Mr. R. Davison.

Rugby.—Weekly matches as well as House games appear on the schedule. The Japanese have contributed several valuable players. An interesting match at the beginning of the season against the East Lancashires, resulted, in spite of the superior weight of the soldiers, in a draw. Mr. White has charge of this game, and has aroused much enthusiasm.

Cricket.—The wet summer months prevented much cricket, but there were quite a number of House matches played, and the Scouts versus The Rest was an enjoyable match. The season culminated in the Annual Match between ourselves and the Cathedral School (Henry Lester Endowment) on October 11, a fine match resulting in a victory for the School.

Tennis.—Tennis was perhaps the most popular of the summer games, and the two hard courts were in use throughout the season. Many matches and competitions were played, and a high standard was attained.

Badminton.—This game is popular amongst the senior boys, and has reached a fair standard. Due to Mr. Rood's active interest, this year for the first time the School was able to join "B" League and need not be ashamed of its efforts.

Hockey.—Hockey is still one of the popular winter games, and every Friday a match either between two School teams or with an outside team is played. Unfortunately only the bigger boys play, so that numbers are somewhat limited.

Swimming.—We are handicapped in this branch of sport through lack of accommodation, and the little practice obtainable took place at the Foreign "Y" Bath.

Approximately half of the boys in the School at present can swim, but it is hoped that with the frequent use of a swimming-bath next year the ratio will be increased. School teams competed against the Shanghai American and Cathedral Schools during the season, and, although defeated on both occasions, put up very creditable opposition during 1932. Mr. Tingle had charge of the swimming.

Boxing.—The School is still strong in the "Noble Art," and much keenness is manifested. In the early part of 1933 Inter House Competitions are being arranged by

the Physical Instructor, Mr. Tingle, as well as meetings with the American, Cathedral and Junior Schools. In May last, after a very close competition, the School lost the Marden Challenge Cup by only one point to the Shanghai American School. We congratulate the winning school for putting up such a good sportsmanlike show, and proving they are a team to be reckoned with.

Cadet Company.—The School Cadet Company started the year well with a strength of three full platoons. During the Sino-Japanese trouble in the early part of the year the Cadets did splendid work in dealing with the stream of refugees on the Bund. After that difficult period, the Japanese platoon melted away. The present strength of the Company is 58 cadets organized in two platoons. Lieutenant R. D. Keen took command of the Company during the absence of Lieut. P. Crow on long leave.

Scouts.—The Scouts continue to be an active body in the School, numbering at present some thirty-five boys, divided into four patrols. They are particularly grateful to the Acting Head Master for having given them the old wood-work room in which to exercise and play, this is a big improvement on their previous rather small "den." They attempted, with no small financial success, to stage a concert in May of this year. The profits, some \$200, were placed to the credit of the Troop at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. They were fortunate to secure for this, the services of the band of the 1st. Batt. Wiltshire Regiment (by kind permission of the Commanding Officer) and of several other friends of the movement.

During the year they have gained over one hundred proficiency badges, have held ten week-end camps at various places, have "hiked" to numerous spots of interest, have entertained other Troops, and spent three weeks as part of the Foreign "Y" Camp at Tsingtao. They had prepared to have a camp at Hangchow, but at the last moment the arrival of Chinese Troops in this vicinity caused them, on the advice of Mr. Ross, to abandon the project. Mr. Faulder is to be congratulated on his success with the School Troop which for some years had been in a very comatose condition.

Wolf Cubs.—Under the leadership of Mrs. H. Crozier Faulder the Cubs have once more made their appearance in the School. At present they consist of three Sixes, i.e. nineteen boys—and they occupy the room which was vacated by the Scouts when these latter took over more commodious quarters. The Pack is as yet too young to have very much to "show," but it is very keen and full of enthusiasm.

Hostel.—The past year has been a very eventful one in the history of the Hostel. The temporary premises, adjoining the Victoria Nursing Home grounds, came under shell fire, during the Chinese-Japanese hostilities, and it was found necessary to evacuate the boarders at an early date. By the courtesy of the Fire Brigade the clothing and linen were transferred to places of safety in the Settlement. The Hostel was visited daily by the Housemaster during the trouble as there were no Chinese staff or watchmen left on the premises. No serious damage was done to the building and nothing was lost. In March the boarders were transferred to the new building on Kiangwan Road.

The health of the boys and Resident Staff has been eminently satisfactory there being no sickness during the year. The new Hostel has catered for tiffins for 70 day-boys and 10 masters and mistresses besides the 24 boarders who are in residence. There have been some changes in the matronship. Mrs. Lupton resigned on April 15, Mrs. Spottiswoode filling the vacancy until the temporary appointment of Miss B. E. Whitcher on September 1. Miss Whitcher resigned on December 23 when Miss J. Riley was appointed Matron.

Examinations.—From the following results will be seen evidence of the ability of pupils in the School to compete successfully with other schools in examinations held by outside bodies:—

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Autumn, 1931.

<i>Arithmetic:</i>	Francis Dent, Duncan Tong.
<i>Bookkeeping:</i>	Tadashi Fujiwara, George Kiang.
<i>Commerce Geog.:</i>	Francis Dent, George Diercks, Tadashi Fujiwara, John Leriou (distinction), Duncan Tong.
<i>Elements of Commerce:</i>	Francis Dent, Howard Hayward, John Leriou, Duncan Tong, George Kiang.
<i>English:</i>	John H. Bailey, Francis Dent, George Diercks, Howard Hayward (distinction), John Leriou, Duncan Tong.
<i>Typewriting:</i>	Francis Dent.

LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

January, 1932.

Kelmach, Ara.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

*December, 1931.**School Certificates.*—Blackwood, E. C., Read, A. S., Souroshnikoff, A., Symons, R.*Junior.*—Christensen, E. O., Ezekiel, E. H., Porozoff, N. W., Sia, Zaw Liang, Westerlund,
G. A., Blown, G. W. Vishnewsky, E. J.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE SCHOLARSHIP.

1932.—Wolnizer, William.

COLIN BUCHANAN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

1932.—Blown, George.

GEORGE LANNING MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.—Wolnizer, Percy.

S. HORE,
Acting Headmaster.

JUNIOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE A.
Attendance.—Number on Roll.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
IV	20	22	20	18	17	19	25	27	28	29
III	29	26	24	28	27	26	33	32	31	29
II	36	35	36	36	35	36	32	33	34	33
I Upper	35	32	31	28	30	30	32	33	32	32
I Lower	33	30	30	33	31	32	27	30	32	32
Preparatory	33	32	28	31	33	30	27	30	34	34
Total ..	186	177	169	174	173	178	176	185	191	189

TABLE B.
Table of Roll.

Month	Total on Roll	Percentage Present
	1932	1932
January	186	86.61
February	177	73.42
March	169	85.47
April	174	88.28
May	173	92.55
June	173	92.59
September	176	93.93
October	185	94.46
November	191	95.46
December	189	95.67

TABLE C (1).
New Pupils Admitted.

Month	1932
January	11
February	2
March	8
April	16
May	5
June	6
September	41
October	11
November	8
December	1
Total ..	109

TABLE C (2).
Age of Pupils Admitted.

14—16	12—14	10—12	8—10	6—8	Total
4	11	20	35	39	109

TABLE D.

Number of Pupils withdrawn.

Transferred to other schools	25
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	35
Withdrawn on account of unpaid fees	1
Withdrawn owing to sickness	36
Withdrawn with notice given	2
Withdrawn owing to financial reasons	1
Total	100

TABLE E.

Age Analysis.

Form	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	Total
IV					1	5	10	9	4	29
III				1	3	13	10	2		29
II				6	13	11	3			33
I Upper			5	12	12	8				32
I Lower			24	7	1					32
Preparatory	6	24	4							34
Total	6	24	33	26	30	32	23	11	4	139

TABLE F.

Staff Allocation.

Form	Form Master or Mistress	Average Number in Form
IV	Mr. Pyle	22
III	Miss Gulston	28
II	Mrs. Hunter	35
I Upper	Mrs. Hepburn	32
I Lower	Miss Roberts	31
Prep.	Miss Darroch	
	Mrs. Hines	31
	Mrs. Grubb	

Summary:—

No. of pupils on the roll, average for the year	179
Average attendance for the year	89.8%

Special Subjects:—

Mr. Bennett	French and Latin.
Mr. Pyle	Mathematics and Science.
Miss Gulston	English, History, Nature Study and Singing.
Mrs. Hunter	Writing.
Mrs. Hepburn	Art.
Sports and Outside Activities	Mr. Bennett, Mr. Pyle and Mr. Tingle.

Long Leave:—

Miss J. R. Darroch	from 1/3/32 to 30/9/32.
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Resignations:—

Mrs. V. C. Hines
Mrs. M. M. Grubb

Assistant Mistress 31/8/32, Form Prep.
Temp. Assist. Mistress 30/9/32, Form Prep.

Organisation.—From September 1 the School, formerly a branch of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, became a separate institution.

Enrolment and Attendance.—The year opened with 180 pupils and closed with 189, graded in six Forms. The Forms are full, and many applicants have had to be refused admission. Attendance, except during February and March, has been very good.

Conduct and Discipline.—The standard of conduct has remained high. The School Captains (K. Neubourg and Caro) and the Prefects have done good service in maintaining discipline.

Curriculum and Progress.—There is no noteworthy alteration to be recorded; nor can certain desirable improvements be made herein so long as the teaching is conditioned by the present unsuitable hutments. Nevertheless, no effort has been spared to overcome the special disadvantages under which the school labours. To judge from reports received on the progress of ex-pupils who have proceeded to other schools in England and elsewhere after the completion of their course here, the Junior School has achieved a good measure of success. For some weeks in the Spring, the teaching had to be limited to four hours in the morning, in order to accommodate pupils of the Northern School during the afternoon. Although the fundamental subjects were safeguarded, the general progress was retarded and the leeway was hardly made up by the end of December.

The school at present provides primary instruction to the age of eleven and two years of secondary instruction thereafter. When the new school building is finished, the Secondary Course will be extended and developed so as to give a complete education up to and beyond the First School Examination. The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society were postponed to October; consequently the results of the 51 entries are not yet to hand.

The Healey Cup for study was won by Nansen House (Lonborg) in June and by Edison House (Benz) in December.

Games.—Despite the lack of a playing field, the boys have had definite instruction in cricket and football. For a football ground we are again indebted to Mr. Hayim; at least twenty matches were played there, including two house competitions. For cricket practice, the narrow pitch recently acquired from the girls' compound proved valuable. The Hore Cup for games, a very acceptable reminder of Mr. Hore's connection with the school, was won by Edison House. An excellent course of lessons for non-swimmers was conducted by the Y.M.C.A. in April, and many pupils again availed themselves of it and learned to swim. Boxing classes were held regularly throughout the year.

Thanks to the Y.M.C.A. and Mr. Pyle's organisation, the Swimming Sports held in September were a great success. The Abraham Cup, won by Caro, cups presented by Mr. Foster Kemp and Mr. Dodd, and the winners' ribbons were given away by Mrs. Kemp. The Headmistress of the Yu Yuen Road School kindly lent the compound for the annual Field Sports in October, when Mrs. Pyle gave away the trophies; the Bell Cup again went to Caro.

Scouting.—An enthusiastic Troop of Boy Scouts was formed in the Autumn by Mr. R. G. Herring and Mr. G. R. Ross. The Wolf Cub Pack was re-formed at the same time under Mr. S. G. Clutton and Miss Camplin. The school is grateful to the Scouters for their voluntary services.

I wish to express, in conclusion, my deep appreciation of the loyal support accorded me by my colleagues during the past year.

P. W. BENNETT.
Master in Charge.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE A (1).

Attendance.—Number on Roll during 1932.

Form	Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
VI	4	2	2	13	13	13	11	11	11	11
V	12	11	12	13	13	13	11	11	11	11
IV	19	12	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
III	25	20	21	20	20	20	26	25	24	24
II	26	16	22	23	23	24	29	28	28	28
I Upper	26	17	21	20	21	21	28	27	28	28
I Lower	24	15	18	20	19	19	25	25	27	27
Upper Trans:	17	11	14	14	15	15	24	24	22	22
Lower Trans:	22	14	19	20	21	21	27	27	26	26
Kindergarten	31	17	24	29	28	28	40	42	40	40
English	21	9	17	19	19	18	20	22	22	22
Total	227	144	186	195	195	195	246	247	244	244

School closed from January 28 to March 7, owing to Sino-Japanese hostilities.

TABLE A (2).

Boarders only.

Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
17	17	17	17	17	17	19	22	22	22

TABLE B (1).

Comparative table of Roll for 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Month	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	226	207	227	89.3	91.8	88.1
February	221	207	—	92.3	86.9	—
March	221	206	144	90.9	90.3	88.2
April	218	206	186	91.7	89.3	85.5
May	219	210	195	89.9	87.1	90.3
June	215	208	195	92.1	83.3	95.4
July	—	—	195	—	—	88.2
September	214	235	246	89.2	88.5	83.3
October	212	233	247	89.1	93.1	89.9
November	214	231	244	88.8	91.8	91.3
December	214	229	244	94.4	84.7	92.2

TABLE B (2).

Comparative table of Roll for 1930, 1931 and 1932.—Boarders only.

Month.	Total on Roll.		
	1930	1931	1932
January	47	17	17
February	44	17	—
March	43	17	17
April	43	16	17
May	32	16	17
June	32	16	17
July	—	—	17
September	22	21	19
October	22	20	22
November	22	20	22
December	22	20	22

TABLE C (1).

New pupils admitted.

New Boarders admitted.

Month.	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	16	10	16	1	1	2
February	1	2	0	0	0	0
March	1	0	2	0	0	0
April	2	3	6	0	0	0
May	7	5	16	0	0	0
June	0	0	3	0	0	0
September	15	42	57	0	6	3
October	0	11	9	0	0	4
November	2	2	8	0	0	0
December	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total	45	77	117	1	7	9

TABLE C (2).

Age of pupils admitted.

17—16 years	16—14	14—12	12—10	10—8	8—6	6—5	5	Total
2	8	16	18	21	26	20	6	117

Boarders only.

14—12 years	12—10	8—6	Total
1	4	4	9

TABLE D.

Number of pupils withdrawn.

On account of illness	11
On account of Unpaid Fees	4
Owing to parents leaving Shanghai	19
Owing to distance	3
Transferred to other schools	10
To enter employment	14
Without reason given	2
Without notice	7
On recommendation of Acting Headmistress	4
Owing to Sino-Japanese trouble	29
	<hr/> 103 <hr/>

Boarders only:—

Owing to parents leaving Shanghai	1
	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

TABLE E.

Age Analysis at the end of the year 1932.

Boarders and Day Scholars.

Form	5—6 years	6—8	8—10	10—12	12—14	14—16	16—18	18—20	Total
VI	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	1	11
V	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	—	16
IV	—	—	—	—	9	13	2	—	24
III	—	—	—	—	5	14	1	—	28
II	—	—	—	16	11	1	—	—	28
I Upper	—	—	—	17	8	—	—	—	27
I Lower	—	—	7	17	8	—	—	—	22
Upper Trans:	—	2	17	8	—	—	—	—	26
Lower Trans:	—	9	11	6	—	—	—	—	40
Kindergarten	11	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Remove	—	—	—	1	7	11	3	—	
Total	11	39	36	48	46	40	23	1	244

TABLE F.

Sickness.—As recorded in school registers.

Sickness	Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever			1				1		1	1
Measles	2	4	1	1						
German Measles			2							
Mumps			1							
Malaria							1			
Influenza	1		1							
Feverish Colds, etc.	9	1	5	5	4	2	5	3	6	3
Tonsillitis and Throat										
Complaints	1								2	
Asthma	1									
Dysentery							1	1	1	1
Appendicitis				2	1			1		
Other Illnesses	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	7	5	1

Staff Allocation.

Form	Average Number in Form	Average age		Staff
		Y.	M.	
VI	12	16	11	Mrs. Holgate, M.Sc.
V		15	9	Mrs. Legge.
IV		14	4	Miss Reddan, B.A.
III		13	4	Miss Mee-h.
II		11	11	Mrs. Abigail, B.Sc.
I Upper	24	14	8	Mrs. Snape.
Remove	19	10	7	Miss Walton (N.F.U.)
I Lower	22	9	4	Miss Hodgson (N.F.U.)
Upper Trans:	18	8	5	Miss Dallas, B.A.
Lower Trans:	22	6	5	Miss Alliston (N.F.U.)
Kindergarten	32			

Special Subjects.

Headmistress	English Literature.
Mrs. Maher	History and English.
Mrs. Holgate	Mathematics.
Miss Reddan	Geography and English.
Mrs. Abigail	Science and Mathematics.
Miss Meech	Art and Scripture.
Mrs. Snape	Needlework.
Mrs. Marden	Singing.
Mrs. Legge	Drill and Games.
Madame Boushkov	French.

Mistresses teach their special subjects in all Forms of the Upper School. No mistress teaches in one class all day.

Matrons:—

Mrs. King.
Mrs. Hewett.

General Summary:—

Number of girls on the roll, average for the year	212
Number of Boarders on the roll, average for the year	19
Number of Forms taught separately (since April)	10
Average number of girls per Form	21
Full Teaching Staff, excluding Headmistress, Acting Headmistress and French Mistress (Part time only)	10
Average number of girls per teacher	21
Number of nationalities represented	18

Staff:—

Absent on Long Leave:—

Mrs. Maher, June 23, 1931—February 22, 1932.
Miss Walton, December 31, 1931—August 30, 1932.
Miss MacMillan, May 23—December 22.

Absent on Sick Leave:—

Miss Dallas, February 11, 1931—February 10, 1932.
Miss MacMillan, December 23.

Absent on Special Leave Without Pay:—

Miss Reddan, December 18, 1931—April 17, 1932.
Miss Walton, August 31—October 30.

Resignations:—

Mrs. Holgate, Assistant Mistress, resigned in April.
Mrs. Marden, Singing Mistress (Part-time), resigned in June.
Miss Reddan, Assistant Mistress, resigned in June.

Absent owing to Sickness:—

Miss Palmer-Baker—Severe Bronchitis. January 7—February 6.

Miss MacMillan—Influenza. January 11—15.

Mrs. Legge—German Measles. April 18—May 6.

Mrs. Maher—Neuritis. October 14—19.

" " " October 31—November 3.

Miss Meech—Laryngitis. November 17—21.

Temporary Mistresses:—

Miss Palmer-Baker, March 12, 1931—April 16, 1932.

Miss Palmer-Baker, September 7.

Mrs. Wythe, September 7, 1931—February 22, 1932.

Mrs. Larter, January 4—October 28.

Miss Rhys, January 4—February 10.

Mrs. Van der Stegen, May 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1931.

School Certificate.

3 Entrants;

Over 18.

Under 18.

2 Pass Certificates.

R. Ouskouli.

S. Katemopoulos.

Junior.

No Entrants.

Conduct and Discipline.—During the year the conduct and discipline of the school have been satisfactory. The Prefects carried out their duties in a responsible manner.

Curriculum.—This has been an abnormal year. The school was closed from January 28 to March 7 owing to the Sino-Japanese hostilities. In spite of this, however, the girls settled down to work steadily and reached a fair standard. Several candidates entered for the Cambridge Junior Examination. Fewer candidates than formerly enter for the Examination owing to the high entrance fee. The departure of Miss MacMillan on long leave and the resignation of three mistresses during the year necessitated several alterations in the time-table. Forms VI and V have been working together since April.

Science.—Girls have shown a keen interest.

At the beginning of the year, the Scientific Society had two meetings which were well attended and greatly enjoyed. The gardens this year showed a profuse display of gay flowers, and the girls keenly competed to have the best garden. The new Science apparatus arrived this year, but has not yet been fully utilised.

With the kind permission of the Rev. Father Director of Siccawei Observatory a party of fifteen of the Senior Girls accompanied by the Science and Geography Mistresses, spent a very interesting and profitable morning at Siccawei Observatory on November 19. The Rev. Father Director went to a great deal of trouble to explain the workings and results of the Meteorological and Seismographical instruments. Everything was duly examined and handled by each member of the party. Time signals and warnings to ships were sent out and the girls had the opportunity of seeing how the most favourable altitude for an aeroplane on a particular day is determined. They were very interested in seeing the Hydrogen balloon soar up into the air and finally disappear from the sight of the naked eye, then they saw how its direction was found by means of the theodolite. Typhoon and earthquake charts were well explained to realize the work of an Observatory such as Siccawei. It is to be hoped that other such excursions can be arranged in the coming year.

Art.—The Art Classes have continued as usual this year. The progress of the pupils is, however, much hampered by the lack of an art room. The Royal Drawing Society's Examinations were not taken this year, as a number of the pupils had not returned

after the civil disturbances of last Spring. We hope to be able to enter for the examinations next year, and to send drawings to the Society's Exhibition at the Guildhall in London, held every Spring.

During the summer and early autumn the senior classes went on several sketching expeditions to Jessfield and Hongkew Parks and visited the exhibition of the Shanghai Art Club.

Drill.—Despite the interruption in the Spring, all have worked hard and much progress has been made. The Jumping Stands and Balance Forms, which compose the only apparatus the School possesses, have been very much appreciated. We are looking forward with great enthusiasm to the Vaulting Horse and Spring-board which are soon to be added to our equipment.

Form III gave a demonstration at the farewell party to Mrs. Marden and Miss Reddan in June. An inter-form competition for the "Shield" was held on December 14 at which Miss Tuck very kindly acted as judge. The shield was awarded to Form II.

Sports.—These were held this year in the Autumn on October 6 on the running track at Hongkew Park. Besides the usual inter-form Cup Competition a small cup was given to the outstanding athlete—this being won by T. Asuncion. The Form Cup was tied for by:—

Form V and Form III with 15 points.

" IV	second	" 4 "
" II	third	" 2 "

Mrs. Maher gave away the prizes.

Hockey.—This was interrupted owing to the trouble in the Spring, Hongkew Park being closed to us for two months, but we had fine weather this Autumn and much progress has been made.

Hockey League.—It was decided by the Committee that school girls should not join the Senior League; but they hope to form a Junior League for their benefit. We sent in our names, but owing to lack of support from other schools in Shanghai, the proposition fell through. Before the end of the season we hope to get in one or two friendly matches.

Net-Ball.—Again owing to the trouble, we were unable to play our usual matches in the Spring with other schools. We played several inter-form matches, Form V being the victors. We played a match on November 30 against the Cathedral Girls' School on their ground—Score 11-10. We were lucky in scoring the odd goal as the teams were very evenly matched.

Volley Ball and Rounders.—These two games were played during the Summer months.

Swimming.—The bath was not open to us during the Summer term, but permission was given to us to use the bath on Wednesday afternoons throughout the Summer holidays. Many girls attended and twenty learned to swim. This privilege was much appreciated.

Girl Guides.—Owing to the Sino-Japanese disturbances the Guide Meetings were very irregular and the numbers of the Company were sadly depleted. However, with the small numbers the Company struggled valiantly and new recruits were enrolled. On Empire Day the Guide Association had the usual trooping of the colours and saluting the flag ceremonies. This year in addition, a service was held at the Cathedral and breakfast was served to the Guides after the service. The Company worked with good will and great enthusiasm to make the "Bran Pie," of which they had entire charge, at the Ministering Children's League Bazaar, a success. Staff and pupils helped and over 500 articles were made. The Company had the satisfaction of seeing every article sold at the Bazaar and the Bran Pie realised over \$200.

The Cottage Home Girls were entertained at a picnic in Jessfield Park by the Company on July 9. Both guests and hostesses seemed to enjoy themselves in spite of the heat. Many Guides, who had left Shanghai, returned to school in September so the Company numbers righted themselves. In the Autumn the Guides concentrated on Badge Work. The following tests have been taken:— Life-saver, Swimmer, Knitter, Needle-woman, Milliner, Artist, Sick Nurse, Child Nurse, Domestic Service, Laundress and Interpreter. The candidates have all been very successful, and many new badges may now be seen on the respective uniforms. In addition to these Proficiency Tests, thirteen Tenderfoots have passed into the 2nd Class category so now they are eligible for further Badges.

A very successful Sports Rally and Signalling Competition was held at Millington Camp in October. The Guides from the 5th Company entered for every event and gained second or third place each time. A very successful camp was held during the half-term week-end in October. Twenty four Guides attended the Camp and all returned without mishap.

"Church Parade" on November 20 was well attended by this Company, which had the largest turn-out.

A Christmas Tree and Party was given to the "Cottage Home for Girls" on Friday, December 9. This event ended a very successful Guiding Year.

Brownies.—Mrs. Blanks ably performed the duties of Brown Owl during the year and many successful meetings were held. The Brown Owl entertained the Brownies to a very enjoyable picnic in Jessfield Park in July. Our thanks are due to the Brown Owl for her energy and enthusiasm shown during the year.

Entertainments.—Farewell concerts were arranged by the Upper School in honour of Miss MacMillan who went on leave in the Spring and of Mrs. Holgate, Mrs. Marden and Miss Reddan who resigned. The programmes included a musical play "Cherry Ripe," Form III gave an operetta entitled "The Knave of Hearts" and Form I a musical sketch "The Doll's Tea party." The Percussion Band functioned freely during the half year. It is a matter for regret that no Singing Mistress has been appointed to replace Mrs. Marden under whom the singing reached a very high standard.

Prize-Givings.—The Lower School Prize-giving was held on December 15. A short, delightful programme was given before Mrs. Marden kindly presented the Prizes.

The Upper School Prize-giving was held on December 16. A short Entertainment to which each form contributed was held including a scene from "Quality Street" and "The Cratchit's Christmas Dinner." Mrs. Snape kindly presented the Prizes.

To the great regret of the staff and pupils, news came in December that Miss MacMillan would be unable to return at the end of the year. We all wish her a speedy recovery and return to us.

In conclusion I wish to record my gratitude to my colleagues for their loyal support during the year.

M. C. MAHER,
Acting Headmistress.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—YU YUEN ROAD.

Attendance.—The net increase on the roll was 16, and the total number at the end of the year was 447.

TABLE A.

Attendance.—Number on roll during 1932.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
VI	22	21	17	18	17	16	10	10	10	10
V. Upper a.	29	27	27	26	26	24	20	22	22	21
V. Upper b.	19	18	19	19	19	19	18	18	17	17
V. Lower a.	28	28	26	25	24	24	23	24	24	23
V. Lower b.	23	19	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16
IV. Upper	30	31	32	31	31	31	29	29	29	28
IV. Lower	17	16	17	17	18	18	20	20	20	20
IIIa.	30	27	27	27	27	26	25	28	29	29
IIIb.	31	30	30	29	28	28	30	32	32	32
IIa.	33	33	33	33	33	31	30	34	34	34
IIb.	32	27	29	31	31	30	31	33	33	33
Ia.	32	29	26	28	28	28	29	33	33	33
Ib.	27	28	22	29	28	26	28	33	34	34
Upper Transition	34	32	32	33	32	30	32	33	34	34
Lower Transition	32	30	26	34	34	33	33	34	33	31
Kindergarten	41	41	38	46	46	44	47	50	53	52
Total	460	437	418	443	439	424	421	449	453	447

TABLE B.

Comparative Tables for 1930—1931—1932.

Month	Total on Roll.			Percentage Present.		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	409	424	460	90.87	89.87	82.98
February	401	423	437	88.23	87.22	85.04
March	393	417	418	83.37	86.23	78.79
April	392	423	443	87.19	90.98	88.27
May	392	432	439	92.98	91.06	92.68
June	370	396	424	89.03	86.78	88.57
September	423	421	421	85.23	85.58	92.45
October	422	438	449	90.56	91.15	94.12
November	428	437	453	94.35	93.45	95.16
December	418	431	447	94.25	91.72	91.29

TABLE C.

New Pupils Admitted.

Month	1930	1931	1932
January	47	50	54
February	8	7	12
March	10	6	23
April	13	20	33
May	15	12	1
June	6	3	1
September	96	64	75
October	22	13	19
November	9	6	9
December	1	1	0
Total	227	183	227

TABLE D.

Ages of new pupils admitted.

4 years to 6 years	71
6 " " 8 "	58
8 " " 10 "	30
10 " " 12 "	22
12 " " 14 "	21
14 " " 16 "	17
16 " " 18 "	8

 Total 227

TABLE E.

Number of pupils withdrawn.

Withdrawn on account of illness	41
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving	
Shanghai	77
For other schools	31
Without reasons given	44
Finished study	17
Deceased	1

 Total 211

TABLE F.

Age Analysis.

Form	4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	14-16	16-18	Over 18	Total
VI						2	6	1	10
V. Upper a.						12	8	1	21
V. Upper b.						8	9		17
V. Lower a.					4	16	3		23
V. Lower b.						9	6	1	16
IV. Upper				1	23	4			28
IV. Lower				1	13				20
IIIa.				4	25	6			29
IIIb.				25	7				32
IIa.			3	29	2				34
IIb.			17	16					33
Ia.			23	5					33
Ib.		9	25						34
Upper Transition		29	5						34
Lower Transition	1	29	1						31
Kindergarten	30	22							52
Total	31	39	79	31	74	58	32	3	447

TABLE G.

Cases of Serious Sickness.

Sickness	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	3	3	17	5							28
Appendicitis	2	1				1			2		6
Boils						1					1
Dysentery						2					2
Bronchitis					1	1					2
German Measles				2		1					3
Diphtheria		1		1							2
Tonsillitis	1			1							2
Chicken-pox		2					1				3
Scarlet Fever	1							2			7
Influenza	3									3	2
Mumps		1					1			2	5
Typhoid Fever							1				2

Staff Allocation.

Form	Average Age Years Months	Average No. of Pupils	Form Mistress
VI.	16 " 8 "	14.1	Miss Sutherland
V. Upper a.	15 " 10 "	24.4	Mrs. Kay
V. Upper b.	16 " 1 "	18.3	Miss Munday
V. Lower a.	14 " 11 "	25.1	Miss Evans
V. Lower b.	15 " 9 "	17.3	Miss Young
IV. Upper	13 " 4 "	30.1	Miss Warmoth
IV. Lower	12 " 6 "	18.3	Miss Harris
IIIa.	12 " 6 "	27.5	Mrs. Davison
IIIb.	11 " 5 "	30.2	Mrs. Parrott
IIa.	10 " 9 "	32.8	Miss Manning
IIb.	9 " 11 "	31.0	Mrs. Moffat
Ia.	9 " 6 "	29.9	Miss F. McGregor
Ib.	8 " 4 "	28.9	Miss Rudge
Upper Transition	7 " 5 "	32.6	Miss Bourne
Lower Transition	6 " 10 "	32.0	Mrs. Duguid
Kindergarten	5 " 11 "	45.8	Mrs. Burrington

Mistresses not in charge of Forms as Form Mistresses:—

Mlle. Haberer	Art Mistress.
Miss Darroch	Drill and Games Mistress.
Mrs. Harvey	Singing Mistress.
Mrs. Aitchison	Supervising Matron (part teaching).
Mlle. Simonnet	French Mistress

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of girls on roll, average for the year	489
Number of Forms taught separately	16
Average number of girls per form	27.4
Full teaching Staff (Excluding Headmistress, Supervising Matron and Mistresses on Long Leave)	18
Average number of girls per unit of available teaching Staff	24.4
Average daily free time for correction, etc. per unit of teaching Staff	35 minutes

Staff.—New Appointments.—

Mrs. J. Moffat (Assistant Mistress)	February 15, 1932
Mrs. M. Davison (" ")	March 1, 1932
Miss Z. Katzen (" ")	Temporary) October 20—November 8, 1932.

Long Leave.—

Miss A. M. Manning	From February 18 to September 12, 1932
Miss M. G. Darroch	" March 1 " September 30, 1932
Miss V. A. Cordelle	" April 1 " November 30, 1932
Miss F. I. Harris	" April 5 " November 4, 1932
Miss F. A. Walker	" July 1 " January 31, 1933
Miss M. H. McGregor	" October 18 " May 17, 1933

Termination.—

Mrs. M. I. Gill	March 21, 1932
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Examination.—(1) Cambridge Local Examination.—

	No. of Entries.	No. of Passes.
Seniors	8	6
Juniors	14	12

The following girls passed in the Senior and Junior Examinations of December 1931:—

Seniors.—Judith Hasser (Honours), Deborah Kasarnovsky (Honours), Lillemor Berents, Tatiana Greckoff, Sara Rosenstein, Violet Thompson.

Juniors.—Virginia Browning (Honours), Sophie Keimach (Honours), Cissy Ezra, Irene Hibbard, Peggy Jorgensen, Norah Kelly, Nina Kusnetzova, Sophie Kempton, Dorothy Mousley, Randi Sem, Phyllis Wilson, Tony Whitgob.

(2) *Royal Drawing Society Examination.*—The results of the Royal Drawing Society's Examinations of 1932 are as follows:—

Entries.	Honours Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.	No. of Failures.
97	45	36	16

Scholarships.—*George Lanning.*—This Scholarship of one hundred dollars was held by Smera Kasarnovsky in 1932.

St. George's.—Many girls entered for this scholarship and tried the examination. Dorothy Mousley was successful and received the prize of one hundred dollars.

Henry Lester.—Seven children from this school took the examination for this scholarship. Sarah Shtoffer was successful and was awarded the second of the two available Scholarships. This is the third year out of the four in which they have been available that this school has obtained a Scholarship.

Curriculum.—Owing to the fact that the Cookery Centre was taken from the school, we had to substitute handwork for cookery in some of the senior forms. Otherwise the curriculum was unchanged. It is hoped that something will be done to enable us to include the subject "Cookery" at an early date.

Library.—During the last 4 or 5 years the teaching of English Literature in the school has been completely reorganised. Previously the name English Literature meant simply the reading of one or two standard volumes so that pupils did not receive a broad survey of English Literature, its development and history. With this change there is a noticeable improvement in the attitude of the pupils to the school library. There is a greater demand for books and the type of books demanded shows the development of a cultured literary taste among the girls. In 1932 many gifts of books were received from pupils leaving school.

School Magazine.—One of the main functions of a school magazine is that it should keep former pupils in touch with their school and with present pupils. "Caduceus" performs this function with more than ordinary success. This year most of our senior girls left school in June, amongst them most of the "Caduceus" Editorial staff, thus leaving only young and inexperienced pupils to produce the second volume. Two former editors Miss C. P. Allan and Miss A. Abraham with an undiminished interest in the school and its activities gladly offered their help and advice to these juniors and contributed thus to the success of the 2nd volume just published. In "Caduceus" news of the school is carried to former pupils now studying in England, Sweden, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and various parts of the United States. Their appreciation is likewise published in the magazine. In addition to all this the pupils on the business staff receive an excellent training in the methods of producing a periodical.

Games and Athletics.—Owing to the absence on long leave of Miss Darroch, there were fewer facilities for display of this branch of school work. Miss Tuck, by the courtesy of Miss Ware, gave half of her time to this school and we were thus enabled to continue with the minimum of physical training.

A sixty foot length of the playground was taken for the site of the Junior Boys' School and hockey is no longer possible.

Annual Sports Meeting.—There was no sports meeting in 1932. There were two reasons:—

(1) Conditions in Shanghai in the early months of 1932 had to a slight extent interfered with the pupils' work and lost time had to be made up later. It was thus decided to sacrifice the sports meeting.

(2) Miss Tuck visiting us on two and a half days only would have found great difficulty in making the necessary preliminary arrangements.

Girl Guides.—1932 has been a most successful and happy year for the 3rd Shanghai Co. of Girl Guides. This is largely due to the fact that throughout the year there has been no change of captain. Mrs. Golds has had long and continuous experience as a Guide Captain and has improved the standards of our school company in every department. Her continuance of Guide Meetings throughout the summer was a source of great pleasure and good to those girls who did not leave Shanghai. At the annual rally the Company took second place in sports and second in signalling.

Brownies.—Mrs. Heal still continues to be Brown Owl and has had an excellent year. The Brownies, in addition to the ordinary routine, have made many interesting visits in Shanghai.

Discipline.—There have been no changes in the arrangements for good discipline in 1932. The system of leaving the discipline to the pupils themselves has always been successful and even increased numbers have not caused any difficulty.

The School Dramatic Society.—This Society has had a successful year under the management of Miss M. A. Young. In the first term two plays were produced "The Mallet" and "Mind Your P's and Qs." These were performed as part of the entertainment given in aid of the M. C. L. Fund and were well received by an appreciative audience.

In the second term the senior members of the society were more ambitious than before and prepared Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Owing to the unexpected very early closing of the schools in December, they were prevented from completing their programme and it is doubtful now whether they ever will as some of the cast have left school. Very good work was done in the Junior School by Mrs. Moffat; and two small plays, performed by her form without previous rehearsal in front of the school on the last day of term, were so well done that it was suggested that a junior dramatic society should be started. This may be possible in 1933.

International Correspondence Club.—This was started by those pupils who interchange letters with girls in other countries and is now affiliated with the "World Institute of International Correspondence Associations."

It is a source of great interest to many of the girls and although they are as yet only beginners in the methods of conducting a society they are interested and with encouragement will improve. They hope to take part in the world wide radio programme in 1933, having been prevented in 1932 only by local conditions.

Charities.—The children contributed a sum of \$531.30 to the funds of the Ministering Children's League. They gave an entertainment the first half of which consisted of Acting Songs and Choruses. The second half consisted of the two plays previously mentioned. These were performed by the School Dramatic Society. The annual collection of old toys was made rather earlier this year so that the toys might be sent to the Rotary Club for repair before they were distributed among poor children.

Alterations in Building and Grounds.—In the early Spring it was decided that part of our ground should be given up in order to increase the site available for the Junior Boys' School. Consequently a fence was erected sixty feet west of the existing one cutting off the Kindergarten Play Shed and Sand Pit.

It was likewise decided that the residential quarters should be taken over for school use. As there was only one room of a useful size, this did not provide extra class rooms as had been expected, the class rooms previously included in the quarters having been absorbed into the school in 1928. This one room was converted into the Head-mistress' office. Small rooms were converted into an office for the Chinese Clerks and the art room was increased by demolishing the walls between it and the old office premises.

As lack of cloakroom accommodation prevented the admission of new pupils, two small rooms on the ground floor previously used as store rooms were converted into one large cloak room. A new sand pit and a small mat shed were erected at the east end of

the building for the use of kindergarten pupils. It is expected that the mat shed will be replaced by a permanent structure in 1933.

General.—The year 1932 has been extraordinarily difficult. Conditions in Shanghai in February, although not sufficiently serious to warrant the closing of our school, were certainly calculated to increase the responsibility of those in charge of a large number of children and much anxiety was experienced during this time. Education suffered undeniably and it has been difficult to make up what was lost at that time. Throughout the year six members of staff left the school, one resigning, the others going on furlough. Owing to the expressed desire of the Council for the most rigid economy an attempt was made to reorganise the work of the school, so that one substitute mistress only should be required. Fortunately there was little or no sickness among the staff and the fact that the year's work was successfully accomplished is due in large measure to the excellent spirit of co-operation on the part of the staff.

A. S. M. ALEXANDER,
Headmistress.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—98 BOONE ROAD.

Attendance.—The total number at the end of the year was 310.

TABLE A.
Attendance.—Numbers on roll.

Form.	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.
V. A.	13				10		11		9		7		7		10		8		8		8	
V. B.	17				15		16		16		16		14		15		15		15		15	
IV.	26				23		25		26		26		22		23		21		21		20	
III. Upper	26				23		25		25		25		20		25		25		25		25	
III. Lower	18				14		17		18		19		17		24		23		23		33	
II.	22				16		18		19		19		11		19		21		21		21	
I.	18	24			12	21	18	22	12	23	13	20	11	19	18	23	23	25	24	25	22	24
Up. Trans.	22	18			17	14	20	13	22	14	20	14	19	14	24	19	22	21	21	22	22	22
Low. Trans.	34	16			22	12	24	15	21	16	21	14	16	14	25	20	30	24	32	25	32	25
K. G.	25	23			19	13	24	18	23	19	25	19	22	18	31	20	29	22	27	26	25	26
Totals	221	86			171	60	193	68	196	72	191	67	159	65	214	82	217	92	217	98	213	97
Grand Totals	307				231		261		268		258		224		296		309		315		310	

NOTE:—C.=98 Boone Road.

E.=59 Yulin Road.

TABLE B (1).
Average age at close of year.

Forms	Boone Road	Yulin Road.
V. A.	16 Years 3 months	
V. B.	14 " 9 "	
IV.	13 " 8 "	
III. Upper	13 " 11 "	
III. Lower	12 " 3 "	
II.	11 " 5 "	
I.	9 " 6 "	9 years 6 months
Upper Transition	8 " 3 "	8 " 6 "
Lower Transition	7 " 3 "	7 " 2 "
Kindergarten	5 " 10 "	6 " — "

TABLE B (2).

Comparative table for 1930, 1931, 1932.

Month	Total on Roll			Percentage Present.		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	296	305	307	89.	88.89	92.42
February	297	305		86.6	83.65	
March	293	306	231	89.65	86.47	87.74
April	293	303	261	86.58	86.38	91.66
May	288	294	263	91.84	91.52	93.73
June	273	285	258	92.88	93.11	95.57
July			224			88.73
September	288	320	296	91.91	90.61	96.69
October	299	326	309	93.03	93.61	95.52
November	305	322	315	92.96	86.50	94.85
December	307	317	310	90.46	65.6	95.59

TABLE C (1).

New pupils admitted.

Month	1930	1931	1932
January	41	25	31
February	10	6	—
March	13	8	4
April	9	11	56
May	8	5	13
June	—	2	2
July	—	—	—
September	66	60	91
October	20	12	21
November	11	6	7
December	3	1	—
Total	181	137	226

TABLE C (2).

4 years to 6 years	54
6 " " 8 "	74
8 " " 10 "	42
10 " " 12 "	28
12 " " 14 "	15
14 " " 16 "	13
Total	226

TABLE D.

Withdrawn on account of illness	32
Withdrawn on account of unpaid fees	1
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	55
Transferred to other schools	80
Withdrawn without reason given	4
Withdrawn on account of Sino-Japanese hostilities.	61
Total	233

TABLE E.
Age analysis.

Forms	YEARS						Totals	Grand Total
	4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14	14-16		
98 Boone Road								
V. A.					4	4	= 8	
V. B.				1	2	12	= 15	
IV.				14	4	2	= 20	
III. Upper				6	16	8	= 25	
III. Lower				13	10		= 23	
II.			1	20			= 21	
I.			11	10			= 22	
Up. Transition		1	11	1			= 22	
Lower "		27	5				= 32	
Kindergarten	14	11					= 25	
							213	213
59 Yulin Road								
I.		4	20				= 24	
Up. Transition		11	11				= 22	
Lower "	2	20	3				= 25	
Kindergarten	15	10	1				= 26	
							97	97
	31	95	62	65	86	21	=	310

TABLE F.
Staff Allocation.

Form	Average Number	Average Age		Boone Road	Average Number	Average Age		Yulin Road
		Y.	M.			Y.	M.	
V. A.	9	10	3	Miss Eubank				
V. B.	15	14	9	Miss Eubank				
IV.	23	13	8	Mrs. Filman				
III. Upper	24	13	11	Mrs. Rogerson				
III. Lower	19	12	3	Miss Tuck				
II.	19	11	5	Miss Harvey				
I.	17	9	6	Mrs. Hankin	24	9	6	Miss Rhys
Up. Transition	21	8	3	Miss Morris	22	8	6	Mrs. Jones
Lower "	26	7	3	Mrs. Souter	25	7	2	Miss Riddihough
Kindergarten	25	5	10	Mrs. Pecaric	26	6	—	Mrs. McAlister

Mistress not in charge of Form as Form Mistress:—Mlle. Bourdin:—French.

TABLE G.
Cases of Sickness.

	Appendicitis	Chicken Pox	Dysentery	Influenza	Mumps	Measles
January	1	1				
February						
March			1	1		1
April						
May						
June						
July						
September						
October	1	2	1		1	
November	1				1	
December						

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of children on Roll, average for the year	277
Number of Forms taught separately	13
Average number of children per Form	21
Full Teaching Staff, excluding Headmistress and Mistress-in-Charge	13
Average number of children per teacher	21
Number of nationalities represented	24

In common with other schools of the district, we were forced to close during the month of February, on account of the local troubles. During this time many children, having lost their homes, left the neighbourhood. In consequence, upon reopening in March we found our numbers greatly depleted. Classes were continued through Easter to July 15, but the numbers enrolled were not normal again until September. In spite of the trying conditions the results of the year's work have been surprisingly good. During the State of Emergency members of the staff took their part in volunteer relief work, giving service in hospitals, driving cars and acting as telephone operators.

*Staff:—**Long Leave.—*

- Miss M. E. Eubank returned from long leave on March 1.
- Mrs. D. Richardson, on leave from April 5.
- Miss S. Harvey, from March 11.

Special Leave.—

- Mrs. F. Hankin, January 1 to March 14.

Terminations.—

- Mrs. H. McLennan (temporary) February 29.
- Mrs. A. Hunt—August 31.
- Mrs. G. Hogan—August 31.
- Mrs. L. Poulsen—August 31.

Appointments.—

- Miss L. O. Rhys—March 14.
- Miss E. Riddihough—April 5.
- Mrs. E. M. Pecarie—September 7.

Temporary.—

- Miss M. Lewis, September 12 to October 7.
- Mrs. Davison, January 4 to March 14.
- Mrs. L. Souter, September 7 to December 31.

Library.—New books were added to the library and many old favourites were bound by the printing department of S. M. C. Gaol. Each form had its own librarian who co-operated with the head librarians in supplying suitable books for the class. Under the supervision of Miss Eubank the older girls had instruction in cataloguing and arranging the library.

Art.—Because of the troubles the Royal Drawing Society examinations were not taken until October. There were 58 entries, but results are not yet known.

Games, Sports.—Our Games Mistress was shared with Yu Yuen Road for seven months, and returned to Boone Road for full time work in October. Upon her return the Sports Day events were held. Besides the usual races country dances were given on the lawn. Mrs. Newsham kindly presented the prizes. No inter-school matches were played during the year.

Guides, Brownies.—Meetings were held regularly once a week at both schools, the girls still showing a keen interest in their work. We are grateful to Miss French, Mrs. Boaler, Mrs. McLennan and Mrs. Pettit for their sympathy and help.

Entertainments.—Because of the interruptions in the class-work we were unable to hold the usual school concerts and entertainments. Form V, however, celebrated Hallowèen with a party, and presented a well rehearsed scene from “A Midsummer Night’s Dream.” During the last week of the year programmes of songs, dances and plays were given by the Lower School children at Yulin and Boone Roads.

Prize-Giving.—The upper classes of both schools held a combined prize-giving at Boone Road on December 16. Rev. H. G. Newsham, M.A., gave a helpful and interesting address to the children, and Mrs. Sheppard kindly presented the prizes.

Health.—The health of the pupils was good on the whole, but there was more illness than usual among members of the staff. We are indebted to the Public Health Department for sending doctors to the school to vaccinate the children. Many parents expressed their thanks for this service.

My appreciation is due to the members of the staff of the Yulin and Boone Road Schools for their help and cooperation in all branches of the work.

G. M. WARE,
Headmistress.

ORCHESTRA AND BAND.

REPORT OF CONDUCTOR.

The hope expressed in the last annual report that the Orchestra after having been moved from the Town Hall to the Grand Theatre and then, temporarily, to the Carlton Theatre, would at last be given the chance to give its concerts in a suitable place by being granted the use of the new Grand Theatre, was not realized during 1932. The Carlton Theatre, although satisfactory for talking pictures, is of too small dimensions for the Orchestra. Balance between the different groups of instruments is hardly possible, while fusion and blending of sound-colours is practically unobtainable. This defect is so greatly intensified in respect of a large part of the stalls on the main floor as to render it most unpopular and to preclude its use by the public except on rare occasions. Thus quite a large number of seats are always empty that would be otherwise frequently occupied.

Defective acoustics and the limited capacity of the theatre have greatly restricted the attendances and thereby materially reduced the revenue from concerts. That part of the theatre in which the Orchestra can be heard to best advantage is always well patronised but that part which should accommodate a much greater number and which would, under more suitable conditions, be even more popular in view of the smaller charge for admission is scarcely ever more than partially occupied. Thus the revenue from concerts has been principally derived from the sale of the very limited number of seats in the dress circle (about 260 seats at \$2.00 and \$1.50) instead of from the sale of a much larger number of seats (about 550 at \$1.00) on the main floor.

That the unsuitability and limited capacity of the theatre are to be considered as the only reasons of the decreased attendance at the concerts of the Orchestra is proved by the success, both artistically and financially, of the orchestra when in November and December it was engaged for four concerts in the Nanking Theatre. On all four occasions the Nanking Theatre (approx. 1,600 seats) was very well filled and the opinion of public and press was unanimous in recognising the much finer quality of sound and higher standard of performance of the orchestra.

However, if the winter symphony concert season (January-May and October-December) has, most regretfully, to be remembered as not so successful as had been expected, on the other hand the summer open-air orchestra season has certainly beaten every previous record, both for the very popular musical success and the financial revenue, and this notwithstanding very inclement weather in August. From the end of June to the first week in August, the Orchestra, with its three Jessfield Park concerts weekly, had a forty days most brilliant open-air season.

In further connection with the Orchestra activities during the summer season, it should be mentioned that the Council approved the use of the orchestra enclosure in Jessfield Park, on payment of a fixed fee, for public performances by first class touring artistes and impresarios. An interesting sequel to this decision was that, for the first time in Shanghai, one of the world's greatest artistes, the violinist, Efrem Zimbalist, played twice with the Orchestra in Jessfield Park for very large and enthusiastic audiences. It is expected that the example set by Zimbalist will be followed by other artistes.

Finally, the Conductor wishes to record an important advance in the usefulness of the Orchestra to this community when, on November 3, a series of regular weekly Radio Concerts was commenced. In this way the cultural and entertainment value of the Orchestra has been made available to a very much wider public than has hitherto been possible, and it is felt that the Orchestra now fulfils, as far as the existing radio resources of this city permit, a public service which is free and is no longer confined to the somewhat limited clientele which is able and willing to patronise the concert hall. In this connection it should be mentioned that the proprietors of the X C B L Broadcasting Station took pains to make a special arrangement of their studio for this purpose and made no charge for the use thereof.

From November 3 to December 31, nine radio symphony concerts were successfully broadcasted under the best broadcasting conditions at present available in Shanghai. Thousands of people enjoyed these concerts and many of them enthusiastically expressed their appreciation and satisfaction to the XCBL Station and to the Conductor.

Public Performances.—The following shows the activities of the Orchestra and Band during 1932:—

From January 1 to May 30:—

19 Sunday Symphony Concerts (in the Carlton Theatre).

From June 15 to September 17:—

32 Open-Air Orchestral Concerts in Jessfield Park

2 Festival Concerts (Impresario: A. Strok) with the World-Famous Violinist: E. Zimbalist.

30 Brass-Band Concerts (afternoon and evening) in the Public Garden and Hongkew Park.

The Orchestra and Band prolonged its summer concert season until the middle of September and was on vacation until October 12, resuming its activities with the opening of the winter symphony concert season on Sunday, October 23.

From October 23 to the end of December:—

8 Sunday Symphony Concerts (in the Carlton Theatre)

9 Radio Symphony Concerts (from Station XCBL)

1 Sunday Special Symphony Concert with Soloist

4 Extra-Concerts in the Nanking Theatre.

Admission Fees to concerts during 1932 were as follows:—

To the usual Sunday symphony concerts:—

Boxes and Dress Circle: \$2 & \$1.50.

Stalls (Main Floor) : \$1.

To the open air orchestral concerts:—

Reserved Seats: \$1.

Unreserved " : \$0.60.

Free brass band concerts in the Public Gardens and Hongkew Park.

The Brass Band continued to give its popular open air concerts in the afternoons and evenings in the Public Garden and Hongkew Park, while the Orchestra gave three concerts per week in Jessfield Park.

The interest of Chinese in western music became more and more pronounced for both the performances of the Orchestra and of the Brass Band, and the average attendance of Chinese at the concerts was estimated at 22 per cent of the total attendance figure. This is a remarkable showing in view of the fact that but a few short years ago the concerts were almost entirely unattended by Chinese.

It is the Conductor's desire to express sincere appreciation to all artistes (professional and amateur), who, in addition to the soloist members of the orchestra, gave their very much appreciated collaboration as soloists at so many concerts during 1932.

In order that their much appreciated renderings may not be forgotten, their names follow:

Mmes. A. Abramovich (Soprano), E. O. Drake (Soprano), R. Vanderburgh (Soprano), Regina Feldman ('Cellist), Mlles. Lalia Fuchs (Piano), Esther Lerman (Piano), Dora Trachtenberg (Piano), Messrs. P. Beriolin (Harp), Robert J. McCandliss (Baritone), A. Foa (Violin), J. Ullstein ('Cello), I. Shevtzoff ('Cello).

The repertoire of the Orchestra during 1932 was, as in previous years, very extensive, although not very many new works were presented. For economy reasons, a very small provision had been allotted for the purchase of new music. The most celebrated symphonies, poems, suites, ballets and operatic fragments by composers—classic and modern—of very varied schools and nationalities were performed, besides the following works given for the first time locally:

Avalalomoff, A.	Sketch in Sounds: "In Hutungs of Peking"
Cherubini	Overture: "Anacreon"
Gasco, A.	Pastoral Prelude: "Presso il Clitunno"
Herbert, V.	Concerto No. 2 for 'Cello and Orchestra.
Holst, G.	Excerpts from the Suite "The Planets"
Lualdi, A.	2 Symphonic Fragments from a "Lyric Tragedy"
Respighi, O.	Suite "Rossiniana"
Respighi, O.	Symphonic Poem: "Roman Festivals"
Rimsky-Korsakow	Overture: "Ivan, the Terrible."

MAESTRO CAV. MARIO PACI,
Conductor.

PRESS INFORMATION OFFICE.

The local Press, news agencies, and representatives of newspapers published elsewhere in China and abroad, have made full use of this office, which was established at the close of 1931, in accordance with the recommendation of the special Publicity Committee, to give fuller and better information upon municipal matters to the public through the medium of the Press. At the close of the year 31 newspapers, news agencies and correspondents were in regular receipt of all communiques, while others were being provided with written information of particular interest to them. Exclusive of weekly statements from two Departments, 420 communiques were issued during 1932 to the local newspapers (English language, Chinese, Japanese, French, German and Russian), news agencies, and correspondents of several nationalities, while material was supplied for numerous special articles upon municipal questions and activities, and articles were written for newspapers in China and abroad.

Broadly, communiques issued may be classed under four heads, viz., outlines of contemplated action; decisions of the Council upon public questions, with reasons therefor; news of departmental activities; general information of importance to persons having commercial relations with the Settlement.

The three Press Officers maintained close relations with newspaper editors and correspondents; in addition to the communiques, during interviews with Press representatives such information was communicated as it was possible in the public interest to give. Further, senior officials of the Council were kept in touch with Press and public opinion, Chinese and foreign, upon Council matters. The Press Information Office now supplies the news items printed in the Municipal Gazette.

During the Emergency period a Publicity Committee was formed, and was composed of Mr. A. D. Bell, Mr. L. C. Healey and the Press Information Officer. Members of this Committee attended meetings of Emergency Committees and reports were issued to the public through the Press and local radio broadcasting studios. Appeals were also successfully made for men to join the S. V. C., for clothing, voluntary workers, etc.

G. BURTON SAYER,
Press Information Officer.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CHINESE STUDIES.

Chinese Studies.—Great improvement on the whole has been shown in Chinese Studies during the year 1932 in spite of the fact that classes were suspended for six weeks in consequence of the disturbances early in the year. After a State of Emergency in the Settlement had been declared on January 28, it soon became obvious that in the prevailing excitement and exigencies of the situation regular study could not be profitably pursued; accordingly the classes were discontinued on February 9, and were not resumed till March 21. During this period there arose a demand for interpreters for the foreign military authorities who had taken up their positions in the several sectors of the Settlement. As our Chinese teaching staff was available to meet this demand in some measure, volunteers for service in this connexion were called for; the result was that Mr. H. Westnidge and 32 Chinese teachers relieved of their regular work were lent to the S.V.C. Headquarters and took up duty as interpreters under Major Zee of the Chinese Company. Mr. Westnidge was retained on the staff of Major Zee while the teachers were drafted out to the military authorities. The new duties that devolved on Mr. Westnidge and his teachers out in the open were very different from teaching the Chinese language peacefully within sheltered walls. The local colour and atmosphere were distinctly warlike, and there was even an element of personal risk to face; but occupation was welcome in those stirring days and the responsibilities were very creditably discharged. It is gratifying to note that the personnel of this department gave their services promptly and voluntarily to prevent misunderstandings between the Chinese people and the foreign troops at a time when misunderstandings could easily have led to the very incidents sought to be avoided. These services have been gracefully acknowledged.

For the rest of the year the new rules under the re-organization scheme were strictly carried out; to enforce the rules was an absolute necessity to test their efficiency, it being the third year since their introduction. The semi-annual examinations that followed showed that in nearly every case the three years' time limit fixed for the study of Chinese at the Council's expense was ample for a new student to complete the course in either the Peking mandarin or the local spoken language. In some exceptional instances requirements were met in much less time than three years; a few students exceeded the limit by a couple of months or so before they could pass the final examination. This proves conclusively that the direct method of instruction is giving every satisfaction, that the time limit is reasonable and no departure from the plan is called for. The only matter of urgency at the moment is the providing of suitable accommodation for an office, examination hall and class-rooms. This requirement has been suitably arranged for and will be met early in the new year; the working out of all the details of the scheme will thus be greatly facilitated and better concentration secured.

Translation offices.—Work in this section continued to increase in volume throughout the year; the strain imposed on the staff was often very heavy, particularly while normal conditions were being restored. Apart from translating the ordinary Chinese correspondence addressed to the Council by Government institutions, business concerns and private individuals, the daily routine now includes the translation of newspaper articles, rules and regulations, notifications, licence conditions, legal documents, reports, returns and the revision of old translations; this work at times was more than sufficient to keep twelve men fully occupied during regular hours; it is mostly translation from Chinese into English. The Municipal Gazette published weekly on Wednesdays and the Annual Report require specially trained men to translate from English into Chinese. The translation of the Annual Report takes several weeks to complete, it is a *pièce de résistance*, and the checking of the printer's proofs is an onerous business apart from the translating; the Report provides material of a highly specialized and technical character

which only qualified translators can successfully deal with. During the year the translation of the fourth and final volume of Mr. Justice Feetham's report was completed, and it was printed and published soon after.

CHAS. KLIENE,
*Director of Chinese Studies
and Official Translator.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Circulation Department.—The total number of books loaned to subscribers during 1932 was 58,347 of which 50,019 were fiction and 8,328 were non-fiction. This was an increase of 11,215 volumes over 1931. 16,576 persons made use of the Public Reading Room during the year, and on December 31, 1932, the Library had 590 subscribers, 308 yearly, 175 half yearly, 103 quarterly and 4 monthly. There has been a steady increase in the number of subscribers in spite of the fluctuating nature of the population. Although there are usually thirty or more cancellations each month, the number of subscribers is about 100 more than at the beginning of the year.

On August 8, after due notice had been given, the amendment to Bye-Law No. 3 which was authorized by the Council, of fining 10 cents big money per day per volume on overdue books, was put into force. This had an immediate effect upon the circulation which during the last five months of the year has been over 5,000 volumes per month in place of 4,000.

400 old novels have been discarded. Most of these have been sold at ten cents per copy. Also 400 novels too damaged to be rebound have been discarded and some of them replaced. 1200 volumes were rebound. Although the appropriation for binding was exceeded, there are still thousands of volumes that need rebinding. 498 new books were added to the Library during the year, 109 non-fiction, 298 fiction and 91 children's books.

Gifts.—37 children's books, 5 novels and 13 volumes of non-fiction were presented to the Library.

Work with Children.—The Children's Department was started at the beginning of the year. A story hour for children is held every Saturday morning in the Children's Corner of the Library from 10 to 11.

FINANCE MATTERS

FINANCE MATTERS.

TREASURER AND CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below:—

Ordinary Budget—General.

	Tls.
Expenditure	15,024,858
Less—Income (including surplus brought forward from 1931 of Tls. 351,506)	14,971,378
Deficit carried forward to 1933	53,480

Ordinary Budget—Education.

	Tls.
Expenditure	1,440,433
Less—Income	1,384,090
Deficit carried forward to 1933	56,343

Extraordinary Budget—General.

	Tls.
Expenditure (including deficit brought forward from 1931 of Tls. 512,300)	11,497,784
Less—Income	10,181,184
Deficit carried forward to 1933	1,316,600

Extraordinary Budget—Education.

	Tls.
Income	539,430
Less—Expenditure	437,881
Surplus carried forward to 1933	101,549

The deficit on the Ordinary Budget—General of Tls. 53,480 against an estimated surplus of Tls. 11,120 is accounted for as follows:—

	Expended.	
	Over. Tls.	Under. Tls.
Volunteer Corps	10,370	
Fire Brigade		25,850
Police Force		166,641
Health Department.		
General		37,453
Contributions and Grants-in-Aid	3,593	
Public Works Department		389,911
Municipal Orchestra and Band	14,533	
Public Library	1,691	
Carried forward	30,187	619,855

	Expended.	
	Over. Tls.	Under. Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	30,187	619,855
Finance Department		22,535
Secretariat		253
Legal Department	310	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office		2,849
Press Information Office		4,811
General Charges	143,474	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.		21,457
Stock and Stores		3,453
Shortage in Income	565,842	
Balance being difference between the actual deficit and estimated surplus on the Ordinary Budget		64,600
	<hr/> 739,813 <hr/>	<hr/> 739,813 <hr/>

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Police Force (including Gaols.)—

Comparative figures showing expenditure during the past five years are given below:—

	1928 Tls.	1929 Tls.	1930 Tls.	1931 Tls.	1932 Tls.
Pay and Allowances.					
Foreign	1,229,976	1,412,518	2,082,501	2,495,832	2,297,973
Japanese	128,579	167,862	278,554	382,215	387,034
Sikh	284,193	294,027	437,960	502,305	405,389
Chinese	700,090	791,720	1,223,971	1,510,551	1,603,142
	<hr/> 2,342,838 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,666,127 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,022,986 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,890,903 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,693,538 <hr/>
Sundry General Ex- penses including Stock and Stores, less receipts	951,994	1,327,770	1,777,762	1,994,267	1,818,852
Total Expenditure	<hr/> 3,294,832 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,993,897 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,800,748 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,885,170 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,512,390 <hr/>

Police Force.—Underspent Tls. 166,641.

The saving under General of Tls. 65,236 is due to the establishment under certain branches not having been fully maintained and to an appreciable economy having been effected under Uniform.

The under-expenditure of Tls. 101,405 on Gaols and Reformatory is mainly attributable to the lower cost of food and clothing for prisoners. Reduced expenditure has also been effected by reason of the Russian Detachment not having been employed on guard duties to the extent that had been anticipated.

Health Department.—Underspent Tls. 37,453.

A saving of Tls. 58,668 under General is partially offset by an over-expenditure of Tls. 21,215 under Hospitals.

Public Works Department.—Underspent Tls. 389,911.

The normal functions of the Department were partially interrupted during the State of Emergency and this together with the enforcement of strict measures of economy, enabled reduced expenditure to be effected under most of the departmental appropriations, the most substantial being that of Tls. 372,811 under Roads Maintenance.

On the other hand an unavoidable over-expenditure of Tls. 113,829 was incurred on Drainage and Sewerage.

General Charges.—Overspent Tls. 143,474.

The principal contributory causes are as follows:—

	Tls.
Pensions and Gratuities	63,961
Superannuation Exchange Compensation	23,738
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises	11,615
Miscellaneous	30,797
	<hr/>
	130,111
	<hr/>

ORDINARY INCOME.

The Deficiency under Income of Tls. 565,842 is accounted for as follows:—

	Over. Tls.	Under. Tls.
Land Tax		13,589
General Municipal Rate and Special Rate.		
Foreign		159,590
Chinese		147,860
Special Advertisement Rate		414
Wharfage Dues		338,887
Licence Fees		36,533
Rent of Municipal Properties	219	
Royalties and Dividends from Public Utility Undertakings		63,809
Contributions from Municipal Industrial Undertakings	70,000	
Miscellaneous	115,212	
Difference between the allowance made for reduction of revenue occasioned by the emergency situation and the amount actually required	9,409	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	194,840	760,682
Deficiency as above	565,842	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	760,682	760,682

Reference to the circumstances responsible for the large variation in income received as compared with the estimate is contained in the Revenue Section of this Report.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A (page 388) compares Income and Expenditure for the years 1928 to 1932; Statement B gives percentages calculated on Income figures contained in A. Statement C (page 389) gives details of Loans outstanding at the end of the year.

The following figures compare Ordinary Income and Expenditure totals for the years 1928-1931. The figures appearing under 1932 are an aggregation of the totals of General and Education Ordinary Income and Expenditure. In each case surpluses or deficits have been excluded.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Income	12,691,714	12,473,292	12,679,208	14,795,038	16,003,962
Expenditure	11,620,593	9,440,067	13,942,470	16,715,099	16,465,291

From 1929 onwards the expenditure figures have been materially affected (in a diminishing degree) by the large credits to Interest Account that resulted from the sale of the Electricity Department.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Extraordinary Expenditure incurred during the year amounted to a total sum of Tls. 11,497,784 as compared with an estimated figure of Tls. 18,910,010. The principal reason for this large difference arose from the redemption of the 1932 loan of Tls. 8,000,000 being deferred from December 31, 1932 to September 30, 1933.

The variation in the expenditure under other appropriations as compared with the Estimates, which is set forth below, has resulted in a net over-expenditure of Tls. 587,774:—

	Over. Tls.	Under. Tls.
Bridges		1,554
Bundings	4,189	
Drainage		32,733
Sewerage	124,834	
Landing Stages		161,428
Land	18,779	
Buildings		165,645
Roads	201,592	
Plant and Equipment		10,443
Pension Fund—Balance of Capitalization	229,060	
Loan Redemption—Sinking Fund	530,961	
Provision for Emergency Measures		144,838
Difference referred to above		587,774
	<hr/> 1,104,415	<hr/> 1,104,415

The over-expenditure of Tls. 530,961 on Loan Redemption is due to a revision in the method of computing the Sinking Fund Instalment.

Due to sales of surplus land not having been effected to the extent that had been anticipated Extraordinary Income under this heading was Tls. 816,486 less than the estimate. This factor, together with the over-expenditure of Tls. 587,774 set forth above, is responsible for a deficit on the Extraordinary Budget of Tls. 1,316,600 as compared with an estimated surplus of Tls. 87,660.

SALE OF ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT AND LOAN REDEMPTION.

Under the terms of the Agreement dated August 8, 1929 for the sale of the Electricity Department, the balance of the purchase price owing by the Shanghai Power Company (which on December 31, 1932 amounted to Tls. 26,306,090) is due for payment on or before December 30, 1933.

With the payment of this sum (Tls. 26,306,090) the whole of the purchase price of Tls. 81,000,000 will have been liquidated. The appended schedule shows how this amount has been allocated:—

	Tls.
Loans redeemed and provision for Loan Redemption during the years 1929/33	47,597,784
Actual expenditure during the years 1929/32 and estimated expenditure during 1933 on Capital Account the total of which would under ordinary conditions be financed out of public borrowings	29,616,126
Balance transferred to Loan Suspense Account	3,786,090
	<hr/> 81,000,000

EDUCATION.

In conformity with the decision to separate educational Income and Expenditure from the general Financial Statement of the Council the Accounts of the Education Department are shewn apart from the General Budget and include Interest on Capital, maintenance of Buildings and other direct charges.

As regards Ordinary Expenditure the general working of the Department has resulted in a small surplus. This, however, is offset by the fact that during the year it was decided to pay an amount of Tls. 67,500 representing grants to Schools for foreign children relating to 1931 for which no provision had been made in the 1932 Budget. The final result is a deficit of Tls. 56,343 to be carried forward to 1933.

The surplus on the Extraordinary Budget of Tls. 101,549 is mainly due to the fact that it was not possible to proceed with the construction of the proposed Public School for Boys, Western District, during the year.

GENERAL RESERVE.

The net profit on sales of Surplus Land together with certain amounts representing Sinking Fund Balances provided from Ordinary Revenue prior to 1929 and temporarily allocated to the Extraordinary Budget have been transferred to General Reserve, and Taels 1,225,000 has been taken therefrom as a credit to Ordinary Income.

LOANS.

The following statistics in connection with Loan matters are of interest:—

	1918	1931	1932
Silver Loans outstanding	Tls. 9,731,200	Tls. 32,107,500	Tls. 32,107,500
Sterling Loans outstanding	\$20,000	—	—
Debenture certificates transferred	1,418	12,016	6,805
Nominal value of debentures transferred	Tls. 872,900	Tls. 13,259,400	Tls. 4,574,600
Interest Warrants issued	2,427	4,811	4,370
Number of Debentures holders	1,208	2,241	2,176

There was no issue of Debentures during the year, the capital requirements in excess of the monies received from the Power Company being financed on satisfactory terms by means of temporary loans from local financial institutions.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The effect of the Sino-Japanese disturbances in the early part of the year is reflected in reduced receipts under certain sources of revenue. Collections of rates and licence fees were suspended in April for some two weeks to permit of the framing of a scheme of relief designed to benefit ratepayers in the Northern and Eastern Districts who had been adversely affected by the disturbed local conditions. Some 44,720 claims for abatement of rates and licence fees under the provisions of the scheme were examined and relief was allowed to an amount of Tls. 390,590. In addition to this direct effect on ordinary revenue, repercussions were felt in the form of retarded development of property and in an abnormal number of empty premises.

The ordinary income for the year is considerably below the estimated figure as a result of the disturbances in the Spring. Details under the various headings are as follows:—

Source.	1931.	1932.	
	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	3,877,847	3,882,500	3,868,911
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	2,867,964	3,590,000	3,203,876
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	3,008,630	3,345,000	3,197,062
Special Rate—Foreign	312,199	340,000	336,534
Special Rate—Chinese	34,734	36,000	36,073
Special Advertisement Rate	22,763	20,000	19,536
Wharfage Dues	645,488	600,000	261,112
Licence Fees	1,872,977	1,988,000	1,951,467
Rent of Municipal Properties	275,092	267,000	267,219
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	1,415,542	1,267,400	1,273,591
Miscellaneous	461,802	688,910	754,117
	14,795,088	15,744,810	15,169,553

Land Tax.—The decrease in the receipts of Tls. 8,936, as compared with the previous year, is accounted for by land carrying high assessments having been surrendered during the year for road widenings and extensions. Collections by Districts are as follows:—

District.	1931.	1932.
	Tls.	Tls.
Central	1,568,870	1,560,877
Northern	553,679	550,631
Eastern	784,784	786,882
Western	970,514	970,521
	3,877,847	3,868,911

General Municipal Rate.—The collection of General Municipal Rate has on the whole proceeded satisfactorily during the year.

A steadily increasing number of ratepayers residing in foreign-style buildings are remitting their rates direct to the Revenue Office in accordance with the Council's notification of December 10, 1931 and it is hoped that by the end of 1933 the new method will be in full practical operation.

The re-assessment of owner-occupied property has been proceeded with and the necessary adjustments have been made in a number of outstanding cases where the assessed rentals were obviously much below their current rental values. The re-assessment of all owner-occupied property is continuing, as in the interests of equitable proportionate taxation it is desirable that the assessments of all such property should be amended to a figure more nearly approximating the rental it would command in the open market.

During the year 997 new foreign houses in the Settlement were brought under taxation with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 3,829,422, this included 162 houses with an assessment of Tls. 486,498 transferred from Chinese Rate whilst 94 houses, representing an assessment of Tls. 134,646 were demolished. Details of the assessments as on December 31, 1932, and the income derived from this source are as follows:—

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Houses.—Occupied	6,358	7,108	75,097	75,956
Unoccupied	739	892	1,775	3,212
Total	7,097	8,000	76,872	79,168
Assessment	Tls. 23,027,250	Tls. 28,476,696	\$ 32,572,986	\$ 34,521,370
Income	Tls. 2,867,964	Tls. 3,203,876	Tls. 3,008,630	Tls. 3,197,062

Special Rate.—The receipts from the Northern Area continue to decline.

The development of the Western Area is progressing at a fast rate and receipts from this source show a satisfactory increase.

Details shewing the collections for the year and the number of houses are given below with comparative figures for 1931.

SPECIAL RATE.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Northern Area.				
Houses.—Occupied	1,037	901	1,459	1,587
Unoccupied	111	288	1	36
Total *	1,148	1,189	1,460	1,623
Assessment *	Tls. 907,812	Tls. 925,108	\$ 498,802	\$ 580,784
Income	Tls. 75,800	Tls. 59,561	Tls. 7,100	Tls. 6,682
Western Area.				
Houses.—Occupied	1,594	1,920	2,256	2,482
Unoccupied	262	256	20	99
Total *	1,856	2,176	2,276	2,581
Assessment *	Tls. 2,465,124	Tls. 3,295,746	\$ 341,088	\$ 436,022
Income	Tls. 236,399	Tls. 276,973	Tls. 27,634	Tls. 29,396

* As on December 31.

Special Advertisement Rate.—The receipts for 1932 amounted to Tls. 19,586 against Tls. 22,763 in 1931.

Wharfage Dues.—The large reduction in revenue under this heading for 1932 as compared with previous years is due to the effect on imports of the State of Emergency and to the coming into effect of a revised method of apportioning these receipts between the three Local Authorities. The comparative figures for the past five years are as follows:—

WHARFAGE DUES.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
March Quarter	122,925	172,715	184,555	232,702	39,458
June "	146,621	169,571	190,118	160,898	72,252
September "	145,136	165,372	183,891	162,605	66,221
December "	188,105	157,305	189,772	89,283	83,181
	602,787	664,963	748,336	645,488	261,112

Licence Fees.—The total receipts from licence fees for the year amounted to Tls. 1,951,467 against Tls. 1,872,977 in 1931. Comparative details are given below:—

LICENCE FEES.

	1931	1932			
		Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	53,049	60,000	62,300	2,300	—
Foreign Liquor Seller	32,837	33,000	31,125	—	1,875
Chinese Wine Shop	59,610	65,000	65,417	417	—
Beer & Other Malt Liquor	1,675	2,000	2,346	346	—
Billiard & Bowling Saloon	609	600	692	92	—
Chinese Club	3,829	3,600	3,388	—	262
Foreign Lodging House	2,959	2,100	1,776	—	324
Chinese Lodging House	25,312	26,000	23,723	—	2,277
Tea Shop	15,440	16,000	15,328	—	72
Eating House, etc.	44,667	44,000	51,060	7,060	—
Foreign Food Shop	1,934	2,000	1,986	—	14
Fruit Shop and Stall	6,658	6,700	6,963	253	—
Food Hawkers	94,032	100,000	87,535	—	12,665
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph	28,530	27,000	26,336	—	664
Chinese Theatre, Sing Song and Story Teller	13,043	14,000	12,380	—	1,620
Other Entertainments	19,377	14,000	16,036	2,036	—
Pawn Shop	52,415	52,500	48,626	—	3,874
Exchange Shop	12,126	12,000	12,530	530	—
Tobacco Shop	21,068	21,000	21,298	298	—
Goldsmith and Silversmith Shop	2,172	2,200	2,035	—	165
Cargo Boat	7,975	8,000	8,864	864	—
Ferry & Passenger Boat	1,243	1,300	1,259	—	41
Launch	5,594	5,500	5,652	52	—
Chinese Boat	4,192	4,000	4,373	373	—
Sampan	827	800	766	—	44
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	1,730	1,700	2,064	364	—
Livery Stable	7,202	7,000	5,612	—	1,388
Public Motor Garage, Motor Vehicle and Freight Trailer	604,292	660,000	661,742	1,742	—
Motor Vehicle Registration Fee	—	—	6,548	6,548	—
Bicycle	50,861	58,000	54,590	—	3,410
Cart	111,602	130,000	126,399	—	3,601
Private-owned Ricscha	267,332	280,000	264,303	—	15,697
Public Ricscha	172,714	172,000	172,692	692	—
Wheelbarrow	64,931	63,000	60,339	—	2,611
Firearms	23,100	24,000	23,850	—	150
Dog	8,517	8,000	6,991	—	2,009
Sing Song House	47,639	48,000	39,535	—	8,465
Miscellaneous	10,666	12,000	12,725	725	—
	1,872,977	1,988,000	1,951,467	24,695	61,228

A new fee styled Motor Vehicle Registration Fee was introduced with effect from July 1, 1932.

Vehicle Licences.—The following table gives the average number of all vehicle licences issued per licensing term with comparative figures for the past ten years:—

Year.	Rickshaws		Carriages.		Motor		Wheel-barrows. †	Sedan Chairs.	Bicycles. †	Carts. *
	Public. †	Private.	Public. †	Private.	Vehicles. *	Cycles. †				
1923	8,000	7,465	343	366	2,976	—	12,360	10	—	4,012
1924	11,485	9,537	315	333	3,452	—	11,800	8	—	4,738
1925	10,000	10,126	306	299	4,010	—	11,688	7	9,817	4,366
1926	9,953	10,294	295	252	4,792	—	11,699	4	15,053	6,390
1927	9,996	9,540	267	198	5,323	—	10,240	3	15,436	6,262
1928	9,996	9,612	251	156	5,649	—	10,865	3	17,739	7,410
1929	9,996	9,873	227	113	6,472	—	11,113	—	20,327	8,775
1930	9,996	10,390	189	83	6,896	733	10,530	—	21,530	9,608
1931	9,995	11,446	165	76	7,539	747	10,819	—	23,547	11,011
1932	9,994	11,202	118	68	8,073	815	8,562	—	25,273	11,320

† Issued Yearly.

* Quarterly Average.

† Issued Monthly.

Motor Vehicles.—The following table gives the number of each class of motor driven vehicle on the licence register on December 31, 1932, compared with the corresponding date in 1931:—

DESCRIPTION.	1931.	1932.
Cars—Private	5,441	5,720
" Public	1,019	989
" Trade	69	60
Freight Vehicles	1,339	1,797
Cycles	920	1,074
Omnibuses	180	240
Charabancs	2	4
Total	9,460	9,884

House Numeration.—This work is advancing steadily and is being carried out as expeditiously as public convenience permits. The following roads were renumbered during the course of the year:—

Central District.—Honan, Chekiang, Newchwang, Amoy, Kweichow, Kwangse and New Market Roads.

Western District.—Carter, Markham, Connaught, Changping, Tonquin, Shunteh, Taku, Lungmen, North Chengtu, South Chengtu, Burkill, Yu Yuen and Tsang Ka Zah Roads.

Northern District.—Kashing, Tiendong, South Tiendong, North Soochow, Seward, Chapoo, North Kiangse, North Shanse, Kansuh Roads and Tong Dong Ka Loong.

Eastern District.—East Kashing, East Seward, Chaoufoong, Muirhead, Kwenming, Yochow, Tsitsihar, Yangchow, Wayside, Baikal, Pingliang, Glen, Weinan and Chinchow Roads.

Outside Limits.—Yu Yuen Road.

Twenty two roads have been scheduled for re-numeration with effect from April 1, 1933.

Market Fees.—The total market fees for the year produced Tls. 227,866 against Tls. 190,365 for the previous year. The following is a summary of the amounts collected from each market in dollars excluding shops:—

	1931	1932		1931	1932
East Hongkew	\$ 8,597	\$ 8,419	Pingliang	\$12,493	\$10,850
Elgin	10,105	9,762	Purdon	7,977	8,430
Foochow	37,122	34,171	Sinza	13,171	7,789
Hongkew	121,074	120,954	Sungpan	4,282	3,988
Liaoyang	—	4,422	Tsitsihar	2,596	3,107
Mohawk	7,405	7,477	Wayside	9,885	9,848
New Sinza	—	17,888	Wuchow	6,181	6,045
North Fokien	6,510	6,243	Yangtzeppoo	2,705	2,599
Peking	—	16,567			
				<u>\$250,103</u>	<u>\$278,559</u>

Three new Municipal markets were opened during the course of the year, namely.—Liaoyang, New Sinza and Peking.

Prosecutions.—Proceedings were instituted on 144 occasions during the year for the recovery of rates and other monies due to the Council. The sums thus recovered amounted to Tls. 8,906.90 and \$2,064.24.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees collected from Slaughter Houses produced Tls. 76,439 against Tls. 91,477 in 1931.

Band Concerts.—28 concerts were held during the year. The entrance fees collected by the staff of this office amounted to \$15,934.00 against \$20,278.60 in 1931.

Park Tickets.—The number of season tickets of admission to the public parks issued during the year amounted to 51,039 against 67,696 in 1931.

Departmental Accounts.—During the year 13,867 Departmental accounts were collected by this office amounting to Tls. 454,809 and \$306,982.

Shipping.—66 shipments covering 2,054 packages of cargo for the various Departments of the Council were passed through the Customs and delivered.

Inspection.—The following is a list of the visits made by the Inspection Staff in connection with rateable buildings, licensed premises, etc.—

Foreign buildings in course of construction	212
Foreign buildings completed	1,137
Extensions and alterations to foreign buildings	118
Chinese buildings in course of construction	628
Chinese buildings completed	4,942
Chinese houses re-assessed	8,712
Extensions and alterations to Chinese buildings	360
Chinese buildings demolished	1,962
Country houses and pauper huts	9,508
Premises of applicants for licences	4,122
Licensed premises reported closed	2,802
Premises detected conducting business without licence	841
Advertisement boards and bill-posters	4,928

The following tables are appended to this report:—

- Comparative Statement of Ordinary Revenue from 1923 to 1932.
- Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.
- Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.
- Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for the years 1930-1932.
- Statement of Revenue from Licence Fees for the past ten years.

STAFF.

Treasurer and Controller's Office.

Mr. T. H. Hutchison, Accountant, retired on March 17. Mr. W. D. Neil, Assistant, and Mrs. V. Wavell, Correspondence Clerk, resigned their appointments on September 4 and August 19 respectively and Mrs. F. E. Cameron was engaged to fill the latter vacancy.

Revenue Office.

With effect from January 1, 1932 the Revenue Office became an integral part of the Finance Department and Mr. V. H. Bourne, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue, was appointed Assistant Treasurer—Revenue. From the same date Mr. R. Middleton was promoted Chief Assistant, Mr. P. Comery, Senior Assistant and Mr. Woo Yoong Ming, Assistant.

Chief Inspector J. A. J. Johansson retired on December 31, after 37 years service.

The deaths of Collectors F. W. Sheppard and H. Schroder are recorded with regret.

J. T. FORD,

Treasurer and Controller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE FROM 1923 TO 1932.

Source.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	1,595,680	1,594,676	2,177,069	2,161,284	2,552,638	2,934,031	2,934,067	2,749,249	3,877,847	3,868,911
Municipal Rate { General	2,989,001	3,378,973	3,785,087	4,022,334	4,629,335	5,165,746	5,540,679	5,628,933	5,876,594	6,400,938
Special	153,769	173,533	200,825	233,115	269,958	301,073	327,490	325,612	346,933	372,612
Special Advertisement Rate	5,276	6,431	6,285	7,702	11,550	16,618	19,568	16,724	22,763	19,586
Wharfage Dues	427,364	489,622	464,627	616,633	499,300	602,787	664,963	748,336	645,488	261,112
Licence Fees	920,024	1,063,219	1,131,189	1,274,965	1,387,940	1,523,648	1,626,120	1,744,178	1,872,977	1,951,467
Rent of Municipal Properties	180,054	189,776	200,578	229,384	232,740	251,321	238,872	256,232	275,092	267,219
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	900,451	1,119,916	1,173,171	1,513,913	1,508,556	1,808,261	1,042,725	1,145,414	1,415,542	1,273,591
Miscellaneous	32,178	12,678	13,578	32,591	69,775	88,229	78,808	64,530	461,802	754,117
Total Ordinary Income	7,203,797	8,028,824	9,152,409	10,091,921	11,161,792	12,691,714	12,473,292	12,679,208	14,795,038	15,169,553

SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1932.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1931.			MARCH QUARTER, 1932.			JUNE QUARTER, 1932.			SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1932.			TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.		
	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.	Houses.		Assessment.
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Brought forward from previous quarter		79,826	32,654,014		80,608	33,412,876		81,985	34,577,004		82,523	34,945,722		79,826	32,654,014
New houses assessed	1,583	895,364		1,706	854,766		927	397,732		879	490,118		5,095	2,637,980	
Houses rebuilt and reassessed		110,374			451,962									562,336	
Houses outside Settlement limits	57	12,060		125	71,208		125	38,868		159	42,322		466	164,468	
Sundry increases in Assessments		75,512						248,106			127,896			451,514	
Sundry increases outside Settlement limits					564			2,592			6,228			9,384	
		1,640	1,093,310		1,831	1,378,500		1,052	687,298		1,038	666,564		5,561	3,825,672
		81,466	33,747,324		82,439	34,791,376		83,037	35,264,302		83,561	35,612,286		85,387	36,479,686
Less—															
Houses pulled down	824	287,082		451	178,216		507	248,632		467	207,796		2,249	921,726	
Houses pulled down, etc., outside Settlement limits	34	7,384		3	384		7	1,272		23	1,488		67	10,528	
Sundry reductions		39,982			35,700			68,676			61,536			205,894	
Sundry reductions outside Settlement limits					72						588			660	
		858	334,448		454	214,372		514	318,580		490	271,408		2,316	1,138,808
Totals		80,608	33,412,876		81,985	34,577,004		82,523	34,945,722		83,071	35,340,878		83,071	35,340,878
Increase over previous quarter		782			1,377			538			548			3,245	
Decrease on previous quarter															

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1932.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1931						MARCH QUARTER, 1932.						JUNE QUARTER, 1932.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1932.					
	DISTRICT					Total	DISTRICT.					Total	DISTRICT					Total	DISTRICT					Total.
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Outside Roads.		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Outside Roads.		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Outside Roads.		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	8,113	12,325	10,448	22,114	3,465	76,460	8,143	12,018	28,036	22,303	3,473	74,873	7,411	11,988	29,616	23,375	3,601	76,791	7,359	11,866	29,979	23,245	3,656	76,095
Houses occupied by Foreigners	43	1,294	1,469	296	260	3,362	53	1,247	1,794	341	296	3,171	51	1,189	1,468	346	333	3,337	47	1,318	1,456	825	328	3,483
Houses unoccupied	198	306	707	570	21	1,796	198	504	2,616	614	149	3,941	240	438	2,135	440	142	3,393	222	346	2,270	527	128	3,493
Total	8,349	13,924	13,619	22,980	3,736	89,668	8,394	13,769	32,746	23,258	3,868	81,985	7,702	13,563	33,119	24,161	3,976	82,523	7,628	13,520	33,704	24,107	4,112	83,071
Assessments	\$ 10,046,476	6,529,304	7,777,134	8,420,072	839,890	\$3,412,876	10,126,306	6,354,808	8,291,152	8,893,532	911,206	\$4,577,004	10,009,566	6,341,752	6,531,880	9,111,130	951,394	\$4,945,722	9,949,348	6,430,765	6,783,080	9,170,824	997,868	\$5,340,875
Rates collected from Chinese	\$ 382,891	188,474	244,206	267,464	11,690	1,044,745	335,413	122,009	1,38,588	283,249	10,289	908,547	327,633	122,640	170,459	296,444	10,180	928,296	327,659	188,122	266,872	290,533	12,010	1,063,897
Rates collected from Foreigners	\$ 2,287	19,491	9,000	3,389	642	34,809	2,289	17,816	5,960	3,522	447	30,034	2,193	16,963	6,656	3,395	463	29,760	2,270	17,316	8,592	3,322	529	31,869
Total	\$ 385,178	207,965	253,206	270,853	12,332	1,079,554	337,702	139,824	1,04,548	286,771	10,736	938,581	329,826	140,643	177,115	299,839	10,643	958,056	329,929	205,337	265,194	32,555	12,530	1,116,766
Rates on unoccupied houses	\$ 15,889	10,700	17,393	22,406	187	66,575	12,574	11,205	26,978	19,417	974	70,148	16,036	11,861	33,104	12,560	1,975	75,556	13,455	9,435	30,388	10,421	1,470	65,164
Average Assessment per house	1,293	454	246	366	225	414	1,212	461	283	382	236	422	1,299	467	357	377	230	423	1,304	476	260	330	242	425
Average Rate per house	\$ 42	16	8	13	6	14	42	16	9	13	7	15	45	16	9	13	7	14	46	17	9	13	7	16
Average unoccupied houses	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{2}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{2}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	1 $\frac{6}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{2}{10}$ %	1 $\frac{3}{10}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	7 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{6}{10}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	4 $\frac{8}{10}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	3 $\frac{2}{10}$ %	6 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	3 $\frac{5}{10}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{8}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	6 $\frac{7}{10}$ %	2 $\frac{2}{10}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	4 $\frac{2}{10}$ %

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1930-32.

Source	1930				1931				1932			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
		Tls.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.
Tavern	572	43,594	• 143	10,898.50	614	53,049.20	• 154	13,262.30	637	62,300.18	• 159	15,575.05
Foreign Liquor Seller	446	32,975	• 112	8,243.75	443	32,837.50	• 111	8,209.38	432	31,125.00	• 108	7,781.25
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	93	579	• 23	144.75	89	600.00	• 22	152.25	95	632.00	• 24	173.00
Eating House	13,700	1,727	• 3,425	10,494.75	14,683	4,667.11	• 3,671	11,166.78	16,091	51,060.10	• 4,023	12,765.03
Foreign Food Shop	698	1,727	• 175	431.75	777	19,933.70	• 194	483.43	421	1,986.24	† 211	993.12
Chinese Club	158	3,854	• 40	963.50	155	3,829.25	• 39	957.31	139	3,337.57	• 35	834.39
Chinese Lodging House	1,010	24,788	• 253	6,197.00	1,043	25,312.17	• 261	6,328.04	990	28,722.50	• 248	5,930.63
Foreign Lodging House	923	2,010	• 231	502.50	955	2,059.20	• 239	514.80	414	1,775.82	† 207	887.91
Chinese Wine Shop	5,904	50,462	• 1,476	12,615.50	7,249	59,609.85	• 1,812	14,902.46	8,000	65,417.24	• 2,000	16,354.31
Beer and Other Malt Liquor	57	1,171	• 14	292.75	70	1,675.05	• 18	418.77	98	2,345.96	• 25	586.49
Tea Shop	3,573	16,650	• 893	4,162.50	2,373	16,449.13	• 593	4,112.29	2,327	15,928.10	• 582	3,982.03
Fruit Shop and Stall	970	6,886	• 243	1,721.50	941	6,657.76	• 235	1,664.44	952	6,953.17	• 238	1,738.29
Food Hawker	50,084	71,613	4,174	5,967.75	65,302	94,032.00	5,442	7,836.00	60,655	87,335.28	5,055	7,277.94
Foreign Theatre	356	23,939	• 30	1,994.92	382	28,530.00	• 32	2,377.50	350	26,356.50	• 29	2,194.71
Chinese Theatre	669	14,348	• 56	1,195.67	599	13,042.67	• 50	1,086.89	578	12,380.00	• 48	1,031.67
Other Entertainments	416	13,854	• 35	1,154.50	614	19,376.63	• 51	1,614.71	450	16,036.50	• 38	1,136.38
Pawn Shop	1,704	61,358	• 426	15,339.50	1,425	52,414.67	• 356	13,103.87	1,457	48,825.56	• 364	12,166.89
Exchange Shop	5,561	11,300	• 1,390	2,847.50	6,024	12,126.29	• 1,506	3,031.57	6,115	12,530.23	• 1,529	3,132.56
Tobacco Shop	9,961	20,307	• 2,490	5,076.75	10,561	21,068.34	• 2,640	5,267.09	10,532	21,298.14	• 2,633	5,324.54
Goldsmith & Silversmith Shop	328	2,157	• 82	539.25	324	2,172.00	• 81	543.00	294	2,034.84	• 74	508.71
Cargo-boat, Foreign	957	2,375	• 80	197.92	916	2,383.56	• 76	198.63	1,143	2,709.34	• 95	225.78
Chinese	11,230	5,431	• 936	452.58	11,395	5,591.16	• 949	465.93	10,580	6,154.40	• 882	512.87
Ferry and Passenger Boat	913	1,310	• 76	109.17	863	1,242.72	• 72	103.56	874	1,258.56	• 73	104.88
Launch	2,177	5,725	• 181	477.08	2,130	5,594.00	• 178	466.17	2,133	5,552.50	• 178	462.71
Chinese Boat	17,022	4,067	• 1,419	338.92	17,442	4,192.41	• 1,454	349.37	16,338	4,372.60	• 1,362	364.38
Sampan	1,032	741	† 172	123.50	1,148	826.56	† 191	137.76	1,050	756.00	† 175	126.00
Private (Pony Carriage)	1,093	2,713	• 273	678.25	805	1,730.07	• 76	422.52	273	2,064.00	• 68	516.00
Ricsha	332	83	• 83	678.25	306	76	• 76	422.52	274	68	• 68	516.00
Livery (Garage) House	41,558	233,306	† 10,390	58,326.50	45,785	257,331.64	† 11,446	64,332.91	44,809	264,302.96	† 11,202	66,075.74
Pony Carriage	602	526	• 50	683.83	526	7,202.16	• 44	600.18	395	5,611.68	• 127	467.64
Motor (Vehicle)	2,582	8,206	• 199	2,057.50	2,537	1,979	• 165	1,404.50	1,527	6,120.85	• 106	1,530.21
Driver	2,665	5,258	• 81	1,314.50	395	5,618.36	• 99	1,404.50	425	6,120.85	• 106	1,530.21
Motor Cycle	27,582	535,699	• 6,896	133,924.75	30,156	564,464.69	• 7,539	142,116.17	32,292	623,419.78	• 8,073	155,854.85
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	15,926	21,032	• 3,982	5,258.00	15,708	19,369.24	• 3,927	4,842.31	15,958	20,479.97	• 3,990	5,119.99
Bicycle	733	10,257	• 733	10,257.00	747	10,839.63	• 747	10,839.63	815	11,721.55	• 815	11,721.55
Pony Cart and Wagon	21,530	46,247	• 21,530	46,247.00	23,547	50,861.52	• 23,547	50,861.52	25,273	54,589.68	• 25,273	54,589.68
Hand Cart	36	309	• 9	77.25	29	240.00	• 7	378.68	24	378.68	• 6	94.67
Trolley	10,823	61,712	• 2,706	15,428.00	11,086	63,960.74	• 2,772	15,990.18	9,835	66,382.87	• 2,471	16,595.72
Public Ricsha	27,571	39,176	• 6,893	9,794.00	32,929	47,401.00	• 8,232	11,850.25	35,372	59,637.20	• 8,843	14,909.30
Wheelbarrow	119,940	172,210	• 9,995	14,350.83	119,940	172,713.60	• 9,995	14,392.80	119,925	172,632.00	• 9,994	14,391.00
Firearm	126,354	63,186	• 10,530	5,265.50	129,826	64,931.44	• 10,819	5,410.95	102,738	60,389.17	• 8,562	5,032.43
Dog	3,175	14,327	† 1,588	7,163.50	2,571	23,909.00	† 1,286	11,954.50	2,534	23,850.00	• 2,534	23,850.00
Sing Song House	2,689	9,642	• 2,689	9,642.00	2,477	8,917.20	• 2,477	8,917.20	2,452	6,991.20	• 1,945	6,991.20
Miscellaneous	4,240	45,564	• 1,060	11,391.00	4,411	47,638.80	• 1,103	11,909.70	2,884	39,535.00	• 721	9,883.75
			• 328	2,095.75	2,998	10,565.79	• 362	1,827.79	9,193	12,727.72	† 1,108	2,306.05
			† 741	830.50			† 776	1,627.33			563	186.25

* Quarterly Average.

† Bi-monthly Average.

†† Half-yearly Average.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Source	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Tavern	21,906	28,484	30,881	31,643	35,793	44,985	47,008	43,594	53,049	62,300
Foreign Liquor Seller	31,188	31,425	31,248	31,512	34,062	35,525	34,275	32,975	32,837	31,125
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	578	577	607	618	498	516	551	579	609	692
Eating House	20,244	21,327	21,697	23,662	30,209	38,546	40,031	41,979	44,667	51,060
Foreign Food Shop	741	719	993	1,132	1,297	1,553	1,651	1,727	1,934	1,986
Chinese Club	4,225	4,184	4,692	4,779	5,004	4,938	4,342	3,854	3,329	3,388
Chinese Lodging House	14,045	14,563	14,693	15,170	18,789	23,326	24,423	24,788	25,312	23,723
Foreign Lodging House	632	676	652	640	548	962	1,977	2,010	2,059	1,776
Chinese Wine Shop	26,968	28,339	29,376	31,955	39,466	47,401	49,012	50,462	59,610	65,417
Beer and Other Malt Liquor	—	—	—	—	—	321	1,133	1,171	1,675	2,346
Tea Shop	14,471	14,685	14,811	16,098	16,366	17,461	16,737	16,650	16,449	15,928
Fruit Shop and Stall	7,007	6,552	6,894	6,880	7,083	6,903	6,743	6,886	6,658	6,953
Food Hawker	56,312	63,644	64,229	69,332	70,135	73,072	70,947	71,613	94,032	87,335
Foreign Theatre	10,544	10,221	10,334	16,531	16,690	18,186	21,204	23,939	25,530	26,336
Chinese Theatre	9,252	9,583	3,264	12,953	10,762	12,237	12,635	14,348	13,043	12,380
Other Entertainments	3,749	3,696	3,437	5,698	7,872	10,799	12,284	13,854	19,377	16,036
Brothel	393	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawn Shop	42,853	41,710	43,757	48,612	48,374	52,301	49,230	61,358	52,415	48,626
Exchange Shop	9,229	9,053	9,339	9,711	10,402	10,952	11,358	11,390	12,126	12,530
Tobacco Shop	17,320	17,583	17,853	18,643	19,111	20,137	20,571	20,307	21,068	21,298
Goldsmith and Silversmith Shop	2,648	2,612	2,563	2,530	2,372	2,370	2,221	2,157	2,172	2,085
Cargo Boat	6,843	6,990	6,801	6,945	7,175	7,618	7,667	7,806	7,975	8,864
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,280	1,245	1,272	1,266	1,312	1,311	1,313	1,310	1,243	1,259
Launch	4,247	4,407	4,822	5,384	5,441	5,423	5,497	5,725	5,594	5,552
Chinese Boat	4,692	4,658	4,462	4,089	4,337	4,361	4,296	4,067	4,192	4,373
Sampan	849	810	730	711	715	751	757	741	827	756
Private Pony and Carriage	9,185	8,614	7,790	6,383	5,189	4,436	3,630	2,713	1,730	2,064
Livery Stable	14,907	13,685	13,373	12,774	11,683	10,898	9,830	8,206	7,202	5,612
Motor Vehicle and Garage	192,457	221,323	264,438	321,973	386,418	429,278	500,037	572,246	604,292	661,742
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,548
Bicycle	—	—	14,230	21,442	22,355	25,396	29,036	46,247	50,861	54,590
Cart	60,676	72,688	77,775	89,172	79,800	87,279	99,735	101,197	111,602	126,399
Private Ricksha	109,424	134,289	140,067	166,404	189,952	216,473	221,531	233,306	257,332	264,303
Public Ricksha	137,705	198,219	173,716	170,762	173,601	172,360	171,401	172,210	172,714	172,692
Sedan Chair	82	73	56	37	28	21	—	—	—	—
Wheelbarrow	74,199	70,833	66,911	70,223	61,461	65,207	66,690	63,186	64,931	60,389
Firearm	380	754	2,066	4,278	6,201	10,304	12,280	14,327	23,909	23,850
Dog	5,386	5,640	5,008	4,826	5,050	9,005	9,697	9,642	8,917	6,991
Sing Song House	—	—	27,029	33,700	48,189	46,266	46,578	45,564	47,639	39,535
Miscellaneous	3,407	9,157	4,523	6,697	4,200	4,770	7,312	10,044	10,566	12,728
	920,024	1,063,219	1,131,189	1,274,965	1,387,940	1,523,648	1,626,120	1,744,178	1,872,977	1,961,467

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932,
GENERAL**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—GENERAL

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.				
At 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows:—				
Central District	1,568,490		1,560,877.25	
Northern "	554,210		550,630.88	
Eastern "	787,430		786,882.00	
Western "	972,370		970,521.15	
	3,882,500			3,868,911.28
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.				
Foreign.				
At 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	3,360,000		3,203,876.36	
Chinese.				
At 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses	3,345,000	3,705,000	3,197,061.68	6,400,988.04
SPECIAL RATE.				
Foreign.				
At 12 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s agreement 1905, the Shanghai Telephone Co.'s agreement 1930 and under arrangement with the Shanghai Power Company	340,000		336,533.79	
Chinese.				
At 12 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, as above	36,000	376,000	36,078.14	372,611.93
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE				
		20,000		19,585.77
WHARFAGE DUES.				
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House,				
March Quarter			89,457.65	
June Quarter		600,000	72,252.46	
September Quarter			66,221.30	
December Quarter			83,181.32	261,112.73
LICENCE FEES.				
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	60,000		62,300.18	
Foreign Liquor Seller	33,000		31,125.00	
Chinese Wine Shop	65,000		65,417.24	
Beer and other Malt Liquor	2,000		2,345.96	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	600		623.00	
Chinese Club	3,600		3,337.57	
Foreign Lodging House	2,100		1,775.82	
Chinese Lodging House	26,000		23,722.50	
Tea Shop	16,000		15,923.10	
Eating House, etc.	44,000		51,060.10	
Foreign Food Shop	2,000		1,986.24	
Fruit Shop and Stall	6,700		6,953.17	
Food Hawker	100,000		87,335.28	
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph	27,000		26,336.50	
Chinese Theatre, Sing Song and Story Teller	14,000		12,380.00	
Other Entertainment	14,000		16,036.50	
Pawn Shop	52,500		48,625.56	
Exchange Shop	12,000		12,530.23	
Tobacco Shop	21,000		21,298.14	
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Shop	2,200		2,034.84	
Carried forward	503,700	11,583,500	493,220.93	10,923,159.75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	503,700	11,583,500	493,220.93	10,923,159.75
LICENCE FEES—continued.					
Cargo Boat		8,000		8,863.74	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,800		1,268.66	
Launch		5,500		5,552.50	
Chinese Boat		4,000		4,872.60	
Sampan		800		756.00	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		1,700		2,064.00	
Livery Stable		7,000		5,611.68	
Public Motor Garage, Motor Vehicle and Freight Trailer		660,000		668,290.60	
Bicycle		58,000		54,589.68	
Cart		130,000		126,398.75	
Private-owned Ricscha		280,000		264,302.96	
Public Ricscha		172,000		172,682.00	
Wheelbarrow		63,000		60,389.17	
Firearm		24,000		23,850.00	
Dog		9,000		6,991.20	
Sing Song House		48,000		39,535.00	
Miscellaneous		12,000		12,727.72	
			1,988,000		1,951,467.09
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.					
Markets.					
Hongkew		90,900		89,132.68	
Elgin		7,500		7,049.14	
North Fokien		4,900		4,498.96	
Purdon		5,900		6,079.10	
East Hongkew		6,400		6,068.18	
Sinza		9,800		18,487.45	
Mohawk		5,500		5,383.44	
Sungpan		3,200		2,875.36	
Yangtszepoo		2,000		1,873.28	
Tsitsihar		2,000		2,239.04	
Wayside		7,400		7,095.56	
Wuchow		4,600		4,357.40	
Pingliang		9,300		7,825.50	
Poochow		36,500		35,059.12	
Peking		29,100		26,658.24	
Liao Yang				8,183.84	
			225,000		227,866.29
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Offices and Quarters ..			13,000		11,724.27
Miscellaneous			29,000		27,628.13
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.					
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.					
Final dividend for 1931 and Interim dividend for 1932 on 975 "A" shares		18,900		22,188.21	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty		1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service ..		155,000		113,303.83	
Railless Car mileage fees		46,000		44,031.42	
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., Car mileage fees ..		55,000		61,544.91	
Cie Française de Tramways et D'Éclairage Electrique de Shanghai, Car mileage fees		1,500		1,275.58	
Shanghai Power Co., Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from sale of Electricity		800,000		770,246.83	
Contributions to General Funds,					
Convict Labour		30,000		25,000.00	
Concreteware Manufactory		100,000		125,000.00	
Pingchiao Quarry		10,000		10,000.00	
Public Works Department Workshop		50,000		100,000.00	
			1,267,400		1,273,590.78
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Establishment charges in respect to capital development now transferred		287,440		287,438.00	
Trust Funds, Discount Reserves, etc., written back. ..		261,470		309,587.12	
Sale of Stores, etc.		90,000		157,091.40	
			638,910		754,116.52
<i>Less—</i> Allowance for reduction of revenue occasioned by the emergency situation		400,000			
Amount transferred to Education Budget representing 1.74 per cent. of the assessed rental of property subject to payment of the General Municipal Rate and the correlative proportion of Land Tax ..		1,384,090		1,384,090.00	
			1,784,090		1,774,680.76
Surplus from 1931			13,960,720		13,394,872.07
			351,500		351,506.17
			14,312,220		13,746,378.24
General Reserve—Amount to be appropriated			1,225,000		1,225,000.00
Totals carried to Summary			15,537,220		14,971,378.24

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
VOLUNTEER CORPS.					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER UNITS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39,780		42,928.52	
Children's Bonus .. .. .	..	..	..	..			360.00	
Language Bonus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	60		59.10	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,530		5,609.47	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	890		531.38	
Chinese .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,510		13,802.10	
Superannuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..		58,770		63,341.07
Pension Contributions .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,860		1,849.48
Passages .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,880		2,041.44
Expenses of Engaging Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,460		3,734.81
Medical Aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..				271.14
Allowances for attending Schools of Instruction, etc. ..	..	..	..	..		900		1,405.13
Locomotion .. .. .	..	..	..	..		500		394.37
Fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	..		6,100		6,757.39
Light .. .. .	..	..	..	..		4,000		4,985.15
Water .. .. .	..	..	..	..		5,200		5,607.83
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..		2,200		3,006.73
Insurance .. .. .	..	..	..	..		3,000		4,245.65
Telephone Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..		2,400		2,181.96
Postage .. .. .	..	..	..	..		900		1,019.87
Uniform .. .. .	..	..	..	..		250		262.53
Allowance to Units .. .. .	..	..	..	..		15,000		16,485.57
Band .. .. .	..	..	..	..		5,480		7,768.00
Artillery Units .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,000		60.00
Armoured Car Company .. .. .	..	..	..	..		4,200		2,319.20
Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,600		2,451.52
Ammunition .. .. .	..	..	..	..		12,000		15,175.74
Camps of Exercise .. .. .	..	..	..	..		55,000		22,648.98
Subscription to N.R.A. .. .. .	..	..	..	..		8,000		7,587.74
Maintenance of Range .. .. .	..	..	..	..		120		123.95
Chinese Government Land Tax .. .. .	..	..	..	..		11,500		9,332.60
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..		340		339.28
						2,000		3,569.10
							205,660	188,956.22
Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..		4,500		2,265.45
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..		201,160		186,690.77
RUSSIAN DETACHMENT.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign .. .. .	..	..	..	..	131,740		180,131.18	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	760		916.18	
Chinese .. .. .	..	..	..	..	860		1072.45	
Superannuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..		133,360		132,119.81
Deferred Pay .. .. .	..	..	..	..		620		624.00
Medical Aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..		12,550		11,865.54
Locomotion .. .. .	..	..	..	..		6,600		7,777.94
Fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	..		900		1,144.27
Light .. .. .	..	..	..	..		5,300		6,977.23
Water .. .. .	..	..	..	..		3,000		3,530.60
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..		2,200		2,560.00
Insurance .. .. .	..	..	..	..		350		275.79
Telephone Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..		600		600.00
Ration Allowance and Messing .. .. .	..	..	..	..		180		231.93
Uniform .. .. .	..	..	..	..		60,900		61,466.01
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..		16,000		14,765.94
Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,000		875.85
Ammunition .. .. .	..	..	..	..		400		287.28
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..		6,200		6,838.80
						4,400		4,667.26
							254,560	256,588.25
Less—Charged to Police Force for Special Services ..						80,900		38,089.15
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..		193,660		218,499.10
STOCK AND STORES.								
100 Webley Pistols .455 .. .. .	..	..	..	..		7,650		10,658.21
Ammunition .. .. .	..	..	..	..		56,900		10,312.94
30 Gas Masks .. .. .	..	..	..	..		920		
Signalling Stores .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,800		
Range Finding Stores .. .. .	..	..	..	..		950		
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..		2,800		3,102.93
Miniature Rifles .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1,300		
3 Vickers .303 Guns .. .. .	..	..	..	..		7,000		
500 Steel Helmets .. .. .	..	..	..	..				1,324.84
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..		79,320		25,398.92
<i>Credit.</i>								
Value of Stores issued .. .. .	..	..	..	..		61,200		30,465.43
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..		Cr. 61,200		Cr. 30,465.43

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.								
Pay.								
Foreign					230,230		219,717.94	
Children's Bonus					1,620		1,620.00	
Language Bonus					4,500		4,112.28	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					26,260		27,688.76	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					7,640		6,963.41	
Chinese					224,140		209,598.83	
						494,390		469,706.22
Superannuation						35,750		35,447.44
Passages						20,680		16,951.02
Medical Aid						15,000		16,318.16
Locomotion						27,000		29,389.32
Fuel						30,000		28,971.05
Light						8,000		9,153.37
Water						7,000		9,526.57
Printing, Stationery, etc.						3,000		2,701.19
Insurance						6,300		6,800.89
Uniform						27,000		24,283.82
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs						16,500		17,242.17
Hose Renewals						16,000		14,240.51
Maintenance, Depreciation, etc., of Fire Hydrants						34,000		38,784.29
Telephone Service						5,000		6,698.14
Fire Alarm Service Maintenance								466.67
Contribution to Recreation Fund						900		900.00
Miscellaneous						2,000		2,030.63
						748,520		729,701.46
Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.					2,000		4,100.00	
Receipts for Watching and Salvage Services					14,000		18,939.23	
						16,000		23,039.23
						732,520		706,662.23
AMBULANCE SERVICES.								
EMERGENCY BRANCH.								
Pay Chinese					1,980		1,698.34	
Medical Aid					300		118.80	
Locomotion					750		893.56	
Insurance					250		250.44	
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs					750		760.82	
Uniform					400		400.00	
Telephone Service					130		68.50	
Printing, Stationery, etc.					100		80.46	
						737,180		710,928.15
HOSPITAL BRANCH.								
Pay Chinese					3,260		3,661.28	
Medical Aid					1,000		585.46	
Locomotion					1,440		1,871.46	
Insurance					450		316.33	
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs					1,500		1,231.26	
Uniform					400		400.00	
Telephone Service					250		320.98	
Printing, Stationery, etc.					100		102.28	
Light					50		50.00	
Washing					200		199.17	
						745,830		719,666.37
Less—Fees						5,000		4,686.76
Totals carried to Summary						740,830		714,979.61
STOCK AND STORES.								
Fire Escape and Ladders					1,300		400.99	
2 Lorry Chassis					5,400		6,462.62	
Inspection Car					2,500		2,500.00	
Rescue and Reviving Apparatus					3,270		2,844.48	
Fire Alarms					1,000		259.22	
Hydrant Indicator Plates					400		538.90	
Appliances and Tools					5,000		4,521.41	
Workshop Equipment					1,500		1,139.71	
Furniture and Sundries					4,000		5,184.95	
2 Motor Ambulances					7,900		7,969.70	
Totals carried to Summary						32,270		31,811.98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.								
GENERAL.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Pay Foreign.								
Executive Branch	..	..	..	..	1,589,800		1,616,004.44	
Gaol Branch	..	..	..	..	180,960		172,903.27	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	20,000		19,038.48	
Language Bonus	..	..	..	..	100,000		82,048.55	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	198,920		238,724.38	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	41,460		53,539.66	
Allowances.								
District	..	..	..	..	6,600		6,392.26	
Shanghai Special District Court	..	..	..	..	4,800		4,924.05	
Special Duty	..	..	..	..	4,140		4,070.92	
Chinese Tuition	..	..	..	..	23,000		21,377.26	
Drill	..	..	..	..	900		372.93	
						2,170,570		2,219,396.21
Pay Japanese.								
Executive Branch	..	..	..	..	311,600		293,374.76	
Language Bonus	..	..	..	..	23,000		27,943.77	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	41,610		47,631.60	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	7,230		5,243.99	
Allowances.								
Rent	..	..	..	..	10,000		11,943.15	
Special Duty	..	..	..	..	1,050		634.97	
Drill	..	..	..	..	260		256.48	
						394,780		387,033.72
Pay Sikhs.								
Executive Branch	..	..	..	..	186,270		177,330.28	
Gaol Branch	..	..	..	..	60,200		57,235.34	
Language Bonus	..	..	..	..	30,000		28,220.93	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	21,850		24,346.84	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	1,980		4,929.41	
Allowances.								
Rations	..	..	..	..	67,380		60,474.20	
Rent	..	..	..	..	11,000		10,797.73	
Drill	..	..	..	..	200		151.48	
Traffic	..	..	..	..	3,500		3,383.53	
Special Duty	..	..	..	..	500		445.68	
						382,860		367,315.42
Pay Chinese.								
Executive Branch	..	..	..	..	1,335,020		1,287,385.45	
Gaol Branch	..	..	..	..	73,060		67,937.02	
Language Bonus	..	..	..	..	1,400		1,481.87	
Allowances.								
Traffic	..	..	..	..	6,500		6,151.68	
Drill and Gatemmen	..	..	..	..	260		219.12	
Rent	..	..	..	..	220,000		223,428.35	
Special Duty	..	..	..	..	3,850		4,059.83	
Plain Clothes	..	..	..	..	320		150.12	
						1,640,710		1,590,813.14
Superannuation	..	..	..	..		262,880		259,463.27
Deferred Pay	..	..	..	..		19,220		17,030.48
Passages	..	..	..	..		220,000		207,911.87
Recruiting Expenses	..	..	..	..		6,800		7,335.00
Uniform and Equipment	..	..	..	..		306,000		255,753.15
Locomotion	..	..	..	..		144,000		155,275.64
Medical Aid.								
Medicines	..	..	..	..	3,000		1,808.25	
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.	..	..	..	..	105,000		105,331.68	
Surgeons' Fees	..	..	..	..	35,000		39,800.00	
						143,000		146,939.93
Patrol Ponties.								
Pay of Mafoos	..	..	..	..	5,870		4,955.75	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	..	..	..	..	7,500		6,781.96	
Repairs to Saddlery	..	..	..	..	720		475.88	
						13,590		12,213.59
Carried forward						5,704,410		5,626,481.42

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>								5,704,410		5,626,481.42
POLICE FORCE—continued.										
GENERAL—continued.										
Fuel								157,000		145,731.23
Light.										
General							58,390		57,450.99	
Traffic							32,000		33,677.75	
Police lamps							850		649.68	
Water								91,240		91,778.42
Printing, Stationery, etc.								34,770		35,577.20
Insurance								30,000		42,429.74
Telephone Service								9,000		9,490.94
Funeral Expenses								47,000		51,870.66
								1,500		831.60
Expenses of Prisoners.										
Food							7,500		8,705.49	
Photographs							3,050		3,290.41	
Medical Treatment for Remanded Prisoners							4,270		2,009.86	
Miscellaneous							1,220		1,321.34	
Expenses of catching Stray Dogs								16,040		15,327.10
Maintenance and Repairs.								5,000		3,962.98
Furniture							20,800		12,158.91	
Arms							9,150		8,423.65	
Traffic Signals, etc.							8,800		6,232.68	
Rewards								38,750		26,810.24
Musketry Course								5,000		4,443.44
Legal Expenses								25,730		25,976.93
Secret Service								2,500		4,728.60
Contribution to Recreation Fund								4,900		11,584.80
Publicity								330		4,900.00
First Aid Lectures								630		299.23
Vehicle Licence Plates										569.80
Miscellaneous								16,000		105.30
										16,243.81
Less—Shanghai District Court, Contribution towards pay and expenses of personnel seconded							11,300		6,189,800	6,119,143.44
Pay of personnel transferred							314,220		11,498.27	
Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses allocated to sundry headings							51,830		298,075.63	
Receipts for Special Services							115,000		50,243.77	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property							2,500		128,113.77	
Dog Redemption Fees							2,000		1,217.50	
Fines for lost and damaged Licence Plates									1,324.69	
									955.37	
								496,850		491,429.00
Totals carried to Summary								5,692,950		5,627,714.44
STOCK AND STORES.										
Furniture and Sundries								23,000		9,436.91
4 Motor Cars								11,160		11,160.00
406 Automatic Pistols								20,840		29,782.33
Ammunition								20,500		19,689.64
Uniform and Equipment								255,000		241,965.49
Motor Transport Equipment								970		438.07
Totals carried to Summary								331,470		312,472.44
Credit.										
Value of Stores issued								326,000		301,155.99
Totals carried to Summary								Cr.326,000	Cr.	301,155.99

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Estimated.		Actual.	
				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE—continued.							
GAOLS AND REFORMATORY.							
<i>Pay.</i>							
Foreign.							
Pay of Personnel transferred				180,960		172,903.27	
Children's Bonus				3,100		2,827.80	
Language Bonus				8,000		6,904.84	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation				23,000		26,759.32	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation				2,080		3,515.60	
Allowances.							
District				480		480.00	
					217,600		213,890.83
Russians.							
Russian Detachment pay and sundry expenses of personnel employed as guards transferred ..					60,900		38,089.15
Sikhs.							
Pay of Personnel transferred				60,200		57,235.34	
Language Bonus				6,710		6,754.82	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation				6,760		7,850.06	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation				1,060		1,579.22	
Allowances.							
Rations				21,870		19,872.82	
Rent				2,160		1,837.71	
Gaol Posts				100		179.41	
					98,860		95,309.33
Chinese.							
Pay of Personnel transferred				73,060		67,937.02	
Language Bonus						11.81	
Allowances.							
Plain Clothes				630			
Rent				14,000		12,316.99	
					87,690		80,265.82
Superannuation					23,240		21,839.60
Deferred Pay					6,350		5,886.37
Passages					10,560		7,725.20
Recruiting Expenses					500		1,175.06
Uniform and Equipment					10,890		13,498.25
Locomotion					2,950		2,165.55
Medical Aid.							
Medicines				350			
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.				9,000		10,089.75	
Surgeons' Fees				3,100		3,005.00	
					12,450		13,094.75
Fuel					34,100		31,006.87
Light					9,600		10,752.06
Water					14,470		15,558.05
Printing, Stationery, etc.					1,600		1,600.23
Insurance					1,600		1,801.74
Telephone Service					720		874.52
Funeral Expenses					100		34.13
Expenses of Prisoners.							
Food				270,000		236,347.35	
Clothing				62,200		43,467.77	
Miscellaneous				34,000		31,785.97	
					366,200		311,601.09
Maintenance and Repairs					27,000		20,261.27
Payment of Employed convicts					1,500		1,891.44
Miscellaneous					450		182.81
					989,330		888,005.17
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings ..				14,160		14,464.95	
Subordinate Staff pay and expenses transferred				1,440		1,215.83	
					15,600		15,680.78
Totals carried to Summary					973,730		872,324.39
STOCK AND STORES.							
Furniture and Sundries							
					2,000		1,034.84
Totals carried to Summary					2,000		1,034.84

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.									
GENERAL									
ADMINISTRATION.									
Pay.									
Foreign						72,500		71,933.62	
Children's Bonus						540		540.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation						6,680		3,098.18	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation						3,770		3,152.90	
Chinese						10,450		10,420.42	
Superannuation						93,920		94,145.12	
Passages						7,930		7,956.47	
Medical Aid						2,060		3,078.91	
Locomotion						1,400		1,371.58	
Fuel						900		470.88	
Light						900		1,167.30	
Water						550		522.20	
Printing, Stationery, etc.						200		248.00	
Insurance						2,800		2,449.61	
Telephone Service						60		15.00	
Notification of Communicable Disease						630		395.13	
Medical Registration						2,500		2,251.00	
Medical Library						200		300.00	
Maintenance and Repairs						2,670		1,751.17	
Publicity						600		591.37	
Miscellaneous						5,000		3,067.30	
						750		802.43	
						123,070		120,583.47	
Less—Receipts from issue of Official Certificates					2,100			1,923.00	
Receipts from issue of Coffin Permits					750			360.00	
Medical Registration Fees					200			292.24	
						3,050		2,575.24	
Totals carried to Summary						120,020		118,008.23	
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.									
Pay.									
Foreign						57,970		57,487.58	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation						6,790		7,987.00	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation						690		589.44	
Chinese						15,070		14,599.83	
Superannuation						80,520		80,663.85	
Passages						6,720		6,628.80	
Expenses of Engaging Staff						5,580		2,073.19	
Medical Aid						1,000		1,272.37	
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals						16,000		12,805.50	
Locomotion						1,250		1,420.82	
Fuel						3,290		2,914.59	
Light						1,200		767.77	
Water						500		496.71	
Printing, Stationery, etc.						1,500		1,136.54	
Insurance						70		74.00	
Telephone Service						490		487.62	
Maintenance and Repairs						1,500		1,407.71	
Miscellaneous						250		139.72	
						119,870		112,980.97	
Less—Receipts					34,000			31,924.70	
Contribution from French Municipal Council					7,000			7,000.00	
						41,000		38,924.70	
Totals carried to Summary						78,870		74,056.27	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
GENERAL—continued.								
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.								
Pay.								
Foreign						23,340		23,340.00
Children's Bonus						860		860.00
Repatriation Exchange Compensation						2,930		3,424.77
Chinese						4,190		4,073.92
						30,820		31,198.69
Superannuation						2,630		2,571.06
Medical Aid						450		513.10
Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals						1,330		748.85
Fuel						1,020		982.86
Light						350		338.16
Water						130		157.63
Printing, Stationery, etc.						90		59.65
Insurance						20		11.90
Telephone Service						140		128.45
Maintenance and Repairs						100		86.09
Miscellaneous						50		192.66
						37,130		36,789.10
Less—Receipts						4,000		3,753.39
Totals carried to Summary						33,130		33,035.71
DISPENSARY.								
Pay.								
Foreign						13,580		13,426.78
Children's Bonus						180		176.50
Repatriation Exchange Compensation						1,060		1,254.49
Long Leave Exchange Compensation						1,450		1,133.69
Chinese						2,720		2,755.42
						18,930		18,746.88
Superannuation						1,540		1,508.38
Passages						5,150		4,851.34
Medical Aid						250		137.88
Locomotion						90		152.67
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments						47,590		47,612.91
Fuel						850		1,058.35
Light						320		338.16
Water						120		157.63
Printing, Stationery, etc.						60		47.53
Insurance						20		18.00
Telephone Service						150		116.79
Maintenance and Repairs						50		51.87
Miscellaneous						50		5.88
						75,230		74,803.67
Less—Receipts						62,000		74,063.69
Totals carried to Summary						13,230		739.98
SANITATION.								
Pay.								
Foreign						118,470		118,926.60
Children's Bonus						1,260		1,364.52
Language Bonus						5,710		5,478.35
Repatriation Exchange Compensation						9,880		13,249.81
Long Leave Exchange Compensation						9,440		7,768.18
Chinese						30,320		28,228.26
						170,050		175,015.72
Superannuation						11,860		13,430.94
Passages						27,550		23,777.89
Medical Aid						5,000		4,014.82
Pay and Sundry Expenses.								
Disinfection						16,130		8,382.19
Plague Prevention						6,480		3,870.22
Mosquito Reduction						11,400		9,302.27
Fly Reduction						3,540		853.27
Smallpox and Cholera Prevention						19,700		15,521.15
Locomotion						8,100		7,997.86
Fuel						2,580		1,207.80
Light						500		718.62
Water						250		398.65
Printing, Stationery, etc.						1,300		1,176.06
Insurance						500		381.84
Telephone Service						1,100		1,236.39
Maintenance and Repairs						2,200		1,235.52
Miscellaneous						800		985.15
Totals carried to Summary						288,820		269,005.86

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.		Estimated		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.					
GENERAL—continued.					
FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS.					
Pay.					
Foreign		114,730		106,000.31	
Children's Bonus		2,700		2,235.00	
Language Bonus		5,500		4,479.54	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		10,690		11,085.70	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		3,390		5,274.33	
Chinese		34,410		32,051.62	
Superannuation		171,420		161,076.50	
Passages		11,870		10,901.06	
Medical Aid		11,890		11,088.60	
Locomotion		5,000		3,992.67	
Fuel		14,700		13,149.82	
Light		3,830		3,484.74	
Water		7,900		4,031.56	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		27,500		16,652.81	
Insurance		1,480		1,147.92	
Telephone Service		1,300		1,506.16	
Maintenance and Repairs		970		971.77	
Destruction of Carcases		5,000		6,245.66	
Miscellaneous		19,000		9,611.81	
		600		1,893.71	
Less—Fees from Slaughterhouses	95,500	281,680	76,439.02	245,754.79	
Sale of Products from Disposal Plant	8,000		4,081.23		
		103,500		80,520.25	
Totals carried to Summary		178,160		165,234.54	
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.					
Pay.					
Foreign		6,200		6,266.66	
Children's Bonus		340		331.00	
Language Bonus		270		244.80	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		620		677.88	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		360		622.90	
Chinese		11,030		10,397.90	
Superannuation		18,820		18,591.14	
Passages		610		611.60	
Medical Aid		5,800		5,380.15	
Locomotion		300		150.00	
Grave Contractor, etc.		1,250		965.16	
Fuel		7,000		6,600.25	
Light		920		885.71	
Water		130		88.92	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		250		302.01	
Insurance		100		54.77	
Telephone Service		260		402.05	
Maintenance and Repairs		240		286.25	
Miscellaneous		3,000		2,244.70	
		200		68.15	
Less—Fees.		38,880		36,630.86	
Cremation	2,000		3,720.00		
Grave Making	8,500		11,720.00		
Grave Spaces	8,000		12,884.50		
Vaults	800		120.00		
Reservation	1,000		1,140.00		
Permits	1,200		1,463.00		
		21,500		31,047.50	
Totals carried to Summary		17,380		5,583.36	
SWIMMING POOL.					
Pay.					
Foreign		3,000		1,539.22	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		120		92.38	
Chinese		1,260		654.17	
Superannuation		4,380		2,285.77	
Medical Aid		100		60.00	
Light		200		7.50	
Water		400		539.74	
Insurance		2,250		1,277.66	
Telephone Service		90		90.00	
Maintenance and Repairs		40			
Miscellaneous		2,200		629.73	
		700		763.25	
Less—Receipts from Bathers	10,360		5,653.64		
	15,000		5,015.50		
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 4,640		638.14	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
HOSPITALS.								
ADMINISTRATION.								
Pay.								
Foreign					23,260		23,111.88	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					2,570		2,888.19	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					720		481.20	
Chinese					1,100		6.825	
					27,650		27,179.02	
Superannuation					2,330		2,145.84	
Passages					2,060		2,038.65	
Medical Aid					850		214.76	
Locomotion					1,740		2,321.05	
Fuel					180		53.11	
Light					80		80.00	
Water					80		10.00	
Printing, Stationery, etc.					180		216.23	
Insurance					70		61.12	
Telephone Service					230		226.72	
Maintenance and Repairs					50		19.05	
Miscellaneous					30		22.63	
					34,990		34,618.18	
Less—Medical Examination Fees					1,400		1,230.00	
Totals carried to Summary					33,590		33,388.18	
RADIOLOGY								
Pay.								
Foreign					10,200		10,200.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					1,240		1,496.70	
					11,440		11,696.70	
Superannuation					1,020		1,020.00	
Passages					910			
Medical Aid					160		55.00	
Locomotion					600		800.00	
Telephone Service					50		53.01	
Miscellaneous					50			
					14,220		18,124.71	
Less—Amount recoverable from General and Police Hospitals					14,220		13,124.71	
MENTAL HOSPITAL.								
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff				30,320		34,424.20		
Pay of Chinese Staff				4,170		3,583.70		
					34,490		38,007.90	
Superannuation, Chinese					50		52.38	
Fuel					4,800		2,894.09	
Light					580		518.99	
Water					400		172.04	
Printing, Stationery, etc.					100		70.60	
Insurance					100		88.00	
Telephone Service					130		114.58	
Drugs and Instruments					950		834.33	
Messing					11,500		8,502.81	
Washing					1,400		515.01	
Maintenance and Repairs					720		681.22	
Miscellaneous					150		92.83	
					55,170		50,344.58	
Less—Fees from Patients					14,000		14,527.30	
Totals carried to Summary					41,170		35,817.28	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.					
HOSPITALS—continued.					
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.					
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	69,960			77,312.38	
Pay of Chinese Staff	22,000			19,977.70	
			91,960		97,290.08
Superannuation, Chinese			1,120		1,093.00
Locomotion			500		432.68
Fuel			11,800		9,035.22
Light			1,600		1,461.18
Water			2,000		1,973.58
Printing, Stationery, etc.			400		184.55
Insurance			560		517.70
Telephone Service			400		580.44
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants			8,000		5,738.89
Messing			21,500		22,226.97
Washing			2,500		2,191.92
Maintenance and Repairs			3,210		4,413.75
Miscellaneous			300		596.75
			145,350		147,788.71
Less—Receipts from Patients			20,000		16,103.67
Totals carried to Summary			125,350		131,685.04
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.					
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	8,360			9,517.62	
Pay of Chinese Staff	17,050			17,141.40	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	1,170				
			26,580		26,659.02
Superannuation, Chinese			1,510		1,556.95
Locomotion			90		72.00
Fuel			1,700		2,633.24
Light			480		486.73
Water			550		656.61
Printing, Stationery, etc.			100		149.34
Insurance			100		80.00
Telephone Service			50		86.12
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants			7,500		11,247.44
Messing			5,200		4,848.75
Washing			1,200		1,275.75
Maintenance and Repairs			2,750		2,405.88
Miscellaneous			100		375.96
			47,910		52,283.79
Less—Receipts from Patients			5,000		3,779.64
Totals carried to Summary			42,910		48,504.15
MOKANSHAN SANATORIUM.					
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	3,490			3,340.08	
Pay of Chinese Staff	2,460			1,804.25	
			5,970		5,144.34
Locomotion			400		177.31
Fuel			300		148.18
Light			200		70.71
Printing, Stationery, etc.			50		48.05
Insurance			350		276.00
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants			200		50.24
Messing			5,000		1,815.55
Washing			450		142.76
Maintenance and Repairs			1,600		408.07
Miscellaneous			300		250.92
			14,820		8,497.13
Less—Receipts from Visitors			12,000		3,173.68
Totals carried to Summary			2,820		5,313.45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	11,100		8,725.24	
Pay of Chinese Staff	3,800		4,317.07	
		14,900		13,042.31
Locomotion		1,900		1,920.85
Fuel		4,300		2,827.73
Light		300		278.09
Water		900		657.72
Printing, Stationery, etc.		100		64.55
Insurance		600		578.30
Telephone Service		90		132.35
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants		2,500		1,565.84
Messing		9,000		7,260.77
Washing		700		703.35
Maintenance and Repairs		1,100		1,288.11
Miscellaneous		250		54.59
		36,640		30,369.56
Less—Receipts from Patients		3,800		2,303.55
Totals carried to Summary		32,840		28,066.01
NURSES' QUARTERS.				
BOONE ROAD.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Sister-in-charge	3,490		4,379.64	
Pay of Chinese Staff	1,610		1,722.93	
		5,100		6,102.57
Fuel		1,400		1,437.36
Light		400		456.94
Water		200		195.24
Printing, Stationery, etc.		50		47.22
Insurance		30		24.00
Telephone Service		60		73.58
Messing		1,800		2,325.55
Washing		650		447.55
Maintenance and Repairs		500		1,135.72
Miscellaneous		200		144.70
Totals carried to Summary		10,390		12,390.43
SPECIAL NURSING SERVICES.				
DISTRICT NURSING.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		2,780		3,232.15
Locomotion		240		212.00
Drugs		200		209.01
Ambulance		350		
Totals carried to Summary		3,570		3,653.16
KING'S DAUGHTERS' CONVALESCENT HOME.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		3,490		3,407.12
Totals carried to Summary		3,490		3,407.12

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE MEDICAL SERVICES.				
POLICE HOSPITAL, INDIAN AND CHINESE.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Radiologist</i>			554.53	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	31,470		26,176.70	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	37,450		32,963.54	
<i>Long Leave Exchange Compensation</i>			2,393.08	
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i>		68,950		62,087.85
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,940		2,656.32
<i>Fuel</i>		460		593.25
<i>Light</i>		16,000		7,068.04
<i>Water</i>		2,000		2,465.94
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,100		1,244.35
<i>Insurance</i>		350		392.81
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350		311.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		450		676.72
<i>X-Ray</i>		12,500		11,758.62
<i>Messing</i>		2,450		1,116.42
<i>Washing</i>		7,500		8,053.09
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,100		990.66
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		5,430		4,899.99
		800		1,535.83
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	64,800	123,380	43,342.48	105,840.89
<i>Fees from X-Ray Examinations and Treatment</i>	5,000		1,789.00	
<i>Medical Examination Fees</i>	6,000		3,786.00	
		75,800		48,917.48
Totals carried to Summary		47,580		56,923.41
AMOY ROAD GAOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
<i>Foreign</i>	2,220		2,220.00	
<i>Repatriation Exchange Compensation</i>	110		135.46	
<i>Long Leave Exchange Compensation</i>	450		299.61	
<i>Chinese</i>	890	2,780	1,021.78	2,655.07
<i>Long Leave Exchange Compensation</i>	310			
		1,200		1,021.78
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,980		3,676.85
<i>Passages</i>		310		824.18
<i>Medical Aid</i>		1,450		1,110.27
<i>Locomotion</i>		120		15.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		20		19.44
		30		50.50
Totals carried to Summary		5,910		5,196.24
WARD ROAD GAOL HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	3,490			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	15,780		16,709.88	
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i>		19,270		16,709.88
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,560		1,648.94
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		380		317.88
		50		680.00
Totals carried to Summary		21,260		19,356.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.					
HOSPITALS—continued.					
FREE CLINICS.					
VENEREAL DISEASES.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign			7,380		7,380.00
Children's Bonus			860		360.00
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			690		1,082.89
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			580		
Chinese			620		798.75
			9,630		9,616.64
<i>Superannuation</i>			800		738.00
<i>Medical Aid</i>			800		282.76
<i>Passages</i>			1,450		
<i>Locomotion</i>			110		146.65
<i>Treatment of Patients</i>			6,750		15,193.23
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			200		178.60
			19,240		26,155.88
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>			1,800		1,800.00
Totals carried to Summary			17,440		24,355.88
TUBERCULOSIS.					
<i>Pay.</i>		4,010		3,720.00	
Foreign		2,770		2,743.90	
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff			6,780		6,463.90
Language Bonus			290		268.00
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			490		546.86
			7,560		7,297.76
<i>Superannuation</i>			400		372.00
<i>Medical Aid</i>			120		42.16
<i>Locomotion</i>			420		371.03
<i>Treatment of Patients</i>			1,800		3,651.95
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			50		87.90
			10,350		11,822.80
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>			1,800		1,800.00
Totals carried to Summary			8,550		10,022.80
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
3 Matrons and 5 Assistant Matrons		26,200		26,552.55	
33 Nurses		58,110		53,153.88	
12 Assistant and Probationer Nurses		11,240		9,758.20	
3 Attendants		10,500		10,827.77	
Housekeeper		1,200		800.00	
Custodian		2,860		2,835.00	
			110,110		103,927.40
Children's Bonus			540		504.00
Language Bonus			2,420		1,656.37
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			15,910		18,192.84
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			2,590		2,371.93
			181,570		126,652.54
<i>Sundry Expenses.</i>					
Superannuation		13,800		13,049.98	
Passages		18,750		22,612.73	
Medical Aid		4,300		8,637.21	
Uniform		1,700		598.87	
Expenses of Engaging Staff		600		1,807.70	
			39,150		46,806.49
			170,720		173,259.03
Allocated to the various hospitals as under:—					
Mental Hospital		30,320		34,424.20	
Isolation Hospital		69,960		77,312.38	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese		8,860		9,517.62	
Mokanshan Sanatorium		3,490		3,340.08	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium		11,100		8,725.24	
Nurses' Quarters, Boone Road		3,490		4,379.64	
District Nursing		2,780		3,232.15	
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home		3,490		3,407.12	
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese		31,470		26,176.70	
Ward Road Gaoi Hospital		3,490			
Tuberculosis Clinic		2,770		2,743.90	
			170,720		173,259.03
			170,720		173,259.03

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i> ..	..					4,040		930.31
<i>Pathological Laboratory, Fittings, Apparatus, etc.</i> ..	..					3,120		2,836.05
<i>Chemical Laboratory, Fittings and Apparatus</i> ..	..					780		
<i>Smallpox and Cholera Prevention, Apparatus</i> ..	..					1,500		1,016.72
<i>3 Ford Cars</i> .. .. .	..			..		9,000		7,596.87
<i>2 Disinfection Vans</i> .. .. .	..			..		7,000		5,613.63
<i>Office Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .	..			..		7,750		8,397.11
Totals carried to Summary						33,190		26,390.69
CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS IN AID.								
Contributions.								
Country Hospital, deficit for the year ended								
December 31, 1931 .. .. .	..			..		102,230		102,231.07
General Hospital, deficit for the year ended								
December 31, 1931 .. .. .	..			..		22,510		22,513.90
Grants in Aid.								
Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital .. ..	..			..	2,000		2,000.00	
Chinese Red Cross General Hospital .. ..	..			..	2,000		2,000.00	
Foo Ming Hospital .. .. .	..			..	360			
General Hospital .. .. .	..			..	38,700		38,633.52	
Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity ..	..			..	2,160		2,160.00	
Lester Chinese Hospital .. .. .	..			..	20,000		20,000.00	
Paulun Hospital .. .. .	..			..	2,000		2,000.00	
Sacred Heart Hospital .. .. .	..			..	5,000		5,000.00	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital .. .. .	..			..	4,000		4,000.00	
St. Luke's Hospital .. .. .	..			..	20,000		20,000.00	
Shanghai Labourers' Hospital .. .. .	..			..	1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital .. .. .	..			..	5,000		5,000.00	
Remission of Taxation .. .. .	..			..	58,000		62,003.73	
Totals carried to Summary						160,220		163,808.25
Totals carried to Summary						284,960		288,553.22

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
GENERAL.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign	726,870		723,365.32		
Children's Bonus	14,400		18,564.84		
Language Bonus	8,000		7,408.64		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	81,140		91,977.59		
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	29,720		19,974.98		
Chinese	279,000		259,192.03		
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,130,130		1,115,483.40	
<i>Passages</i>		91,100		90,396.82	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		72,500		62,484.95	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100		203.20	
<i>Locomotion</i>		20,000		18,161.57	
<i>Fuel</i>		42,000		44,866.99	
<i>Light</i>		4,000		3,924.54	
<i>Water</i>		6,000		4,674.33	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,300		1,592.17	
<i>Insurance</i>		18,000		13,386.42	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,250		1,215.48	
<i>Drawing Materials and Instruments</i>		4,800		5,479.38	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		16,000		9,614.24	
		2,000		1,500.25	
		1,409,180		1,372,983.74	
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>	30,000		35,064.00		
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees</i>	25,000		22,364.25		
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees, etc.</i>	18,000		16,080.85		
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i>	10,000		7,359.66		
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff transferred to Special Services</i>	184,180		196,785.44		
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses charged to Extraordinary Expenditure</i>	260,870		253,192.97		
		528,050		530,797.17	
Totals carried to Summary		881,130		842,186.57	
BUILDINGS.					
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>					
Administration Building		112,870		130,044.84	
Volunteer Corps		22,630		21,370.97	
Fire Brigade		16,090		12,242.62	
Police Force.					
Stations and Quarters		74,480		62,102.83	
Gaols		26,430		17,173.15	
Health Department.					
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	27,460		16,785.56		
Mental Hospital	1,890		4,495.11		
Isolation Hospital	10,810		7,355.90		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	3,440		2,098.10		
Police Hospital for Indians	600		12.66		
Police Hospital for Chinese	1,250		978.59		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	4,400		2,651.11		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,200		60.37		
Cemeteries	3,640		2,189.70		
Open-air Swimming Pool	2,590		1,783.28		
		57,180		38,410.38	
Public Works Department.					
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	13,850		12,485.68		
Parks and Open Spaces, Sanitary Installations, Fencing, etc.	6,330		6,529.78		
Latrines	15,500		20,909.26		
		35,680		39,924.72	
Municipal Orchestra and Band Offices		1,100		41.67	
Public Library		350		279.03	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office		60		10.58	
Totals carried to Summary		346,670		321,600.29	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.								
CREEKS AND RIVER.								
<i>Repairs and Renewals.</i>								
Bridges					55,000		30,055.47	
Bundings					40,000		46,390.85	
Jetties and Pontoons					28,600		14,376.68	
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>						118,600		90,822.50
						55,000		58,061.94
Totals carried to Summary						173,600		148,884.44
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.								
<i>Drainage.</i>								
Maintenance of Drains						46,000		43,594.84
<i>Sewerage.</i>								
Disposal of Cesspool Contents.								
Working expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons ..				48,000		65,301.46		
Working expenses of Contractor				9,000		11,254.04		
						57,000		76,555.50
<i>Treatment Works.</i>								
Pay, Chinese				11,600		11,628.69		
Power and Light				35,000		36,695.97		
Rental charges for Electric Cables				5,600		5,607.31		
Maintenance of Plant				14,000		19,398.27		
Sludge Disposal				12,000		16,101.36		
						78,200		89,426.60
Maintenance of Sewers						10,000		28,987.35
<i>Pumping Chambers.</i>								
Pay, Chinese				11,400		11,208.15		
Power and Light				45,000		46,516.28		
Rental charges for Electric Cables				5,600		5,618.60		
Maintenance of Plant				8,000		9,953.64		
						70,000		73,296.67
Insurance						800		218.50
						261,500		312,079.26
Less—Receipts from sale of Ordure						198,000		134,750.00
Totals carried to Summary						63,500		177,329.26
HOUSE REFUSE.								
COLLECTION.								
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred Pay.</i>						38,140		38,328.53
Chinese						210,000		172,550.82
Medical Aid						950		1,258.44
Locomotion						1,800		2,319.05
Materials						3,000		629.04
Tools						15,000		12,458.82
						268,890		227,540.30
DISPOSAL.								
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred Pay.</i>						7,840		9,117.45
Chinese						20,000		35,667.05
Medical Aid						200		126.01
Locomotion						500		421.45
Barging						171,810		164,520.59
Sanitary Measures						20,000		1,089.74
Maintenance of chutes						10,000		3,560.91
Haulage, Tools and Materials						70,000		46,983.33
Working expenses of Incinerators						45,000		70,673.57
Miscellaneous						500		76.73
Totals carried to Summary						614,740		559,787.13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
ROADS.									
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		320,000		204,417.87
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		500		548.19
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		1,127.98
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		4,500		3,957.12
<i>Materials.</i>									
Broken stone, sand, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	150,000		216,572.91	
Sheet Asphalt	..	..	..	..	..	200,000		179,223.03	
Cement Concrete	..	..	..	..	..	250,000		31,947.92	
							600,000		427,743.86
Haulage	..	..	..	..	..		90,000		45,839.25
Tools, renewals and repairs	..	..	..	..	..		70,000		47,139.02
Boundary Stones	..	..	..	..	..		800		240.80
Street Name-plates	..	..	..	..	..		2,500		2,728.05
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers	..	..	..	..	..		55,000		47,436.26
Chinese Government Land Tax	..	..	..	..	..		500		458.44
Mud Roads, Maintenance	..	..	..	..	..		8,000		17.85
Moving Hydrants, Tramway and Electricity Standards	..	..	..	..	..		4,000		2,276.32
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		2,000		1,858.11
							1,158,600		785,789.12
<i>Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface</i>							24,520		24,520.00
Totals carried to Summary							1,134,080		761,269.12
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.									
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred</i>							30,720		43,495.73
<i>Pay.</i>									
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		210,000		170,250.79
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		800		1,218.78
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		1,500		1,661.50
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		700		598.78
Uniform	..	..	..	..	..		2,500		2,434.80
<i>Materials.</i>									
Water	..	..	..	..	..	15,000		16,900.16	
Sand	..	..	..	..	..	1,500		552.29	
							16,500		17,452.45
Haulage									
Stud	..	..	..	..	..	2,000		8,736.93	
Mafoos	..	..	..	..	..	650		2,530.02	
Working expenses of motor plant	..	..	..	..	..	30,000		33,176.32	
Truck Haulage, road detritus	..	..	..	..	..	40,000		67,909.08	
							72,650		112,352.35
Tools, renewals and repairs	..	..	..	..	..		30,000		28,246.68
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		538.59
							366,370		378,240.45
<i>Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves</i>							5,000		5,000.00
Totals carried to Summary							361,370		373,240.45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
LIGHTING.									
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..		247,800		247,596.53
Gas	..	..	..	..	..		80,600		80,982.93
Extensions.									
Electricity and Gas	..	..	..	..	..		12,000		3,842.70
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					290,400		282,422.16
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred Pay.							40,460		38,743.63
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		115,590		119,096.31
Superannuation, Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		200		236.02
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		2,211.76
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		5,000		3,536.17
Uniform	..	..	..	..	..		4,000		3,648.26
Haulage	..	..	..	..	..		4,200		5,716.79
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		4,000		3,754.91
Lighting Gardens	..	..	..	..	..		6,700		6,766.61
Water	..	..	..	..	..		5,650		7,173.56
Printing and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..		900		1,315.98
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		670		614.70
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		450		508.73
Tools, renewals and repairs	..	..	..	..	..		5,680		4,889.60
Chinese Government Land Tax	..	..	..	..	..		800		877.29
Painting and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		7,700		6,873.71
Turf	..	..	..	..	..		4,200		3,464.45
Poles and Fastenings for Trees	..	..	..	..	..		3,200		3,004.77
Mud, Sand and Gravel	..	..	..	..	..		7,000		4,532.35
Fertilizers and Insecticides	..	..	..	..	..		2,000		2,236.04
Lavatory Requisites	..	..	..	..	..		2,200		1,899.94
Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		9,000		10,647.71
Matcheds and Fences	..	..	..	..	..		6,000		5,402.71
Upkeep of Animals	..	..	..	..	..		7,250		7,985.24
Open Air Concerts	..	..	..	..	..		3,800		3,303.15
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		1,200		925.53
Less—Receipts for Admission	..	..	..	..	..	70,000	248,800	54,240.73	249,170.92
Receipts for Hire of Chairs, Sale of Plants, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	75,000	10,884.64	65,125.37
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					173,800		184,045.55
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.									
Pay.									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	23,220		23,325.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	2,820		3,424.00	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	6,300		5,120.44	
							32,340		31,869.44
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		2,870		2,768.52
Laboratory Apparatus and Reagents	..	..	..	..	..		2,000		1,513.72
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		1,600		1,425.28
Sundry Expenses	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		847.25
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					39,810		38,424.21
STOCK AND STORES.									
2 Motor Cars	..	..	..	..	..		6,000		5,675.00
12 Motor Trucks	..	..	..	..	..		60,000		55,168.49
2 S. D. Freighters	..	..	..	..	..		15,000		17,526.27
15 Bicycles	..	..	..	..	..		1,500		396.00
Motor Water Wagon	..	..	..	..	..		15,000		
2 Boz Cars	..	..	..	..	..		6,000		5,166.00
200 Park Seats	..	..	..	..	..		3,000		3,000.00
Laure Road Sweeping Machine	..	..	..	..	..		7,500		7,616.66
Typewriters	..	..	..	..	..		1,200		866.80
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..		11,000		7,344.34
Road Materials, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		800,000		705,465.96
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					926,200		808,225.52
Credit.									
Value of Stores issued	..	..	..	..	..		790,000		643,303.28
Totals carried to Summary	..	..				Cr.	790,000	Cr.	643,303.28

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA AND BAND.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign					134,460		134,876.90	
Children's Bonus					2,140		2,138.40	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					9,150		10,812.95	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					2,560		2,199.20	
Private Services					6,800		7,355.46	
Chinese					1,410		1,396.14	
						156,520		158,779.05
<i>Superannuation</i>						8,210		8,042.09
<i>Passages</i>						4,350		4,233.29
<i>Medical Aid</i>						4,000		4,498.17
<i>Locomotion</i>						1,500		2,576.34
<i>Fuel</i>						1,400		1,055.10
<i>Light</i>						400		522.62
<i>Water</i>						90		75.08
<i>Advertising</i>						2,200		3,038.42
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>						700		688.31
<i>New Music</i>						800		919.20
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>						1,000		1,522.48
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>						1,000		1,905.38
<i>Insurance</i>						150		187.44
<i>Telephone Service</i>						170		243.88
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						400		301.39
						182,890		188,536.74
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>					1,500		1,500.00	
<i>Receipts from Private Services</i>					2,000		3,986.29	
<i>Receipts from Symphony Concerts, etc.</i>					24,700		13,827.79	
						28,200		19,314.08
Totals carried to Summary						154,690		169,222.66
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>New Instruments</i>						680		553.03
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>						200		31.63
						880		584.71
Totals carried to Summary								
PUBLIC LIBRARY.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign					3,000		3,525.00	
Chinese					3,020		2,977.94	
						6,020		6,502.94
<i>Superannuation</i>						460		507.30
<i>Medical Aid</i>						50		75.84
<i>Fuel</i>						250		366.16
<i>Light</i>						500		926.46
<i>Water</i>						150		153.80
<i>Insurance</i>						40		40.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>						100		107.66
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>						400		529.76
<i>Books</i>						1,900		2,242.14
<i>Binding</i>						800		647.82
<i>Papers and Magazines</i>						1,100		1,112.86
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>						150		266.53
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						50		65.29
						11,770		13,550.56
<i>Less—Subscriptions, etc.</i>						4,000		4,088.92
Totals carried to Summary						7,770		9,461.64
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>								90.80
Totals carried to Summary								90.80

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.									
TREASURER AND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	151,640		150,302.30	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	..	1,480		1,474.29	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	18,340		15,324.34	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	6,500		6,638.55	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	59,980		58,827.00	
							232,890		232,566.48
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		20,020		19,790.38
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		15,250		15,165.86
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		2,000		1,809.55
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		650		736.51
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		1,050		1,115.33
Light	..	..	..	..	..		850		940.53
Water	..	..	..	..	..		320		423.98
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		40		37.63
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		6,000		6,152.35
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		1,100		1,354.47
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		1,200		1,417.36
							281,370		281,510.43
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	..	..	..	..	..		8,000		8,000.00
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		273,370		273,510.43
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Chinese.									
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		51,350		37,861.93
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		2,860		2,892.06
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		2,300		2,335.79
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		56,510		43,089.78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated		Actual	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT—continued.									
REVENUE OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	204,480		197,909.80	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	..	2,840		2,160.00	
Language Bonus	..	..	..	..	..	5,880		5,227.11	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	20,610		23,793.42	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	6,440		8,258.12	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	109,870		104,403.91	
							349,070		341,751.86
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		27,890		26,466.82
Deferred Pay	..	..	..	..	..		90		80.40
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		16,340		26,463.18
Uniform	..	..	..	..	..		3,720		3,322.06
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		6,500		5,358.87
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		20,750		18,655.20
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		850		906.21
Light	..	..	..	..	..		800		772.22
Water	..	..	..	..	..		300		344.49
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		12,500		14,479.07
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		320		334.78
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		150		146.41
House Number and Licence Plates	..	..	..	..	..		35,000		24,788.39
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		800		1,243.09
							475,080		465,113.05
Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		15,000		14,288.16
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		460,080		450,824.89
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Treasurer and Controller's Office.</i>									
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..		2,000		809.76
<i>Revenue Office.</i>									
Motor Car	..	..	..	..	..	3,090		2,743.70	
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	6,150		3,491.38	
							9,240		6,235.58
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		11,240		7,045.34

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated		Actual	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	34,200		34,200.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..				4,140		5,018.30	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	1,570		1,716.51	
							39,910		40,934.81
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		3,490		3,490.08
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		200		88.96
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		300		63.00
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		180		255.53
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		100		16.45
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					44,180		44,848.83
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	159,980		159,386.33	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	..	390		390.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..				15,890		19,682.81	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..				6,420		4,908.99	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	24,700		24,640.65	
							207,880		208,958.78
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		17,730		17,700.24
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		6,180		6,843.11
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		2,500		2,517.23
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		1,193.04
Light	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		998.53
Water	..	..	..	..	..		880		450.48
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		10		8.00
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		850		1,094.03
Rehabilitation of Archives	..	..	..	..	..		3,000		1,343.70
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	..	..					7,000		5,746.14
Printing Annual Report and Budget	..	..					14,800		14,743.00
Printing Municipal Gazette	..	..					17,500		17,285.34
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		1,500		1,506.89
							280,510		279,888.01
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	..						1,400		1,400.00
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					279,410		278,488.01
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..		1,570		1,742.73
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					1,570		1,742.73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.									
Pay.									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	57,400		55,820.00	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	..	360		360.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	1,230		1,419.04	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	1,280		1,669.22	
							60,270		59,268.26
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		7,570		8,931.41
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		6,470		6,270.22
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		800		925.60
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		7,200		7,840.00
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		1,200		517.38
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		500		844.46
Light	..	..	..	..	..		300		316.87
Water	..	..	..	..	..		150		
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		350		387.94
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		2,500		2,729.05
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		200		22.60
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		250		46.50
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		87,760		88,070.09
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..		1,400		383.21
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		1,400		383.21
CHINESE STUDIES AND TRANSLATION OFFICE.									
Pay.									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	27,720		25,570.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	2,720		2,952.79	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	49,020		46,476.67	
							79,460		74,999.46
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		7,610		6,914.47
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		800		40.00
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		980		845.55
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		180		206.95
Light	..	..	..	..	..		60		42.72
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		500		827.28
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		120		109.59
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		100		349.73
							89,310		84,335.75
Less—Pay and Superannuation transferred	..	..	..	..	..		33,130		31,004.46
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		56,180		53,331.29
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		160.05
Totals carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		160.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PRESS INFORMATION OFFICE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign	.. ..	32,070		29,750.00	
Reparation Exchange Compensation	.. ..	3,080		3,169.48	
Chinese	.. ..	1,710		510.45	
			36,860		38,429.93
Superannuation	.. ..		3,310		2,820.00
Medical Aid	.. ..		300		374.94
Printing, Stationery, etc.	.. ..		1,500		618.57
Telephone Service	.. ..		200		194.74
Miscellaneous	.. ..		100		20.99
Totals carried to Summary	.. ..		42,270		37,469.17
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	.. ..		2,500		1,970.24
Totals carried to Summary	.. ..		2,500		1,970.24
GENERAL CHARGES.					
Advisor on Municipal Affairs, sundry expenses	.. ..		9,200		9,150.99
Advisor on Revenue Matters, sundry expenses	.. ..		17,000		17,285.43
Audit Fee	.. ..		5,000		5,000.00
Council's Entertainment Expenses	.. ..				690.43
Land Commission, sundry expenses	.. ..		600		600.00
Legal Retainer and Opinions	.. ..		2,000		2,433.91
London Agents, retaining fee	.. ..		27,300		28,868.48
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor	.. ..		12,360		8,660.00
Ratepayers' Meeting (1932), sundry expenses	.. ..				768.14
Rates assessment fees	.. ..				700.00
Reporter's Retainer	.. ..		600		600.00
Semaphore Service	.. ..		28,090		27,613.80
Waterworks Commission, sundry expenses	.. ..				793.05
Work Shelters, sundry expenses	.. ..		6,000		6,274.87
Miscellaneous	.. ..		5,000		35,797.13
Pensions, Gratuities, etc.					
Foreign Staff.					
Pensions as per Schedule (pages 390-391)	.. ..	149,120		160,518.65	
Exchange Compensation	.. ..	39,080		52,202.06	
		188,200		212,720.71	
<i>Less—Income from Pension Fund Investments</i>	.. ..	132,830		138,831.50	
		55,370		73,889.21	
Gratuities, etc.	.. ..	16,000		58,706.14	
		71,370		132,595.35	
Chinese Staff.					
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities	.. ..	50,000		52,735.83	
			121,370		185,331.18
Deferred Pay Exchange Compensation	.. ..		9,090		13,977.98
Superannuation Exchange Compensation	.. ..		72,720		96,468.14
Grants in Aid.					
Boy Scouts' Association	.. ..	500		500.00	
Children's Refuge	.. ..	3,000		3,000.00	
China Association for Relief of Women and Children	.. ..	20,000		20,000.00	
Cottage Home for Girls	.. ..	2,500		2,500.00	
Convalescent Home for Russian Tuberculars	.. ..	500		500.00	
Door of Hope	.. ..	3,500		3,500.00	
Foreign Women's Home	.. ..	3,000		3,000.00	
Girl Guides' Association	.. ..	300		300.00	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organisation	.. ..	7,900		7,900.00	
King's Daughters' Society, Convalescent Home	.. ..	2,000		2,000.00	
Municipal Service Club	.. ..	2,100		2,100.00	
Prisoners' Aid Department of the Salvation Army	.. ..			4,018.70	
Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch	.. ..	1,000		1,000.00	
Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch (special grant)	.. ..	25,000		25,000.00	
Shanghai Horticultural Society	.. ..	300		300.00	
Shanghai Mission to Ricksha Men	.. ..	1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Public Benevolent Society	.. ..	7,200		7,200.00	
General.					
Remission of Taxation	.. ..	34,000		37,171.76	
			118,800		120,990.46
<i>Carried forward</i>			430,130		561,988.99

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		430,130		561,988.99
GENERAL CHARGES—continued.				
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.				
Volunteer Corps.				
Quarters, etc.		2,070		2,452.90
Fire Brigade.				
Headquarters Office, etc.	5,000		5,000.00	
Quarters, etc.	4,200		7,281.61	
		9,200		12,281.61
Police Force.				
Offices and Stations	19,100		19,661.51	
Quarters, etc.	200,000		216,764.74	
		219,100		236,426.25
Health Department.				
Branch Offices, Quarters, etc.		7,160		6,148.11
Public Works Department.				
Depôts	710		707.00	
Road Widenings, etc.	3,410		3,406.44	
		4,120		4,113.44
Municipal Orchestra and Band		30,840		20,592.00
Public Library		8,400		8,400.00
Legal Department.				
Municipal Advocate's Offices		2,100		4,188.00
Miscellaneous		1,370		1,372.80
Totals carried to Summary		714,490		857,964.10
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.				
Municipal Loans		2,044,800		2,044,325.00
Superannuation Fund		360,500		354,076.06
General Funds.				
Deferred Pay	5,000		4,517.96	
Municipal Savings Bank	8,500		8,116.20	
Deposit Accounts	5,700		6,894.75	
		19,200		19,528.91
		2,424,000		2,417,929.97
<i>Less—Shanghai Power Company.</i>				
Sale of Electricity Department.				
Interest on purchase price	1,732,600		1,768,719.36	
Superannuation Fund Investments	342,400		350,877.62	
General Funds Investments	180,000		165,303.99	
Industrial Accounts	24,000		27,769.36	
Education	164,680		174,481.73	
Miscellaneous	165,000		136,914.69	
		2,608,680		2,624,066.75
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 184,680		Cr. 206,136.78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Power Company.								
Instalments under Agreement dated August 8, 1929						16,000,000		8,000,000.00
Sale of Surplus Land 						1,527,100	}	720,613.74
Miscellaneous 						10,000		
Temporary Loan 1932 						2,000,000		2,000,000.00
						19,537,100		10,720,613.74
<i>Less</i> —Allocation of Funds to Extraordinary Budget—								
Education 						539,430		539,430.00
Totals carried to Summary 						18,997,670		10,181,183.74

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit from 1931		512,300		512,299.91
Bridges.				
Hongkew Creek.				
Thorne Road	17,000		15,739.62	
Soochow Creek.				
Kiangse Road, retaining wall	5,000	22,000	4,705.98	20,445.60
Bundings.				
Miscellaneous		30,000		34,189.58
Drainage.				
Constructing the following new drains.				
Bubbling Well Road from Hart to Ferry Road ..	13,000			
Glen Road from Yangtszepoo Road to North of Pingliang Road	17,170		12,783.89	
Rangoon Road from Lay to Wetmore Road ..	18,040			
Chemulpo Road from Kwenming to Ward Road ..	4,560		3,229.77	
Liaoyang Road from Kwenming to Ward Road ..	2,850		1,831.55	
Linchong Road from Pingliang to Ward Road ..	14,950		4,573.38	
Miscellaneous	17,000		32,135.42	
	87,570		54,057.01	
<i>Less</i> —Contributions from frontagers ..	8,500	79,070	7,720.00	46,337.01
Sewerage.				
New sewers, treatment works and ordure loading stations		280,000		404,834.48
Landing Stages.				
Whangpoo River.				
Wharf, Chemulpo Road, balance of cost ..	220,000		72,462.45	
Chaoufoong Road Jetty, extension, portion of cost..	15,000	235,000	1,109.62	73,572.07
Land.				
Health Department.				
Country Hospital			7,547.55	
Hungjao Cemetery.				
Extension			3,164.12	
Laying out			588.25	
Sinza Market, nominal				
Public Works Department.				
Incinerator site, Eastern District, balance of cost ..				
Asphaltic Concrete Plant Depot, extension, Eastern District		263,060	8,076.18	
Latrine Sites				
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Kiaochow Park, balance of cost			82,831.69	
New Park, Eastern District, nominal			7,035.00	
Hongkew Park, raising, balance of cost			12,520.18	
Singapore Park			25,669.71	
Surplus Land			124,306.95	276,839.63
Buildings.				
Administration Building.				
Custodian's Quarters	8,000		10,768.52	
Volunteer Corps.				
Magazine, Eastern District, balance of cost ..	6,000		6,075.52	
Police Force.				
Central Station, portion of cost	180,000			
South Station, portion of cost	80,000		120,822.71	
Gordon Road Station, Garage and Workshop ..	11,500		2,935.29	
Point Station, balance of cost	422,450		272,367.39	
Yangtszepoo Station, balance of cost	54,000		60,815.38	
Quarters, Carter Road, balance of cost	107,000		130,120.12	
Hospital, balance of cost	65,000		90,967.76	
Barracks.				
Wayside, balance of cost	182,000		196,517.93	
Point, balance of cost	303,450		282,887.42	
Goal.				
Cell block R/S, balance of cost	238,000		277,630.00	
Juvenile block, balance of cost	212,500		250,370.26	
Laundry and Kitchen block extension, balance of cost	33,000		19,617.04	
Hospital, balance of cost	45,000		34,216.37	
Administration block, balance of cost	128,000		103,659.49	
Indians' Quarters, balance of cost	115,000		108,708.10	
Foreign quarters, married, portion of cost ..	130,000		87,716.61	
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,320,900	1,421,430	2,005,695.91	1,368,518.23

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,320,900	1,421,430	2,005,695.91	1,368,518.28
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>				
Police Force—continued.				
Foreign Gaol.				
Consular Prisoners' block, portion of cost	40,000			
District Court Female Prisoners' block, portion of cost	20,000			
District Court Male Prisoners' block, portion of cost	20,000			
Kitchen and Workshop block, portion of cost	20,000			
Boundary Wall and Sentry Tower	5,000			
<i>Health Department.</i>				
Abattoir and Cattle Sheds, portion of cost	654,500		900,049.10	
Abattoir and Cattle sheds, fittings and equipment, balance of cost	300,000		211,593.78	
Victoria Nurses' Home, balance of cost	340,000		393,197.10	
Bubbling Well Cemetery, workshops, balance of cost	7,000		5,092.62	
Mokanshan Sanatorium, additional block	15,000		18,167.44	
Open-air Swimming Pool, filtration plant	50,000		34,984.71	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, verandah screens	1,500			
Branch Health Offices.				
Central District, balance of cost	22,000		15,298.40	
Northern District, balance of cost	13,000		12,355.70	
Western District	25,000		11,920.81	
<i>Markets.</i>				
Peking, balance of cost	20,000		15,732.15	
Sinza, balance of cost	100,000		116,104.23	
Liaoyang, balance of cost	10,200		9,699.18	
Ferry Road	30,000		32,685.44	
Sungpan Road, extension, portion of cost	1,000		691.44	
Police Hospital Indians, Nurses' quarters, alterations	5,000		6,139.63	
<i>Public Works Department.</i>				
Incinerators.				
Western District, balance of cost	160,000		198,171.88	
Eastern District, balance of cost	120,000		128,018.39	
Sinza Depot, Truck Garage, portion of cost			5,380.08	
Latrines, balance of cost	15,000		31,096.37	
<i>Industrial Undertakings Capital Extensions.</i>				
Workshops, boundary wall, balance of cost	1,000		6,170.99	
Concreteware, store sheds, balance of cost	1,100		1,686.86	
Sinza Depot	12,000			
<i>Parks and Open Spaces.</i>				
Wayside Park, lavatory, balance of cost	3,500		5,422.62	
Drinking Fountains	5,280		5,930.86	
		4,337,930		4,172,285.14
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads	1,500,000		231,474.88	
Acquiring Land for widening existing roads			1,182,062.94	
Land transferred from Municipal properties			239,771.05	
Making up and metalling the above	350,000		398,283.32	
		1,850,000		2,051,592.19
<i>Plant and Equipment.</i>				
Volunteer Corps, 3 Vickers .303 Guns	7,000		5,496.00	
Police Force.				
30 Riot Guns	6,800		6,761.78	
Traffic Control Gear	1,650		2,789.81	
Wireless Apparatus, balance of cost	4,100		3,721.60	
Gaol and Reformatory, Electric Recording System	5,500		5,974.90	
<i>Health Department.</i>				
New Police Hospital.				
50 Bedsteads	1,760		1,179.34	
Furniture and Fittings for Dispensary	1,000			
X-Ray Apparatus	23,350		25,931.78	
Sterilizing plant	3,060		2,076.32	
Refrigeration plant, balance of cost	2,800		2,358.50	
<i>Public Works Department.</i>				
10 Motor Trucks	50,000		40,704.97	
5 Ton Crane, Workshops plant	15,000		14,582.08	
		122,020		111,577.18
<i>Pension Fund.</i>				
Balance of Capitalisation		100,000		329,060.00
<i>Carried forward</i>		7,831,380		8,033,032.79

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		7,831,380		8,033,032.79
<i>Loan Redemption.</i>				
Loans.				
Silver Loans.				
Repayment at December 31, 1932 of the following loan.				
Loan of 1922 at 7 per cent.	8,000,000			
Sinking Fund.				
Instalment for year covering the loans of 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927	1,991,190	9,991,190	2,522,151.00	2,522,151.00
<i>Establishment Charges in respect to Capital development 1929/1930 now transferred</i>		287,440		287,438.00
<i>Provision for Emergency Measures</i>		800,000		655,162.30
Totals carried to Summary		18,910,010		11,497,784.09

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

SUMMARY.						
Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income			15,537,220			14,971,378.24
Ordinary Expenditure.						
Volunteer Corps.						
Volunteer Units	201,160			186,690.77		
Russian Detachment	193,660			218,499.10		
Fire Brigade		394,820			405,189.87	
		740,880			714,979.61	
Police Force.						
General	5,692,950			5,627,714.44		
Gaols and Reformatory	978,730			872,324.89		
		6,666,680			5,500,038.83	
Health Department.						
General.						
Administration	120,020			118,008.23		
Pathological Laboratory	78,870			74,056.27		
Chemical Laboratory	38,130			33,035.71		
Dispensary	18,230			739.98		
Sanitation	288,820			269,005.86		
Food, Dairies and Markets	178,160			165,234.54		
Cemeteries, etc.	17,380			5,683.36		
Swimming Pool	Cr. 4,640			638.14		
Hospitals.						
Administration	33,590			33,388.18		
Radiology						
Mental Hospital	41,170			35,817.28		
Isolation Hospital	125,350			131,685.04		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	42,910			48,504.15		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	2,820			5,318.45		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	32,840			28,068.01		
Nurses' Quarters, Boone Road	10,890			12,390.43		
Special Nursing Services.						
District Nursing	3,570			3,653.16		
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home	3,490			3,407.12		
Police Medical Services.						
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese	47,580			56,923.41		
Amoy Road Gaol	5,910			5,196.24		
Ward Road Gaol Hospital	21,260			19,356.70		
Free Clinics.						
Venereal Diseases	17,440			24,355.88		
Tuberculosis	8,550			10,022.80		
		1,121,840			1,084,386.94	
Contributions and Grants in Aid		284,960			288,553.22	
Public Works Department.						
General	881,130			842,186.57		
Buildings	346,670			321,600.29		
Creeks and River	173,600			148,884.44		
Drainage and Sewerage	63,500			177,329.26		
House Refuse	614,740			559,787.18		
Roads.						
Maintenance	1,134,080			761,269.12		
Cleansing	361,370			373,240.45		
Lighting	290,400			282,422.16		
Parks and Open Spaces	173,800			184,045.55		
Extra-Departmental	39,810			38,424.21		
		4,079,100			3,689,189.18	
Carried forward		13,288,230	15,537,220		12,682,337.65	14,971,378.24

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—GENERAL—continued.

SUMMARY.—continued.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		13,288,230	15,537,220		12,682,337.65	14,971,378.24
Municipal Orchestra and Band ..		154,690			169,222.66	
Public Library		7,770			9,461.64	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer and Controller's Office	273,370			273,510.43		
Compradore's Office	56,510			43,089.78		
Revenue Office	460,080			460,824.89		
		789,960			767,425.10	
Secretariat.						
Secretary General's Office ..	44,180			44,848.83		
Secretary's Office	279,410			278,468.01		
		323,590			323,336.84	
Legal Department		87,760			88,070.09	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office		56,180			53,331.29	
Press Information Office		42,270			37,459.17	
General Charges		714,490			857,964.10	
Interest, Brokerage, etc. ..		Cv.184,680		Cv.	206,136.78	
		15,280,260			14,782,471.76	
Stock and Stores.						
Volunteer Corps	79,320			25,398.92		
Fire Brigade	32,270			31,811.98		
Police Force.						
General	331,470			312,472.44		
Gaols and Reformatory ..	2,000			1,084.84		
Health Department	33,190			26,390.69		
Public Works Department ..	926,200			808,225.52		
Municipal Orchestra and Band ..	880			584.71		
Public Library				90.80		
Finance Department.						
Treasurer and Controller's Office	2,000			809.76		
Revenue Office	9,240			6,235.58		
Secretariat	1,570			1,742.73		
Legal Department	1,400			333.21		
Chinese Studies and Translation Office	1,000			160.05		
Press Information Office	2,500			1,970.24		
	1,423,040			1,217,311.47		
Less—Value of Stores issued.						
Volunteer Corps .. 61,200				30,465.43		
Police Force .. 326,000				301,155.99		
Public Works Department .. 790,000	1,177,200			643,303.28		
		245,840			242,386.77	
		15,526,100	15,537,220		15,024,858.53	14,971,378.24
Surplus or Deficit carried forward to 1933		11,120				53,480.29
		15,537,220	15,537,220		15,024,858.53	15,024,858.53
Extraordinary Income			18,997,670			10,181,183.74
Extraordinary Expenditure		18,910,010			11,497,784.09	
Surplus or Deficit, carried forward to 1933		87,660				1,316,600.35*
		18,997,670	18,997,670		11,497,784.09	11,497,784.09

* This deficit is explained in the Treasurer and Controller's Report (page 318)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932,
EDUCATION.**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—EDUCATION

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Allocation of Revenue from Ordinary Budget—General.</i>				
Representing 1.74 per cent. of the assessed rental of property subject to payment of the general Municipal Rate and correlative proportion of Land Tax		1,384,090		1,384,090
Totals carried to Summary		1,384,090		1,384,090

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ADMINISTRATION.								
EDUCATION BOARD.								
<i>Honorarium to Members of the Board</i>						6,000		5,582.50
Totals carried to Summary						6,000		5,582.50
EDUCATION OFFICE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign					26,610		26,515.83	
Children's Bonus					540		540.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					1,830		2,146.08	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					1,640		1,244.68	
Chinese					2,190		2,015.54	
						32,810		32,462.13
<i>Superannuation</i>						2,700		2,659.26
<i>Passages</i>						5,150		4,725.00
<i>Medical Aid</i>						300		642.48
<i>Locomotion</i>						360		360.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>						600		662.65
<i>Telephone Service</i>						140		186.18
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						300		208.28
Totals carried to Summary						42,360		41,905.96
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>						300		404.48
Totals carried to Summary						300		404.48
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.								
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign					130,310		129,649.55	
Children's Bonus					2,160		1,825.26	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					14,220		15,022.88	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					4,780		6,043.04	
Chinese					12,420		11,028.82	
						163,890		163,569.55
<i>Superannuation</i>						18,170		11,858.16
<i>Passages</i>						19,590		27,185.47
<i>Medical Aid</i>						2,230		2,794.55
<i>Locomotion</i>						1,120		638.58
<i>Fuel</i>						7,500		3,483.01
<i>Light</i>						1,200		957.10
<i>Water</i>						800		398.44
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>						4,100		2,978.01
<i>Insurance</i>						730		922.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>						290		292.88
<i>Laboratory</i>						2,000		814.34
<i>Text Books</i>						4,200		2,818.79
<i>Form Prizes</i>						500		592.85
<i>Messing</i>						6,000		6,550.51
<i>Clothing</i>						50		154.96
<i>Washing</i>						780		609.55
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>						1,750		1,167.74
<i>Manual Training</i>						350		165.34
<i>Library Grant</i>						700		810.87
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						2,400		1,684.03
						232,850		230,446.73
<i>Less—School Fees</i>					41,000		38,188.99	
<i>Boarding Fees</i>					4,000		3,333.36	
<i>Sale of Text Books and Miscellaneous Receipts</i>					6,800		7,089.28	
						51,800		48,611.63
Totals carried to Summary						181,050		181,835.10
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>								196.20
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>						900		243.21
Totals carried to Summary						900		441.41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—continued.								
JUNIOR BOYS' SCHOOL.								
Pay.								
Foreign					38,940		36,697.71	
Children's Bonus					180		252.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					4,080		4,901.01	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					990		598.50	
Chinese					2,340		2,075.33	
						46,480		44,524.55
Superannuation						3,670		3,684.00
Passages						2,060		1,890.00
Medical Aid						600		1,047.49
Fuel						1,100		1,331.32
Light						300		341.17
Water						150		97.88
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.						850		1,112.95
Insurance						40		31.00
Telephone Service						100		119.78
Laboratory						500		941.50
Text Books						1,370		1,022.92
Form Prizes						250		197.55
Maintenance and Repairs						250		142.76
Library Grant						200		215.41
Miscellaneous						500		892.69
						58,420		57,592.97
Less—School Fees					17,500		20,226.19	
Sales of Text Books, etc.					1,100		1,202.01	
						18,600		21,428.20
Totals carried to Summary						39,820		36,164.77
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries						350		206.98
Totals carried to Summary						350		206.98
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
YU YUEN ROAD.								
Pay.								
Foreign					94,530		94,128.51	
Children's Bonus					360		360.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					8,860		10,078.95	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					3,370		4,424.74	
Chinese					8,260		5,720.12	
						115,380		114,712.32
Superannuation						8,520		8,760.61
Passages						9,630		13,144.20
Medical Aid						1,200		1,280.75
Fuel						2,000		1,865.32
Light						200		282.60
Water						800		829.20
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.						2,300		2,464.98
Insurance						250		255.00
Telephone Service						200		200.44
Laboratory						500		167.37
Text Books						3,550		3,282.07
Kindergarten Materials, etc.						420		338.92
Form Prizes						560		399.43
Maintenance and Repairs						600		284.59
Library Grant						150		174.55
Miscellaneous						900		618.24
						147,170		149,060.59
Less—School Fees					43,500		48,522.09	
Sales of Text Books, etc.					4,000		3,989.17	
						47,500		52,511.26
Totals carried to Summary						99,670		96,549.33
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries						350		51.66
Totals carried to Summary						350		51.66

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—continued.								
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BOONE ROAD.								
Pay.								
Foreign					66,310		64,200.23	
Children's Bonus					360		360.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					6,540		7,180.07	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					2,220		2,583.15	
Chinese					3,960		3,870.05	
						79,390		78,193.50
Superannuation						6,140		5,738.84
Passages						4,130		6,428.51
Medical Aid						600		975.94
Fuel						1,000		878.36
Light						300		175.75
Water						200		128.60
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.						1,110		1,554.33
Insurance						150		143.65
Telephone Service						190		213.85
Laboratory						50		7.80
Text Books						1,400		689.93
Kindergarten Materials, etc.						400		77.47
Form Prizes						200		198.07
Maintenance and Repairs						500		364.97
Library Grant						100		91.46
Miscellaneous						700		569.54
						96,560		96,430.56
Less—School Fees					21,500		19,463.39	
Sales of Text Books, etc.					850		1,285.25	
						22,350		20,748.64
Totals carried to Summary						74,210		75,681.92
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries						180		145.26
Totals carried to Summary						180		145.26
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
Pay.								
Foreign					72,290		64,591.35	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					6,470		6,463.09	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					2,650		3,597.04	
Chinese					4,980		4,632.96	
						86,390		79,284.44
Superannuation						6,280		5,355.06
Passages						4,120		6,146.74
Medical Aid						1,500		1,305.17
Fuel						2,700		1,944.35
Light						600		330.03
Water						300		172.60
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.						1,180		1,246.04
Insurance						150		122.00
Telephone Service						200		233.01
Laboratory						700		632.07
Text Books						420		316.57
Kindergarten Materials, etc.						420		417.41
Form Prizes						170		150.66
Messing						7,000		5,539.58
Clothing						50		6.91
Washing						780		444.26
Maintenance and Repairs						860		682.29
Library Grant						290		247.68
Miscellaneous						1,000		626.08
						115,110		105,202.95
Less—School Fees					11,050		10,410.82	
Boarding Fees					760		905.04	
Miscellaneous Receipts					4,350		4,089.84	
						16,160		15,405.70
Totals carried to Summary						98,950		89,797.25
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries						370		371.09
Totals carried to Summary						370		371.09

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—continued.				
BUILDINGS.				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ..		12,850		8,540.50
Junior Boys' School		1,020		1,599.02
Public Schools for Girls.				
Yu Yuen Road		3,650		7,931.78
Boone Road		2,750		2,310.27
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls		2,500		2,203.14
Totals carried to Summary		22,770		22,584.71
RENT OF LEASED PREMISES.				
Public School for Girls, Yulin Road		1,780		1,780.00
Totals carried to Summary		1,780		1,780.00
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Gratuities, etc.				
Foreign Staff				15,329.57
School Fees, etc., for free and reduced fees pupils ..				2,372.26
Miscellaneous				171.09
Totals carried to Summary				17,872.92
INTEREST.				
Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.		76,620		76,622.55
Less—Assessed Rental of Quarters		4,080		2,717.13
Totals carried to Summary		72,540		73,905.42
GRANTS IN AID.				
First Russian School		1,000		1,000.00
Institution of the Holy Family		2,500		2,000.00
Shanghai Jewish School		1,000		1,000.00
St. Francis Xavier's College		2,500		2,500.00
St. Joseph's Institute		3,000		3,000.00
Remission of Taxation		18,000		20,705.28
1931, as per Schedule "A" (page 379)				67,500.00
1932, as per Schedule "B" (page 379)		67,500		67,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		95,000		165,205.28

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.								
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
Pay.								
Foreign					39,910		39,993.67	
Children's Bonus					1,080		1,080.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					4,680		5,538.80	
Chinese					35,970		32,204.09	
						81,540		78,816.56
Superannuation						6,290		5,866.82
Medical Aid						700		734.09
Fuel						2,500		1,048.44
Light						400		179.36
Water						700		602.00
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.						800		757.80
Insurance						250		251.00
Telephone Service						200		155.21
Laboratory						200		158.08
Text Books						250		122.96
Form Prizes						150		177.08
Maintenance and Repairs						1,000		274.20
Library Grant						250		251.78
Miscellaneous						550		632.15
						95,780		90,027.51
Less—School Fees						33,700		29,904.85
Totals carried to Summary						62,080		60,122.66
STOCK AND STORES.								
Laboratory Apparatus						800		295.25
Furniture and Sundries						730		454.99
Totals carried to Summary						1,030		750.24
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
Pay.								
Foreign					49,890		52,220.83	
Children's Bonus					900		1,230.00	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation					4,860		5,909.55	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation					2,140		2,537.39	
Chinese					22,170		21,469.72	
						78,960		83,417.49
Superannuation						6,410		6,764.50
Passages						8,250		8,616.63
Medical Aid						600		598.09
Fuel						3,000		815.85
Light						200		187.69
Water						600		851.00
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.						400		416.77
Insurance						350		404.00
Telephone Service						180		140.40
Laboratory						150		135.38
Text Books						200		148.29
Form Prizes						120		99.43
Maintenance and Repairs						320		249.70
Library Grant						520		513.73
Miscellaneous						500		607.17
						100,710		103,466.12
Less—School Fees						22,000		23,450.20
Totals carried to Summary						78,710		80,015.92
STOCK AND STORES.								
Laboratory Apparatus						2,460		3,005.75
Furniture and Sundries						700		186.05
Totals carried to Summary						3,160		3,191.80

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.					
NIEN CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign	34,600		32,030.64		
Children's Bonus	720		930.00		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	4,000		4,571.88		
Chinese	24,820		25,369.92		
		64,240		62,902.44	
Superannuation		5,490		5,390.51	
Passages				2,141.22	
Medical Aid		600		689.59	
Fuel		800		388.58	
Light		70		40.86	
Water		200		191.60	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		1,480		1,564.46	
Insurance		170		176.50	
Telephone Service		110		110.24	
Laboratory		250		228.96	
Text Books		700		672.41	
Form Prizes		130		148.11	
Maintenance and Repairs		200		198.57	
Manual Training		200		165.06	
Library Grant		70		47.63	
Miscellaneous		260		234.34	
		74,950		75,286.58	
<i>Less</i> —School Fees	18,300		20,478.02		
Sale of Text Books, etc.	2,200		2,102.94		
		20,500		22,580.96	
Totals carried to Summary		54,450		52,705.62	
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		400		327.62	
Totals carried to Summary		400		327.62	
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign	43,550		39,687.18		
Children's Bonus	1,080		867.10		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	4,420		4,346.29		
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	1,560		2,357.63		
Chinese	29,890		27,521.26		
		80,000		74,779.46	
Superannuation		6,700		6,028.20	
Passages		6,190		6,006.97	
Medical Aid		900		648.18	
Fuel		900		772.88	
Light		180		147.16	
Water		240		275.20	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		600		454.02	
Insurance		310		314.00	
Telephone Service		140		153.98	
Laboratory		200		95.81	
Text Books		200		61.20	
Form Prizes		120		80.07	
Maintenance and Repairs		400		271.68	
Manual Training		200		161.74	
Library Grant		100		87.74	
Miscellaneous		500		567.64	
		97,880		90,865.93	
<i>Less</i> —School Fees	26,500		25,631.51		
Totals carried to Summary		71,380		65,234.42	
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		710		829.30	
Totals carried to Summary		710		829.30	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.									
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR CHINESE GIRLS.									
Pay.									
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		23,980		22,651.82
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		1,950		1,862.21
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		100		108.70
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		300		292.90
Light	..	..	..	..	..		60		95.47
Water	..	..	..	..	..		120		147.60
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		400		585.17
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		10		18.74
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		70		108.11
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..		150		150.52
Text Books	..	..	..	..	..		200		254.93
Form Prizes	..	..	..	..	..		50		65.81
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		200		304.11
Library Grant	..	..	..	..	..		200		259.34
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		400		607.97
							28,190		27,513.40
Less—School Fees	..	..	..	..	..		9,530		11,400.15
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					18,660		16,113.25
STOCK AND STORES.									
Laboratory Apparatus	..	..	..	..	..		200		464.03
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..		830		707.79
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					1,030		1,171.82
DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE.									
OFFICE.									
Pay.									
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		9,170		9,099.68
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		700		910.03
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		230		264.54
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		180		172.80
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		500		393.65
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		70		131.58
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		160		154.44
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					11,010		11,127.32
EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.									
WAYSIDE ROAD.									
Pay.									
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		21,210		19,979.76
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		1,920		1,689.38
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		120		161.26
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		180		95.11
Light	..	..	..	..	..		300		301.92
Water	..	..	..	..	..		200		140.50
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		1,700		1,738.06
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		50		76.30
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		80		80.80
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..		160		99.35
Text Books	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		844.85
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		100		106.98
Form Prizes	..	..	..	..	..		40		21.52
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		250		306.12
Library Grant	..	..	..	..	..		150		44.43
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		430		548.84
							27,890		26,235.18
Less—School Fees	..	..	..	..	..	1,750		1,771.20	
Sale of Text Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1,750		1,719.84	
							3,500		3,491.04
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					24,390		22,744.14

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.					
DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE—continued.					
EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.					
WARD ROAD.					
Pay.					
Chinese	.. .. .				12,196.34
Superannuation	.. .. .				1,107.48
Medical Aid	.. .. .				252.54
Fuel	.. .. .				180.07
Light	.. .. .				119.69
Water	.. .. .				228.49
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	.. .. .				1,714.26
Insurance	.. .. .			
Telephone Service	.. .. .				93.31
Laboratory	.. .. .		20,000		213.38
Text Books	.. .. .				1,055.71
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	.. .. .				184.39
Form Prizes	.. .. .			
Maintenance and Repairs	.. .. .				370.14
Library Grant	.. .. .				34.11
Miscellaneous	.. .. .				766.73
Less—School Fees	.. .. .			1,836.00	18,461.64
Sale of Text Books, etc.	.. .. .			1,742.37	
Totals carried to Summary	.. .. .		20,000		3,578.37
WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.					
Pay.					
Chinese	.. .. .		18,440		18,089.18
Superannuation	.. .. .		1,660		1,605.37
Medical Aid	.. .. .		100		108.95
Fuel	.. .. .		500		185.45
Light	.. .. .		200		210.54
Water	.. .. .		150		382.00
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	.. .. .		1,600		1,772.37
Insurance	.. .. .		10		19.40
Telephone Service	.. .. .		80		92.68
Laboratory	.. .. .		140		171.02
Text Books	.. .. .		800		916.46
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	.. .. .		100		161.97
Form Prizes	.. .. .		40		27.80
Maintenance and Repairs	.. .. .		300		443.66
Library Grant	.. .. .		150		99.60
Miscellaneous	.. .. .		480		588.73
Less—School Fees	.. .. .	1,680	24,750	2,177.28	24,875.18
Sale of Text Books, etc.	.. .. .	1,680		2,040.68	
Totals carried to Summary	.. .. .		3,360		4,217.96
NORTHERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.					
Pay.					
Chinese	.. .. .		22,670		22,114.50
Superannuation	.. .. .		2,010		1,945.98
Medical Aid	.. .. .		120		79.04
Fuel	.. .. .		380		223.75
Light	.. .. .		350		315.85
Water	.. .. .		400		222.82
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	.. .. .		1,800		1,807.10
Insurance	.. .. .		120		124.06
Telephone Service	.. .. .		80		84.86
Laboratory	.. .. .		200		121.08
Text Books	.. .. .		1,200		1,043.95
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	.. .. .		120		115.14
Form Prizes	.. .. .		40		19.95
Maintenance and Repairs	.. .. .		430		390.48
Library Grant	.. .. .		150		71.88
Miscellaneous	.. .. .		530		524.51
Less—School Fees	.. .. .	2,000	30,650	1,993.68	29,204.95
Sale of Text Books, etc.	.. .. .	2,000		1,970.02	
Totals carried to Summary	.. .. .		4,000		3,968.70
STOCK AND STORES.					
Laboratory Apparatus.					
Eastern District School, Ward Road	.. .. .			178.86	
Eastern District School, Wayside Road	.. .. .	150			
Western District School	.. .. .	150			
Northern District School	.. .. .	150		10.80	
Furniture and Sundries.			450		189.66
Office	.. .. .			80.00	
Eastern District School, Ward Road	.. .. .			1,335.23	
Eastern District School, Wayside Road	.. .. .	180			
Western District School	.. .. .			102.76	
Northern District School	.. .. .	500		60.28	
Totals carried to Summary	.. .. .		680		1,578.32
			1,130		1,767.98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
BUILDINGS.				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Public School for Chinese		7,880		5,275.94
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese		2,650		2,778.75
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese		3,370		2,761.08
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese		3,300		5,603.88
Secondary School for Chinese Girls		300		743.90
District Primary Schools for Chinese		15,180		12,732.13
Totals carried to Summary		32,630		29,885.68
RENT OF LEASED PREMISES.				
Secondary School for Chinese Girls		3,600		4,400.00
District Primary Schools for Chinese.				
Chinese Education Officer's Residence	1,080		1,080	
Eastern District, Ward Road	11,000		10,500	
Western District, Avenue Road	5,400		3,600	
Northern District, Quarters	960		640	
		18,440		15,820.00
Totals carried to Summary		22,040		20,220.00
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Gratuities.				
Foreign Staff				2,167.33
School Fees, etc., free pupils, Primary Schools				1,110.24
Miscellaneous				104.75
Totals carried to Summary				3,382.32
INTEREST.				
Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.		97,860		97,859.18
Less—Assessed Rental of Quarters		5,720		3,033.46
Totals carried to Summary		92,140		94,825.72
GRANTS IN AID.				
Remission of Taxation		22,000		23,519.33
As per Schedule "C" (pages 379-380)		82,500		81,250.00
Totals carried to Summary		104,500		104,769.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID.				
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.				
<i>Schedule A.—1931.</i>				
First Russian School	1,500		1,500	
Japanese Schools	60,000		60,000	
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule	3,000		3,000	
Shanghai Jewish School	2,500		2,500	
The Home School	500		500	
		67,500		67,500
<i>Schedule B.—1932.</i>				
First Russian School	1,500		1,500	
Japanese Schools	60,000		60,000	
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule	3,500		3,500	
Shanghai Jewish School	2,500		2,500	
		67,500		67,500
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.				
<i>Schedule C.—1932.</i>				
Bei Ming Primary School	150		150	
Bei Ming Secondary School for Girls	500		500	
Bei Quan Primary School	150		150	
Bei Wen Primary School	350		350	
Benevolent Industrial Institution	3,000		3,000	
Besant Primary School for Girls	2,000		2,000	
Besant Secondary School for Girls	5,000		5,000	
Bubbling Well Primary School	4,000		4,000	
Chen Chi Primary School	200		150	
Chen Sing Primary School	400		400	
Chih Yee Primary School	250		250	
Chin Li Primary School	400		400	
Ching Hai Primary School	250		250	
Chueng Yui Primary School for Girls	350		350	
Chung Hwa Primary School	300		300	
Dah Hwa Primary School	600		600	
Dong Shan Primary School	450		450	
Dong Teh Obstetrical School	1,400		1,400	
Hu Kiang Primary School	250		250	
Hwa Ming Primary School	300		300	
Medhurst College	4,500		4,500	
Meichow Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Ming Chih Junior School for Boys	1,500		1,500	
Ming Chih Primary School	3,000		3,000	
Ming Kuo Primary School	2,000		2,000	
Nanking University Alumni Association First Public School	1,200		1,200	
Ningpo Guild 2nd Primary School	4,500		4,500	
Pien Hai Primary School	200		200	
Quan Vai Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Quan Vai Secondary School	300		300	
Shanghai Primary School	2,500		2,500	
Shanghai Kindergarten	300		300	
Shang Kung Primary School	1,300		1,300	
Shao Hsing Guild 1st Primary School	1,500		1,500	
Shi Chiang Primary School	400		200	
Shi Hwa Primary School	250		250	
Carried forward	45,950	135,000	45,700	135,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, play shed	11,000		8,068.91	
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, hostel, balance of cost	19,000		22,879.15	
Public School for Boys, Western District, portion of cost	100,000			
Public School for Chinese.				
Boundary wall, raising	1,200			
Additional heating installation	2,250			
District Primary Schools for Chinese.				
Eastern District, portion of cost	165,000		223,665.39	
Western District, balance of cost	227,000		175,221.96	
		525,450		424,885.41
<i>Plant and Equipment.</i>				
Public School for Chinese, Desks, Chairs, etc. ..	1,170		423.40	
District Primary Schools for Chinese.				
Western District School, Desks, Chairs, etc. ..	3,810		4,471.70	
Eastern District School, Ward Road, Furniture, etc.	9,000		8,150.61	
		13,980		13,045.71
Totals carried to Summary		539,430		437,881.12

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1932—EDUCATION—continued.

SUMMARY.—continued

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated			Actual		
	Expenditure		Income	Expenditure		Income
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income			1,384,090			1,384,090.00
Ordinary Expenditure						
ADMINISTRATION.						
Education Board	6,000			5,562.50		
Education Office	42,360			41,905.96		
Stock and Stores.						
Education Office	300			404.48		
		48,660			47,872.94	
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.						
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	181,050			181,835.10		
Junior Boys' School	39,820			36,164.77		
Public Schools for Girls.						
Yu Yuen Road	99,670			96,549.33		
Boone Road	74,210			75,681.92		
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	98,950			89,797.25		
Stock and Stores.						
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	900			441.41		
Junior Boys' School	350			206.98		
Public Schools for Girls.						
Yu Yuen Road	350			51.66		
Boone Road	180			145.26		
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	370			371.09		
General Maintenance of Buildings	22,770			22,584.71		
Rent of Leased Premises	1,780			1,780.00		
General Charges				17,872.92		
Interest on Land, Buildings, etc...	72,540			73,905.42		
		592,940			597,387.82	
Grants in Aid		95,000			165,205.28	
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.						
Public School for Chinese	62,080			60,122.66		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	78,710			80,015.92		
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	54,450			52,705.62		
Polytechnic Public School	71,380			65,234.42		
Secondary School for Girls	18,660			16,113.25		
District Primary Schools	103,440			94,653.20		
Stock and Stores.						
Public School for Chinese	1,030			750.24		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	3,160			3,191.80		
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	400			327.62		
Polytechnic Public School	710			829.30		
Secondary School for Girls	1,080			1,171.82		
District Primary Schools	1,130			1,767.98		
General Maintenance of Buildings	32,630			29,885.68		
Rent of Leased Premises	22,040			20,220.00		
General Charges				3,382.32		
Interest on Land, Buildings, etc...	92,140			94,825.72		
		542,990			525,197.55	
Grants in Aid		104,500			104,769.33	
Deficit carried forward to 1933						56,342.92
		1,384,090	1,384,090		1,440,432.92	1,440,432.92
Extraordinary Income			539,430			539,430.00
Extraordinary Expenditure		539,430		437,881.12		
Surplus carried forward to 1933				101,548.88		
		539,430	539,430		539,430.00	539,430.00

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
To SILVER LOANS:—							
Loan of 1922 at 7 per cent.	..	..	..	..		8,000,000.00	
Do. 1923 " 6	"	..	..	..		4,920,000.00	
Do. 1924 " 6	"	..	..	..		5,000,000.00	
Do. 1925 " 6	"	..	..	..		5,800,000.00	
Do. 1926 " 6	"	..	..	..		4,800,000.00	
Do. 1927 " 7	"	..	..	..		2,187,500.00	
Do. 1928 " 7	"	..	..	..		1,800,000.00	82,107,500.00
" TEMPORARY LOAN 1932							2,000,000.00
" TRUST FUNDS:—							
Superannuation Fund	..	..	..	..		6,899,613.31	
Pension Fund	..	..	..	..		2,647,292.00	
General Funds:—							
Indian Deferred Pay	..	..	..	..	55,484.45		
Russian Deferred Pay	..	..	..	..	24,062.25		
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	24,861.99		
Fire Insurance Fund	..	..	..	..	33,059.78		
						187,468.42	9,234,373.73
" DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—							
Municipal Savings Bank	..	..	..	..		178,146.20	
Sundry Contractors	..	..	..	..		218,232.64	
Police Force Bail	..	..	..	..		6,859.31	
Licences, etc.	..	..	..	..		213,809.16	617,047.31
Carried forward							43,953,921.04

DECEMBER 31, 1932.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ASSETS.			
By DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT:—			
Expenditure incurred on existing Bridges, Bundings, etc., and the acquisition of Land for Road purposes ..			36,563,256.89
" LAND—As per Schedule (pages 392-394)			22,044,397.97
" BUILDINGS—As per Schedule (pages 395-396)	16,177,807.14		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	241,034.95		
		15,936,772.19	
" STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—As per Schedule (pages 397-398)	4,341,554.98		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	410,795.21		
		3,930,759.77	
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.:—			
975 "A" Shares £20 each at Tls. 330.00			321,750.00
Issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905, and not transferable without the consent of the Company.			
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS:—			
Superannuation Fund Investments—			
<i>Silver Securities—</i>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council	3,982,600.00		
French Municipal Council	629,300.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	609,300.00		
<i>Gold Securities at par—</i>			
British War Loan 3½ per cent. £97,000	1,193,846.12	6,865,046.12	
Pension Fund Investments—			
<i>Silver Securities—</i>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council	589,100.00		
French Municipal Council	1,100,000.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	862,200.00	2,551,300.00	
General Investments—			
<i>Silver Securities—</i>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council	1,600.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	8,000.00		
Country Club	500.00	10,100.00	
<i>Gold Securities—</i>			
French War Loan 4½ per cent. Frs. 320,000 at cost ..	78,426.97		
Russian War Loan 5½ per cent. Rbla. 150,000 at cost	77,445.65		
<i>Less—Reserve</i>	77,345.65	100.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
3,263 "A" shares £20 each at Tls. 330.00	1,076,790.00		
17,660 "B" shares £1 each at Tls. 12.50	220,750.00		
50,000 "C" shares £1 each at Tls. 13.10	655,000.00		
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., 6 shares £4 each	2,535.30	2,033,602.27	10,960,048.39
<i>Carried forward</i>			89,756,985.21

BALANCE SHEET.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			43,958,921.04
LIABILITIES—continued.			
To SINKING FUNDS:—			
Silver Loans—			
Balance at December 31, 1931 .. '		7,181,742.00	
Additions for year in respect of the Loans of 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927	2,522,161.00		
<i>Less—Adjustments</i>	856,086.47	1,666,064.53	
<i>Add—Interest</i>		356,587.00	9,154,893.53
„ SINKING FUND AND INVESTMENT RESERVE			1,177,429.53
„ GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT			145,036.07
„ SUNDRY CREDITORS			1,347,246.51
„ GENERAL BALANCE			71,990,104.00
			<u>127,773,130.68</u>

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

THOMSON & Co., Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

DECEMBER 31, 1932.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			89,756,985.21
ASSETS—continued.			
By SINKING FUNDS INVESTMENTS:—			
<i>Silver Securities—</i>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council	5,553,400.00		
French Municipal Council	586,300.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	636,300.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	953,500.00		
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation— Funds earmarked for investment	1,000,000.00		
Land—Title deed covering Cadastral Lot No. 572 C	861,480.00		
			9,590,980.00
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS:—			
Pingchiao Quarry	79,547.69		
Convict Labour	46,674.25		
Concreteware Manufactory	95,669.47		
Public Works Department Workshops	284,240.45		
			506,131.86
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account			13,617.49
„ SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY:—			
Purchase price of the Municipal Electricity Department	81,000,000.00		
Less—Instalment payments under terms of Agreement dated August 8, 1929	54,693,910.00		
			26,306,090.00
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE			1,038,145.91
„ CASH:—			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—			
Silver Current Account	1,272,222.00		
Less—Funds earmarked for investment	1,000,000.00		
		272,222.00	
Sterling Current Account £8,596.06		105,797.23	
		378,019.23	
Compradore		183,160.98	
			561,180.21
			127,773,130.68

J. T. FORD, A.C.A., F.I.M.T.A.,
Treasurer and Controller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	A.					B.				
	1928 Tls.	1929 Tls.	1930 Tls.	1931 Tls.	1932 Tls.	1928 %	1929 %	1930 %	1931 %	1932 %
Volunteer Corps Stock and Stores	155,648.40 9,809.19	298,528.78 25,350.37	330,649.02 36,021.41	428,215.68 23,675.45	405,189.87 Cr. 5,066.51					
	165,467.59	323,879.65	366,670.43	451,891.13	400,123.36	1.37	2.50	2.26	2.65	2.45
Fire Brigade Stock and Stores	446,582.44 15,671.21	482,464.26 17,864.75	585,880.37 48,976.63	690,337.96 38,265.75	714,979.61 31,811.98					
	462,253.65	500,349.01	634,857.50	728,603.71	746,791.59	3.81	3.86	3.92	4.27	4.57
Police Force Stock and Stores	3,220,476.64 74,355.06	3,861,180.48 132,717.59	5,651,955.07 148,793.04	6,751,221.78 183,948.33	6,500,038.83 Cr. 12,351.29					
	3,294,831.70	3,993,898.07	5,800,748.11	6,885,170.11	6,512,390.12	27.18	30.78	35.78	40.34	39.80
Health Department Stock and Stores	845,100.81 10,978.20	821,002.28 23,625.52	978,373.56 19,187.97	1,304,356.62 24,363.76	1,372,940.16 26,390.69					
	856,079.01	844,527.80	997,561.53	1,328,720.38	1,399,330.85	7.06	6.51	6.15	7.78	8.56
Public Works Department Stock and Stores	2,551,985.96 Cr. 127,704.85	3,012,380.94 206,678.30	4,103,528.23 49,008.78	4,075,402.37 75,006.35	3,689,189.18 164,922.24					
	2,424,281.11	3,219,059.24	4,152,537.01	4,150,408.72	3,854,111.42	20.00	24.81	25.61	24.32	23.56
Municipal Orchestra and Band Stock and Stores	128,444.96 1,358.52	140,183.30 1,948.06	159,814.32 3,120.54	201,014.44 1,826.38	169,222.66 584.71					
	129,803.48	142,131.36	162,934.86	202,840.80	169,807.37	1.07	1.09	1.00	1.19	1.04
Public Library Stock and Stores	5,997.78	6,403.54	7,800.00	9,251.84 164.16	9,461.64 90.80					
	5,997.78	6,403.54	7,800.00	9,416.00	9,552.44	.05	.05	.05	.06	.06
Education Stock and Stores	554,593.92 9,843.05	574,130.52 9,246.78	725,391.70 19,711.16	1,027,894.11 20,884.96	1,374,180.00 9,910.00					
	564,436.97	583,377.30	745,102.86	1,048,779.07	1,384,090.00	4.66	4.50	4.59	6.14	8.46
Finance Department Stock and Stores Including Revenue Office as from 1932	273,583.48 1,968.58	253,742.76 946.03	293,743.17 981.36	346,222.81 1,994.34	767,425.10 7,045.34					
	275,547.06	254,688.79	294,724.53	348,217.65	774,470.44	2.27	1.96	1.82	2.04	4.74
Secretariat Stock and Stores	513,929.03 3,824.12	539,616.44 1,742.13	625,582.26 2,268.38	777,651.70 5,015.42	278,488.01 1,742.73					
	517,753.15	541,358.57	627,840.64	782,667.12	280,230.74	4.27	4.17	3.87	4.59	1.72
Secretary General's Office Stock and Stores	45,093.52	34,622.54	46,524.21	51,030.64 160.10	44,848.83					
	45,093.52	34,622.54	46,524.21	51,190.74	44,848.83	.37	.27	.29	.30	.27
Legal Department Stock and Stores				69,649.00 307.30	88,070.09 883.21					
				69,956.30	88,453.30				.41	.54
Chinese Studies and Translation Office Stock and Stores			29,001.83 1,170.51	49,139.64 839.25	53,331.29 160.05					
			30,172.34	49,978.89	53,491.34			.19	.29	.33
Press Information Office Stock and Stores				6,439.05	37,459.17 1,970.24					
				6,439.05	39,429.41				.04	.24
General Charges	644,196.32	642,066.53 Cr.	1,054,197.51 Cr.	1,186,199.96 Cr.	857,964.10 Cr.	5.31	4.96 Cr.	6.50 Cr.	6.95 Cr.	5.25 Cr.
Interest, Brokerage, etc. Redemption of Debentures	1,856,049.87 378,812.00	1,646,295.38	979,201.39	585,380.57	206,136.78	15.81 3.13	12.69	6.04	3.43	1.26
Total Ordinary Expenditure	11,620,593.21	9,440,066.52	13,942,470.14	16,715,000.00	16,408,948.53 Deficit 53,480.29	96.86	72.78	85.89	97.84	100.33 Deficit .33
Surplus	501,603.97	3,534,829.94	2,271,587.57	351,506.17		4.14	27.24	14.01	2.08	
Total Ordinary Income	12,122,197.18	12,974,896.46	16,214,057.71	17,066,506.17	16,355,468.24	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Including amount allocated to Education Budget 1932.

LOANS OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31, 1932.

Year of Issue.	Amount Authorised.	Face Value of Debentures Issued.	Outstanding December 31, 1932.	Rate of Interest Per cent.	Average price of Issue.	Term in years.	Repayment at option of Council on or after	Maturity.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.					
1922	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	7	100.00	10-30	Dec. 31, 1932	Dec. 31, 1952
1923	6,000,000	4,920,000	4,920,000	6	100.00	10-30	Dec. 31, 1933	Dec. 31, 1953
1924	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6	96.525	10-30	Dec. 31, 1934	Dec. 31, 1954
1925	6,000,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	6	99.561	10-30	Dec. 31, 1935	Dec. 31, 1955
1926	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	6	99.00	10-30	Dec. 31, 1936	Dec. 31, 1956
1927	2,100,000	2,187,500	2,187,500	7	96.00	10	—	Dec. 31, 1937
1928	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	7	97.50	5-10	Dec. 31, 1933	Dec. 31, 1938
		T32,107,500	T32,107,500					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

SCHEDULE.

D.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS.				
Fire Brigade.				
M. W. Pett, Ex-Chief Officer		3,820		4,038.34
Police Force.				
A. H. Aiers, Ex-Superintendent		1,960		1,961.00
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Ex-Commissioner		4,000		4,000.00
C. E. Beale, Ex-Inspector		690		691.50
J. Bourke, Ex-Superintendent		1,910		1,915.00
J. Burnside, Ex-Detective Superintendent		1,330		1,326.00
W. Champney, Ex-Sub-Inspector		710		714.70
J. Dee, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,240		1,237.00
C. Dewing, Ex-Assistant Commissioner		1,290		1,282.13
P. J. Dunne, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,110		1,113.00
T. Elliott, Ex-Inspector		1,160		977.81
E. W. Everson, Ex-Inspector		5,450		5,773.67
J. F. Franklin, Ex-Head-Gaoler				708.61
M. Ganley, Ex-Sub-Inspector		920		920.00
M. J. Gibson, Ex-Inspector		720		723.00
G. Hermitage, Ex-Inspector		890		892.00
W. H. Howell, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,120		1,124.00
G. Johnston, Ex-Inspector		1,270		1,274.00
W. R. Kinipple, Ex-Superintendent		1,130		1,133.00
P. Lavelle, Ex-Sub-Inspector		1,210		1,207.00
C. H. Lilley, Ex-Inspector		1,100		1,105.00
A. G. Long, Ex-Inspector				761.17
A. Mackintosh, Ex-Superintendent		2,080		2,035.00
C. Maguire, Ex-Chief Inspector		950		852.65
K. J. McEuen, Ex-Commissioner		16,360		17,317.04
D. McKenzie, Ex-Head Gaoler		960		986.00
C. Mills, Ex-Inspector		1,060		1,062.00
J. F. W. Milne, Ex-Inspector				128.93
J. O'Toole, Ex-Honorary Assistant Commissioner		1,530		1,530.75
P. W. Reeves, Ex-Superintendent		1,400		1,403.00
B. J. Selvey, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,080		1,080.00
J. Shaw, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,360		1,359.00
R. Sims, Ex-Superintendent of Gaols		1,390		1,382.65
T. I. Vaughan, Ex-Superintendent		1,440		1,443.00
C. Weatherhead, Ex-Assistant Commissioner		2,120		2,119.00
J. E. Wheeler, Ex-Assistant Commissioner		4,000		4,000.00
Health Department.				
H. Bland, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,230		1,228.00
C. Champion, Ex-Inspector		930		931.00
Dr. C. N. Davis, Ex-Commissioner		4,000		4,000.00
Miss A. Harding, Ex-Nurse		850		851.00
Miss M. M. Murphy, Ex-Matron		1,570		1,566.00
W. Palmer, Ex-Custodian		850		851.00
B. T. Prideaux, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,210		1,207.00
Miss E. Summerskill, Ex-Matron		1,350		1,350.00
W. J. Terrill, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,490		1,487.00
Miss L. Williams, Ex-Nurse		2,010		2,379.92
Public Works Department.				
A. Diercking, Ex-Accountant		1,900		1,899.00
C. H. Godfrey, Ex-Commissioner		4,150		4,388.01
W. S. Hibbard, Ex-Senior Clerk-of-Works				496.50
W. A. B. Leach, Ex-Clerk of Works		1,340		1,342.00
D. MacGregor, Ex-Superintendent, Parks and Open Spaces		1,070		1,070.00
M. MacLennan, Ex-Inspector		1,060		1,056.00
R. E. Scatchard, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor		3,220		3,217.00
H. Schultz, Ex-Custodian		600		596.00
T. Thurnheer, Ex-Sub-Accountant		1,650		1,649.00
R. C. Turner, Ex-Architect		1,990		1,987.00
Education.				
G. M. Billings, Ex-Headmaster		1,630		1,635.00
Miss M. C. Cardwell, Ex-Assistant Mistress		680		676.00
Mrs. A. Davey, Ex-Assistant Mistress		1,280		1,285.00
Miss F. M. Gaunt, Ex-Matron		650		651.10
Miss E. H. Mayhew, Ex-Headmistress		2,320		2,320.00
Miss J. Patterson, Ex-Headmistress		1,600		1,597.46
R. Ross, Ex-Headmaster				1,500.00
Miss A. A. Samson, Ex-Assistant Mistress		1,180		1,182.77
A. J. Stewart, Ex-Headmaster		2,950		2,955.00
L. H. Turner, Ex-Headmaster				1,333.52
Carried forward		113,500		120,969.23

SCHEDULE.

D.

[illegible]

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1932.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of Area and Sales during the year	Value at December 31, 1932.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices	3,034,500.00			3,084,500.00
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range	306,076.01			306,076.01
Rifle Range Extension	244,059.95			244,059.95
Rifle Range New Stop Butts	26,168.68			26,168.68
Quarters, Yu Yuen Road	7,381.52			7,381.52
Fire Brigade.				
Central Station	691,495.00		Cr. 232,530.00	458,965.00
Hongkew Station	118,560.00			118,560.00
Sinza Station	57,380.00			57,380.00
Wayside Station	27,000.00			27,000.00
Yangtzepoo Station	44,000.00			44,000.00
Fire Float Station—Ichang Road	23,120.00			23,120.00
Bubbling Well Station	8,062.39			8,062.39
Jessfield Sub-Station	1,665.00			1,665.00
Police Force.				
Stations.				
Chengtū Road			169,800.00	169,800.00
Hongkew	353,550.00			353,550.00
Louza	490,000.00			490,000.00
Pootoo Road	30,384.00			30,384.00
Point			45,220.00	45,220.00
Sinza	259,160.00			259,160.00
Wayside	56,260.00			56,260.00
West Hongkew	93,456.00			93,456.00
Eastern Depôt	37,851.00			37,851.00
Yangtzepoo	87,870.00			87,870.00
Gaols.				
Ward Road	595,726.00			595,726.00
Amoy Road	861,480.00		Cr. 861,480.00	
Annex	110,000.00			110,000.00
Western Depôt	403,755.00			403,755.00
Avenue Road Quarters	45,790.00			45,790.00
Carter Road Quarters	48,090.00		Cr. 7,020.00	41,070.00
Quarters for Indians and Chinese—Wayside Station	37,254.00			37,254.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,661.96			4,661.96
Ricsha Inspection Depôt	28,836.00		Cr. 4,995.00	23,841.00
Barracks.				
Wayside			31,644.00	31,644.00
Chengtū			106,401.00	106,401.00
Health Department.				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home	747,120.00		Cr. 447,120.00	300,000.00
Mental Hospital			108,000.00	108,000.00
Isolation Hospital	1,346,910.00			1,346,910.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	11,528.19			11,528.19
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	3,591.08			3,591.08
Nurses' Home, Country Hospital	113,283.00			113,283.00
Country Hospital		7,510.00		7,510.00
Branch Offices.				
Foochow Road	17,370.00			17,370.00
North Szechuen Road	4,394.00			4,394.00
Tungchow Road	4,771.00			4,771.00
Tseepoo Road	8,430.00			8,430.00
Whashing Road	5,167.50			5,167.50
Sungpan Road	2,848.00			2,848.00
Markets.				
East Hongkew	26,640.00			26,640.00
Elgin	91,959.00			91,959.00
Ferry	39,390.00			39,390.00
Foochow Road	332,460.00			332,460.00
Hongkew	496,950.00			496,950.00
Liangchow	9,042.60			9,042.60
Liaoyang	17,287.50			17,287.50
Mohawk	60,096.00			60,096.00
North Fokien	79,695.00			79,695.00
Peking Road	243,675.00			243,675.00
Pingliang	18,000.00			18,000.00
Purdon	64,260.00			64,260.00
Sinza	257,600.00		Cr. 106,600.00	151,000.00
Sungpan	18,384.00		3,392.00	21,776.00
Tsitsihar	10,494.00			10,494.00
Wayside	27,310.50			27,310.50
Wuchow	16,100.00			16,100.00
Yangtzepoo	11,662.00			11,662.00
Slaughter House	121,800.00			121,800.00
New Slaughter House Site	423,505.00			423,505.00
Cattle Sheds	171,300.00			171,300.00
Public Works Department.				
Quarters, Tungchow Road	18,750.00			18,750.00
Ewo Road Depôt and Public Wharf	510,180.00			510,180.00
Soochow Road Depôt and Workshelters	228,240.00			228,240.00

Carried forward 13,693,785.89 7,510.00 Cr. 1,195,288.00 12,506,007.89

LAND.—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1932.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of Area and Sales during the year	Value at December 31, 1932.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Brought forward	13,693,785.89	7,510.00	Cr. 1,195,288.00	12,506,007.89
Public Works Department—continued.				
Depôts				
Baikal Road	1,980.00			1,980.00
Eastern District	413,576.80		Cr. 45,220.00	368,356.80
Pearon Road	148,486.00			148,486.00
Gordon Road	54,928.00			54,928.00
Markham Road	54,525.00			54,525.00
North Honan Road	129,800.00			129,800.00
Park Road	64,300.00			64,300.00
Shanse Road	11,400.00			11,400.00
Sawgin and Wuchow Roads	76,264.00			76,264.00
Sinza Road	406,276.50		Cr. 52,394.50	353,882.00
Soochow Creek	10,008.00			10,008.00
East Hongkew	43,230.00			43,230.00
Warren Road	284,754.87			284,754.87
Sewerage Disposal Scheme	69,557.00	8,036.00		77,593.00
Asphaltic Concrete Plant	45,454.50			45,454.50
Gasoline Landing Depôt	1,218,704.00		Cr. 998,624.00	220,080.00
Public Landing Accommodation, Eastern	51,440.00			51,440.00
Eastern Incinerator	92,059.00			92,059.00
Western Incinerator				
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Hongkew Park	708,326.18	12,557.39		715,885.57
Jessfield Park	462,830.92			462,830.92
Kiaochow Park	734,165.47	82,419.59	Cr. 142,641.56	673,943.50
Poyang Park	59,030.77	7,000.00		66,030.77
Quinsan Square	457,728.00			457,728.00
Singapore Road Park	67,308.36	25,542.00		92,850.36
Studley Park	60,159.00			60,159.00
Wayside Park	263,577.60			263,577.60
Playgrounds for Children	98,784.00			98,784.00
Nurseries.				
Hungjao Road	14,321.57			14,321.57
Education.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	64,438.59			64,438.59
Public School for Boys, Western District			17,951.83	17,951.83
Public School for Girls in Western District	91,464.55		Cr. 58,380.79	33,083.76
Public School for Girls, Boone Road	522,300.00			522,300.00
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls			339,120.00	339,120.00
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	180,855.00			180,855.00
Public School for Chinese	67,178.09			67,178.09
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	237,650.00			237,650.00
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	197,886.00		Cr. 98,943.00	98,943.00
District Primary Schools for Chinese.				
Eastern District, Kinchow Road			98,943.00	98,943.00
Eastern District, Wayside Road	67,011.00			67,011.00
Western District, Sinza Road	140,730.00			140,730.00
Northern District, Cunningham Road	338,742.00			338,742.00
Latrines and Urinals.				
Avenue Haig	1,280.00			1,280.00
Avenue Road	1,150.00			1,150.00
Baikal Road	738.00			738.00
Broadway East	3,135.00			3,135.00
Bubbling Well Road	2,030.00			2,030.00
Bungtongloong	8,515.00			8,515.00
Boone Road	1,232.00			1,232.00
Carter Road	1,729.00			1,729.00
Changping Road	1,536.00			1,536.00
Chaouloong Road	1,008.00			1,008.00
Chengtou Road	1,860.00			1,860.00
Durpoe Road	8,070.00			8,070.00
East Seward Road	4,240.00			4,240.00
East Yalu Road	420.00			420.00
East Yuhang Road	4,134.00			4,134.00
Ferry Road	1,184.00			1,184.00
Fokien Road	3,150.00			3,150.00
Glen Road	1,002.00			1,002.00
Gordon Road	756.90			756.90
Haining Road	1,520.00			1,520.00
Hart Road	3,688.00			3,688.00
Hwakee Road	2,640.00			2,640.00
Jansen Road	1,620.00			1,620.00
Jehol Road	3,220.00			3,220.00
Kansuh Road	374.00			374.00
Kwenming Road	720.00			720.00
Lay Road	1,240.00			1,240.00
Mohawk Road	5,440.00			5,440.00
Moji Road	268.00			268.00
Moulmein Road	1,344.00			1,344.00
Myburgh Road	1,120.00			1,120.00
North Chekiang Road	6,094.00		Cr. 2,926.00	3,168.00
North Kiangse Road	3,840.00			3,840.00
North Shanse Road	4,452.00			4,452.00
Park Road	3,800.00			3,800.00
Pingliang Road	1,020.00			1,020.00
Point Road	3,315.00			3,315.00
Rangoon Road	250.00			250.00
Sinza Road	2,592.00			2,592.00
Carried forward	21,797,820.23	143,064.98	Cr. 2,138,403.02	19,802,482.19

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1932.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1932.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	21,797,820.23	143,064.98	Cr. 2,138,403.02	19,802,482.19
Latrines and Urinals—continued.				
Thorburn Road	656.00			656.00
Tiendong Road			1,155.00	1,155.00
Tszepang Road	2,024.00			2,024.00
Tungchow Road	1,980.00			1,980.00
Wayside Road	2,299.00			2,299.00
Weinan Road	348.60			348.60
Whashing Road	547.50			547.50
Wuchow Road	3,341.00			3,341.00
Yangtszepoo Road	1,800.00			1,800.00
Yochow Road	2,266.00			2,266.00
Drainage Creeks.				
Near Siccawei Road	1,309.00			1,309.00
Surplus Land.				
Avenue Road	542.00			542.00
Avenue and Chengtu Roads			70,120.00	70,120.00
Baikal Road	1,413.00			1,413.00
Bubbling Well Road	222.83			222.83
Changping Road	883.00			883.00
Changping and Yenping Roads			47,262.75	47,262.75
Changsha Road	4,424.00			4,424.00
Chemulpo Road	6,640.00			6,640.00
Chengtu Road	423,351.00		Cr. 423,351.00	
Chinchow Road	72.00			72.00
Columbia Road	2,600.70			2,600.70
Dalny Road	1,660.50		Cr. 150.00	1,510.50
Dixwell Road		934.00		934.00
Fenchow Road	510.00			510.00
Ferry Road	5,296.00			5,296.00
Great Western Road	811,360.17			811,360.17
Gordon Road	1,322.40			1,322.40
Gordon and Macao Roads	1,648.00			1,648.00
Hart Road	628.00			628.00
Holung Road	6,918.00		Cr. 6,828.00	90.00
Hungjao Road	50.00			50.00
Jansen Road	99.00			99.00
Jessfield Road	9.00			9.00
Jordan Avenue	523.27			523.27
Jukao Road	3,780.00			3,780.00
Kinchow Road	409.50			409.50
Laipo Road	1,696.00			1,696.00
Liangshan Road	13,933.50		Cr. 6,275.50	7,658.00
Liaoyang Road	10,042.60			10,042.60
Lincoln Avenue	2,897.94			2,897.94
Manila Road	750.00			750.00
Meichow Road	17.50			17.50
Mohawk Road	11,788.00		Cr. 11,788.00	
Muirhead Road	871.00			871.00
Ningkuo and Point Roads	8,040.80			8,040.80
Ningwu Road	1,260.00			1,260.00
North Chekiang Road	400.00			400.00
North of Swimming Pool	366.80		Cr. 366.80	
Paoing Road	31,644.00		Cr. 31,644.00	
Pearce Road	298.89			298.89
Pingliang and Wetmore Roads	48.00			48.00
Pingliang Road	13,901.00			13,901.00
Point Road	76,380.40	2,521.61		78,902.01
Point and Hsian Roads		368.39		368.39
Point and Kueiyang Roads	5,597.40	173.47		5,770.87
Point and Liangchow Roads	10,863.60			10,863.60
Point and Pingliang Roads	1,843.00	25.53		1,868.53
Poyang Road	6,956.80		Cr. 23,562.40	30,519.20
Poyang and Holung Roads	12,362.50		Cr. 12,362.50	
Poyang and Kueiyang Roads	4,348.00			4,348.00
Seymour Road	2,835.00	27,390.00		30,225.00
Sinza Road	300.00			300.00
Stonebridge Road	352.00			352.00
Sungfow Road	6,423.60			6,423.60
Sungfow and Holung Roads	7,552.50			7,552.50
Tengyueh Road	5,864.70		1,526.00	7,390.70
Tifeng Road			40,428.96	40,428.96
Tiendong Road			13,840.00	13,840.00
Tongdongkaloong			Cr. 13,840.00	
Tonquin Road	13,840.00			13,840.00
Tsepo Road	2,812.50	1,430.50		4,243.00
Tsitsihar Road	760.00			760.00
Warren Road	1,390.00			1,390.00
Wayside Road	49.17			49.17
Weinan Road	35,752.00			35,752.00
West Soochow Road	1,339.80			1,339.80
Whashing Road	10,980.00			10,980.00
Wuchow Road	16,727.00			16,727.00
Yangtszepoo and Chemulpo Roads	735.00			735.00
Yulin Road	531.50		902,304.00	902,304.00
Yu Yuen Road Extension	8,788.50		Cr. 8,788.50	531.50
Tls.	23,422,089.70	175,906.48	Cr. 1,563,598.21	22,044,397.97

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1932.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1932.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices.				
Old Buildings	106,166.65	2,123.38		104,043.32
New Buildings	1,544,066.18	30,881.32	10,768.52	1,523,953.38
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range	67,242.24	1,344.84		65,897.40
Quarters, Yu Yuen Road	13,472.43	269.45		13,202.98
Magazine, Eastern District			6,075.52	6,075.52
Fire Brigade.				
Stations.				
Bubbling Well	180,843.50	3,616.87		177,226.63
Hongkew	100,999.81	2,020.00		98,979.81
Jessfield	2,335.11	46.70		2,288.41
Sinza	32,764.29	655.29		32,109.00
Yangtzepoo	53,671.85	1,073.44		52,598.41
Fochow Road	9,846.57	186.93		9,649.64
West Soochow Road	276,489.31	5,529.79		270,959.52
Police Force.				
Stations.				
Louza	105,895.21	2,117.91		103,777.30
Hongkew	290,468.01	5,809.36		284,658.65
Point	422,417.47	8,448.35	272,367.39	686,336.51
South			120,822.71	120,822.71
West Hongkew	55,090.84	1,101.82		53,989.02
Wayside	81,205.00	1,624.10		79,580.90
Yangtzepoo	493,196.32	9,863.93	Cr. 474,802.48	8,529.91
Yulin Road			530,347.45	530,347.45
Sinza	65,921.59	1,318.43		64,603.16
Gordon Road (Depôt)	178,798.63	3,571.97	2,735.29	177,962.00
Eastern Depôt	182,399.63	3,647.99		178,751.64
Bubbling Well	61,982.24	1,239.64		60,742.60
Pootoo Road	19,600.00	392.00		19,208.00
Hospital	405,254.18	8,105.08	81,320.66	478,469.76
Barracks.				
Point	320,111.14	6,402.22	282,887.42	596,696.34
Wayside	302,315.00	6,046.30	196,517.98	492,786.63
Gaols.				
Ward Road	2,052,835.54	41,056.71	830,667.87	2,842,446.70
Amoy Road	115,314.53	2,306.29		113,008.24
Avenue Road Quarters	8,241.69	164.83		8,076.86
Carter Road Quarters	221,711.39	4,434.23	112,925.20	330,202.36
Dog Kennels	11,625.72	232.51		11,393.21
Ricsba Inspection Depôt, Point Road	3,749.64	74.99		3,674.65
Health Department.				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	25,373.77	507.47		24,866.30
Isolation Hospital	224,370.46	4,485.41	6,139.63	225,924.68
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	13,602.09	272.04		13,330.05
Police Hospital, Chinese	43,410.08	868.20		42,541.88
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	91,177.87	1,823.56		89,354.31
Mokanshan Sanatorium	16,624.23	332.49	18,167.44	34,459.23
Nurses' Home adjoining Country Hospital	154,473.31	3,089.47	393,197.10	544,680.94
Open Air Swimming Pool	42,020.56	840.41	13,790.77	54,970.92
Sub-District Offices	73,428.32	1,308.57	31,110.21	103,229.96
Residence, 63 Great Western Road	22,956.40	459.13		22,497.27
Cemeteries.				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	28,440.13	328.80	Cr. 6,907.38	21,203.95
Crematorium for Sikhs	2,367.26	47.35		2,319.91
Soldiers' Cemetery	2,340.62	46.81		2,293.81
New Cemetery, Western District	18,285.79	365.72		17,920.07
Markets.				
East Hongkew	5,547.04	110.94		5,436.10
Elgin	7,088.87	140.78		6,948.09
Ferry Road			32,685.44	32,685.44
Fochow	306,574.29	6,171.48		302,402.81
Hongkew	158,556.62	3,071.13		155,485.49
Mohawk	14,135.12	282.70		13,852.42
Liaoyang	27,409.24	548.18	9,699.13	36,560.19
Peking Road	181,914.43	3,638.29	15,732.15	194,008.29
Pingliang Road	38,736.06	774.72		37,961.34
Purdon	24,481.30	489.63		23,991.67
Sunpan	3,589.63	71.79	691.44	4,209.28
Sinza, Old Building	53,995.57	1,079.91	Cr. 44,314.68	8,600.98
Sinza, New Building			160,418.91	160,418.91
Wayside	12,850.40	257.01		12,593.39
North Fokien	25,741.47	514.83		25,226.64
Tsaitihar	14,718.35	294.37		14,423.98
Wuchow	7,759.39	155.19		7,604.20
Yangtzepoo	2,543.81	50.88		2,492.93
Slaughter House	11,827.90	236.56		11,591.34
Cattle Sheds	12,348.32	246.97		12,101.35
Quarters, Woosung Road	3,982.89	79.66		3,903.23
Pig Slaughter House	21,070.98	421.42		20,649.56
Abattoir	677,306.53	13,546.13	895,026.49	1,558,786.89

Carried forward 10,153,930.91 202,674.62 3,498,070.13 13,449,326.42

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1932.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1932
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	10,153,930.91	202,674.62	3,498,070.13	13,449,326.42
Public Works Department.				
Depôts.				
Ewo Road	4,281.70	85.68		4,196.07
Fearon Road	17,891.03	357.82		17,533.21
Gordon Road	22,879.96	457.60		22,422.36
Lay Road	3,323.88	66.48		3,257.40
North Honan Road	1,188.13	23.76		1,164.37
Sawgin Road	7,072.00	141.44		6,930.56
Soochow Road	2,188.28	43.77		2,144.51
Sinza Road	5,641.00	112.52	6,380.08	11,908.26
Tungchow Road	12,761.44	255.23		12,506.21
Wayside	475.12	9.46		465.66
Wuchow Road	60,742.50	1,214.85		59,527.65
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders	539.05	10.78		528.27
Work Shelters	1,861.08	37.22		1,823.86
Public Latrines	77,027.16	1,532.54	Cr. 400.00	75,094.62
Public Landing Accommodation	14,700.00	294.00		14,406.00
Incinerators.				
Eastern District	96,202.12	1,924.04	54,405.56	148,683.64
Western District	262,465.08	5,249.30	121,011.74	378,227.52
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Public Recreation Ground	4,245.65	84.91		4,160.74
Hongkew Park	78,828.51	1,576.57		77,251.94
Jessfield Park	53,425.63	1,068.51		52,357.12
Public Garden	29,016.54	580.33		28,436.21
Chinese Public Garden	2,725.73	54.52		2,671.21
Reserve Garden	3,248.95	64.88		3,179.07
Nursery, Hungjao Road	198.72	3.98		194.74
Quinsan Square	265.04	5.30		259.74
Wayside Park	3,668.44	73.37	5,422.62	9,017.69
Playgrounds for Children	2,923.30	58.47		2,864.83
Studley Park	3,581.05	71.62		3,509.43
Singapore Park	5,057.62	101.15		4,956.47
Education.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ..	133,607.65	2,672.15	3,068.91	134,004.41
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, Temporary Hostel	27,020.01	558.40		27,361.61
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, Hostel	202,134.18	4,043.69	22,879.15	220,970.64
Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road	145,521.49	2,910.49		142,611.00
Public School for Girls, Boone Road	28,350.94	567.02		27,783.92
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	24,222.08	484.44		23,737.64
Public School for Chinese, Haskell Road	96,595.17	1,931.90		94,663.27
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	151,645.46	3,032.91		148,612.55
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	64,021.98	1,280.44		62,741.52
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	122,797.47	2,455.95		120,341.52
District Primary Schools.				
Eastern	17,150.00	343.00	221,107.18	237,914.13
Northern	37,068.70	741.38		36,327.32
Western	88,960.64	1,779.21	173,514.46	260,695.89
	12,072,347.36	241,084.95	4,105,459.78	15,936,772.19

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1932.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year	Value at December 31, 1932
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps.				
Furniture and Sundries	22,564.19	2,256.42	3,102.93	23,410.70
Maxim and Nordenfeldt Guns	121.95	13.30		101.68
Vickers Guns, Tripods and Spare Parts ..	4,776.33	716.45	5,496.00	9,555.88
Morris Tubes	691.74	34.59		657.15
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching Up Tools, Sub-target Machine and Range Finders	11,481.17	1,722.18	10,658.21	20,417.20
Saddles and Equipment	2,282.02	455.40		1,826.62
Infantry Equipment	2,909.31	581.86	1,324.84	3,652.29
Engineer Company Stores	833.41	167.88		671.53
Ammunition	158,173.79		66,061.68	224,235.47
Winter Overcoats	253.89	50.78		203.11
Motor Cars, Motor Trucks and Motor Bicycles ..	12,641.98	2,528.40		10,113.58
Canvas Tents	25.22	5.04		20.18
Armoured Cars	15,508.96	3,101.79		12,407.17
Miscellaneous Topographical Requirements ..	10,259.58	1,025.96		9,233.62
Tinned Rations			10,794.85	10,794.85
Fire Brigade.				
Steam Engines, Motor Fire Engines, Escapes, Tenders and Steam Fire Floats	157,431.57	15,743.16	400.99	142,089.40
Fire Hose	6,000.00			5,000.00
General Plant, etc.	75,025.64	7,502.56	5,661.12	73,184.20
Fire Bells and Fire Alarms	4,370.09	218.50	259.22	4,410.81
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	149.22	14.92		134.30
Automatic Water Heater	9.76	1.95		7.81
Furniture and Sundries	40,994.11	4,099.41	5,184.95	42,079.65
Motor Cars and Motor Bicycle	29,018.53	5,803.71	8,962.62	32,177.44
Hydrant Indicator Plates	704.23	70.42	538.90	1,172.71
Petrol Pumps and Tanks	4,058.79	405.88		3,652.91
Motor Ambulances	10,125.88	2,025.18	7,959.70	16,060.40
Rescue and Reviving Apparatus			2,844.48	2,844.48
Police Force.				
Furniture and Fittings	152,082.99	15,208.30	42,590.70	179,465.39
Furniture at District Court	4,350.49	435.05		3,915.44
Motor Cars, Ambulances, Prison Vans and Accessories	126,187.25	25,237.45	11,598.07	112,547.87
Fire Hose and Appliances	3,961.27	792.25		3,169.02
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc.	119,374.13	17,735.53	35,406.85	137,045.45
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Lamps, Whistles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, Tools, Carts, etc.	15,021.03	1,497.23	Cr. 48.73	13,475.07
Saddlery, Accoutrements and Stable Furniture ..	2,382.58	476.52		1,906.06
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings	12,863.33	1,284.51	725.26	12,304.08
Stores in Godown	1,350.00			1,350.00
Printing Machine and Type	247.16	24.72		222.44
Lethal Chamber for Destroying Dogs	91.42	9.14		82.28
Studio Camera and Accessories	1,724.23	172.42		1,551.81
Athletic Apparatus	269.87	26.99		242.88
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine	24.13	2.41		21.72
Police Telephone Boxes	1,208.48	120.85		1,087.63
Uniform	209,177.70		Cr. 29,644.24	179,533.46
Ammunition	38,086.28		Cr. 10,694.96	27,391.32
Legal Library	203.82	20.38		183.44
Motor Launches and Houseboats	9,421.24	942.12		8,479.12
Traffic Control Gear	12,701.85	1,270.19	2,154.47	13,586.13
Bullet Proof Vests	16,231.54	1,623.15		14,608.39
Band Instruments	745.19	111.78		633.41
Steam Disinfection Plant	8,229.28	822.93		7,406.35
Wireless Apparatus	18,267.82	2,740.17	1,579.10	17,106.75
Petrol Pump and Tank	958.46	95.85		862.61
Electric Recording System			5,974.90	5,974.90
Health Department.				
Motor Cars, Motor Ambulances, Motor Disinfection Vans, etc.	46,489.84	8,945.88	11,450.04	48,994.00
Electric Lighting Plant	1,599.57	159.96		1,439.61
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries	82,131.11	8,213.11	14,823.73	88,741.73
Refrigerating Plant	9,006.83	900.68	2,358.59	10,464.74
Abattoir Fittings and Equipment	171,715.72	17,171.57	216,616.39	371,160.54
Petrol Pumps and Tanks	832.00	83.20		748.80
Steam Disinfectant	14,659.81	1,465.98		13,193.83
X-Ray Apparatus			25,931.78	25,931.78
Sterilising Plant			2,076.32	2,076.32
Swimming Pool, Filtration Plant			21,193.94	21,193.94
Public Works Department.				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc. ..	51,356.12	5,135.61	7,850.42	54,070.93
Motor Cars, Wagons and Cycle, Vacuum Tank Wagons and Accessories	211,446.67	41,157.97	126,596.59	296,885.29
Steam Road Rollers, Steam Water Wagons, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Pumps	76,706.06	5,527.95	Cr. 3,000.00	68,178.11
Hand Rollers, Lawn-mowers, Sweeping Machines, Garden Seats and Public Lamp Pillars	38,209.78	2,865.73	3,000.00	38,344.05
Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc.	3,414.77		Cr. 3,414.77	
Harness	11.67		Cr. 11.67	
Tools, Danger Lamps, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Boiling Plant and Spraying Machines, etc. ..	15,001.19	1,500.12		13,501.07
Carried forward	2,048,160.07	212,329.44	614,363.27	2,450,193.90

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.,—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1932	Depreciation	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year	Value at December 31, 1932
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,048,160.07	212,329.44	614,363.27	2,460,193.90
Public Works Department—continued.				
Bituminous Road Repair Plant	18,950.63	852.55	Cr. 10,425.17	7,672.91
Stores in Godown	29,885.49		6,736.26	36,621.75
Pontoons and connecting Bridges	38,299.75	2,872.48		35,427.27
Boundary Stones, Road Materials, Iron Gully and Manhole Covers	99,412.49		66,212.31	165,624.80
Steel Sheet Piles	33,043.67	2,668.56	Cr. 3,086.16	27,288.95
Flags	1,677.54	335.51		1,342.03
Asphaltic Concrete Mixing Plant	55,970.69	5,597.07		50,373.62
Conveyors	447.07	44.71		402.36
Laboratory Apparatus	1,625.06	162.51		1,462.55
Electric Trucks, Trailers, Light Railway and Tipping Wagons	5,552.98	555.30		4,997.68
Gasoline Tanks	344.40	34.44		309.96
Portable Air Compressor	785.77	157.15		628.62
Electric Crane	5,455.67	545.57		4,910.10
Sewerage Plant and Machinery	229,488.21	22,948.82		206,539.39
Incinerating Plant and Machinery	696,347.08	139,269.42	150,772.97	707,850.63
Weighbridges	3,039.89	303.99		2,735.90
Concrete Mixers and Concrete Block Machines ..	33,104.10	3,310.41		29,793.69
Timber Working Machinery	6,870.32	687.03		6,183.29
Motor Crane			7,302.54	7,302.54
Work Shelters.				
Furniture and Sundries	426.60	42.66		383.94
Municipal Orchestra and Band.				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	8,424.20	1,263.63	553.03	7,713.60
Furniture	3,345.98	501.90	31.68	2,875.76
Music	425.00			425.00
Motor Truck	180.52	36.10		144.42
Public Library.				
Books	7,500.00			7,500.00
Furniture and Sundries	1,285.68	128.57	90.80	1,247.91
Education Office.				
Furniture and Sundries	805.74	80.57	404.48	1,129.65
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.				
Furniture and Sundries	16,883.32	1,571.59	Cr. 922.22	14,389.51
Laboratory Apparatus	52.14	7.82	196.20	240.52
Junior Boys' School.				
Furniture and Sundries	4,113.64	404.54	138.71	3,847.81
Laboratory Apparatus	553.59	83.04		470.55
Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road.				
Furniture and Sundries	10,286.10	1,028.61	51.66	9,309.15
Laboratory Apparatus	81.17	12.18		68.99
Public School for Girls, Boone Road.				
Furniture and Sundries	6,556.53	655.65	145.26	6,046.14
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries	5,718.60	571.86	371.99	5,517.83
Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	10,156.70	1,015.67	454.99	9,596.02
Band Instruments	6.25	94		5.31
Laboratory Apparatus	944.65	141.70	295.25	1,098.20
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	9,234.60	923.46	186.05	8,497.19
Laboratory Apparatus	3,016.60	452.49	3,005.75	5,569.86
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	4,796.31	479.63	327.62	4,644.30
Fire Hose and Appliances	328.60	67.72		270.88
Laboratory Apparatus	93.45	14.02		79.43
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	12,796.69	1,279.67	829.30	12,346.32
Laboratory Apparatus	900.50	135.08		765.42
Manual Training Equipment	840.80	84.08		756.72
Gymnastic Apparatus	265.37	26.54		238.83
Secondary School for Chinese Girls.				
Laboratory Apparatus	178.03	26.70	464.03	615.36
Furniture and Sundries	5,618.79	572.17	810.75	5,867.37
District Primary Schools for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	22,252.52	2,261.70	6,208.52	26,199.34
Laboratory Apparatus			189.66	189.66
Finance Department.				
Furniture and Sundries	10,958.35	1,095.84	4,301.64	14,164.15
Safes	612.47	61.25		551.22
Motor Cars	650.32	130.06	2,743.70	3,263.96
Secretariat.				
Furniture and Sundries	19,049.73	1,904.97	1,742.73	18,887.49
Motor Cars	3,844.06	768.81		3,075.25
Secretary General's Office.				
Furniture and Sundries	690.29	69.03		621.26
Legal Department.				
Furniture and Sundries	307.30	30.73	383.21	659.78
Chinese Studies and Translation Office				
Furniture and Sundries	1,892.71	189.27	160.05	1,863.49
Press Information Office.				
Furniture and Sundries			1,970.24	1,970.24
	3,484,544.78	410,795.21	857,010.20	3,980,759.77

P. W. D. WORKSHOPS.

Dr.				Cr.			
Working Account.							
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1931 ..			32,145.68	By Work Executed		868,499.90	
" Materials	723,036.84			" Materials Sold		232,965.18	
" Labour	171,826.03						
" Coal and Power	10,411.69						
			905,274.56				1,101,465.03
" Balance being gross profit carried down			216,124.88	" Stock at December 31, 1932 ..			52,080.09
			1,153,545.12				1,153,545.12
To Supervision Charges	50,800.14			By Gross profit brought down ..			216,124.88
" Pay of Foremen and Chinese Staff ..	26,599.12			" Sale of Old Iron			1,081.44
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ..	3,800.00						
" Printing and Stationery	2,649.51						
" Haulage	14,508.87						
" Insurance	1,047.17						
" Repairs to Buildings	2,457.65						
" Medical Aid	1,456.06						
" Lighting, Heating and Water	2,048.47						
" Telephone Service	1,173.94						
" Locomotion	2,903.18						
" Passages	2,716.60						
" Depreciation	7,368.31						
" Interest	6,914.88						
" Sundries	1,461.24						
			127,905.11				
" Balance being net profit transferred to Adjustment Account ..			89,301.21				
			217,206.32				217,206.32

Balance Sheet.

		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account			284,240.46	By Land			105,782.50
" Sundry Creditors			51,179.08	" Buildings			
" Adjustment Account			30,923.58	Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	112,500.77		
				Less—Depreciation	2,809.95		
					109,690.82		
				Additions	6,170.99		115,861.81
				" Plant			
				Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	31,467.21		
				Less—Depreciation	5,350.94		
					26,116.27		
				Additions	18,092.56		44,208.83
				" Motor Truck			
				Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	3,290.00		
				Less—Depreciation	940.00		
					2,350.00		
				" Office Furniture, etc.			
				Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	1,933.04		
				Less—Depreciation	297.72		
					1,635.32		
				Additions	131.90		1,767.22
				" Amplification System			
				Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	2,040.03		
				Less—Depreciation	226.66		
					1,813.37		
				" Stock at December 31, 1932 ..			52,080.09
				" Sundry Debtors			2,222.81
				" Cash in General Funds			40,266.48
			366,343.11				366,343.11

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Working Account.

Dr					Cr.
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Pay of Chinese Staff	1,367.38		By Gross profit on stone delivered ..		22,278.23
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	900.00				
" Lease Account	4,000.00				
" Interest	5,043.43				
" Depreciation	4,912.80				
" Miscellaneous	195.55				
" Motor Boats Working Expenses ..	2,450.47				
" Balance being net profit transferred to Adjustment Account ..		18,869.63			
		3,408.60			
		22,278.23			22,278.23

Balance Sheet.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account	79,547.69		By Buildings.		
" Sundry Creditors	103.37		Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	37,475.93	
" Adjustment Account	13,742.49		Less—Depreciation	2,012.80	35,463.13
			" Plant and Machinery.		
			Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	25,736.28	
			Less—Depreciation	2,900.00	
				22,836.28	
			Less—Spare Parts sold to Contractor	1,796.00	21,040.28
			" Motor Boats		540.00
			" Furniture and Sundries		100.00
			" Lease Account		19,090.83
			" Sundry Debtors		100.00
			" Cash in General Funds		17,069.31
		93,393.55			93,393.55

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.

Dr.	Working Account.		Cr.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1931	41,781.32		By Concreteware, Cement, Reinforcing Steel, etc., sold and used.	
Concreteware	59,767.84		Concreteware	188,420.31
Cement	22,125.84		Cement	553,695.58
Reinforcing Steel		123,675.00	Reinforcing Steel	40,320.54
" Manufacturing Account. Cost of Concreteware made		125,364.56		782,437.43
" Purchases.			" Stock at December 31, 1932. Concreteware	20,568.32
Cement	470,489.04		Cement	51,550.12
Reinforcing Steel	30,355.34	500,844.38	Reinforcing Steel	14,634.80
" Balance being gross profit carried down		119,406.73		86,853.24
		869,290.67		869,290.67
To Pay of Chinese Staff	9,822.30		By Gross profit brought down	119,406.73
" Supervision, Accountancy and Secretarial Charges	6,807.85		" Sale of Residuals	8,425.25
" Depreciation	2,427.16		" Testing Fees	1,545.01
" Interest	5,685.23			
" Lighting and Heating	407.46			
" Insurance	109.00			
" Miscellaneous	3,525.02	23,784.02		
" Balance being net profit transferred to Adjustment Account		100,592.97		
		129,376.99		129,376.99

Balance Sheet.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		95,669.47	By Land		28,169.40
" Sundry Creditors		29,848.25	" Buildings. Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	52,345.26	
" Adjustment Account		105,662.87	Less—Depreciation	1,241.38	
				51,103.88	
			Additions	1,686.86	52,790.74
			" Plant. Manufacturing and Testing Machines, etc. Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	8,411.14	
			Less—Depreciation	2,703.48	5,707.66
			" Furniture and Sundries. Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	182.44	
			Less—Depreciation	31.55	150.89
			" Stock at December 31, 1932. Concreteware and Cement Reinforcing Steel	72,218.44	
				14,634.80	86,853.24
			" Sundry Debtors		5,925.00
			" Cash in General Funds		51,583.66
		231,180.59			231,180.59

CONVICT LABOUR.					
Dr.			Working Account.		Cr.
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1931 ..		48,200.35	By Sales		131,951.94
" Cost of Materials		83,245.33	" Stock at December 31, 1932 ..		50,595.75
" Balance being gross profit carried down		51,102.01			
		182,547.69			182,547.69
To Pay of Chinese Staff	4,174.86		By Gross profit brought down ..		51,102.01
" Supervision Charges	13,011.03				
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ..	2,800.00				
" Interest	7,637.62				
" Depreciation	6,445.91				
" Miscellaneous	2,132.13				
" Haulage	473.25				
		36,674.80			
" Balance being net profit transferred to Adjustment Account ..		14,427.21			
		51,102.01			51,102.01

Balance Sheet.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		46,674.25	By Land		28,699.50
" Sundry Creditors		2,379.21	" Buildings.		
" Cash due to General Funds ..	122,516.94		Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	7,399.88	
" Adjustment Account		4,128.57	Less—Depreciation	256.24	
					7,143.64
			" Plant.		
			Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	47,905.79	
			Less—Depreciation	5,877.55	
				42,028.24	
			Additions	599.98	
					42,628.22
			" Motor Truck.		
			Balance at December 31, 1931 ..	1,092.42	
			Less—Depreciation	312.12	
					780.30
			" Stock at December 31, 1932 ..		50,595.75
			" Sundry Debtors		45,851.56
		175,698.97			175,698.97

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.					
Dr.			Cr.		
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Contributions transferred to Ordinary Income.			By Convict Labour.		
Convict Labour	25,000.00		Balance of Profit brought forward	14,701.36	
Concreteware Manufactory ..	125,000.00		Profit for year transferred ..	14,427.21	
Pingchiao Quarry	10,000.00				29,128.57
P.W.D. Workshops	100,000.00		" Concreteware Manufactory.		
		260,000.00	Balance of Profit brought forward	130,069.90	
" Balance of Profit carried forward.			Profit for year transferred ..	100,592.97	
Convict Labour	4,128.57				230,662.87
Concreteware Manufactory ..	105,662.87		" Pingchiao Quarry.		
Pingchiao Quarry	13,742.49		Balance of Profit brought forward	20,333.89	
P.W.D. Workshops	30,923.58		Profit for year transferred ..	3,408.60	
		154,457.51			23,742.49
" Cash due to General Funds.			" P.W.D. Workshops.		
Convict Labour		122,516.94	Balance of Profit brought forward	41,622.37	
			Profit for year transferred ..	89,301.21	
					130,923.58
			" Cash in General Fund.		
			Concreteware Manufactory ..	51,583.66	
			P.W.D. Workshops	40,256.48	
			Pingchiao Quarry	17,059.31	
					108,899.45
			" Balance		13,617.49
		536,974.45			536,974.45

ESTIMATES FOR 1933.

ESTIMATES FOR 1933.

The Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure to be submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held on April 19, 1933, is again shown in two sections—General and Education. As it is not proposed to raise a special education rate during 1933, the necessary funds for educational purposes will be transferred to the Education Budget in accordance with existing procedure.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year after deducting the Deficit on the Ordinary Budget for 1932 of Tls. 53,480 and providing for the transfer to the Education Budget of Tls. 1,623,490 is estimated at	Tls. 14,861,130
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to which should be added an amount to be appropriated from General Reserve of	1,500,000
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Making a total of	Tls. 16,361,130
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The <i>Ordinary Expenditure</i> exclusive of Education is estimated at	16,247,400
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leaving a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget to be carried forward to 1934 of	Tls. 113,730
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It is proposed to raise by debentures or other temporary measures during the year, if necessary, the sum of	Tls. 6,520,000
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to which the following items of Extraordinary Income can be added:—

Final Payment in respect to the sale of the Electricity Department after provision for the transfer of an unappropriated sum of Tls. 3,786,090 to Loan Suspense Account	22,520,000
Sale of Surplus Land	1,400,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	50,000

	Tls. 30,490,000
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Less—Provision for Education Budget	526,150
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making a total under the General Budget of	Tls. 29,963,850
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The Deficit brought forward from 1932 is	Tls. 1,316,600
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and <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> including provision for loan redemption and Sinking Fund requirements amounting to Tls. 21,566,250, is estimated at	28,605,820
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	Tls. 29,922,420
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leaving a Surplus to be carried forward to 1934 of	41,430
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	Tls. 29,963,850
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MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL.**ORDINARY INCOME.**

Land Tax Tls. 4,254,000.—This shows an increase of Tls. 371,500 on last year's estimate and is due to the re-assessment of Land values which will become effective on July 1, 1933. The levy recommended is 7/10ths of 1 per cent., the same rate as for 1932.

General Municipal Rate Tls. 7,585,000.—An increase of Tls. 880,000 due to normal development, re-assessment of properties and to the inclusion of approximately Tls. 181,500 hitherto treated as Rate Remission and now shown in various Sections of the Budget under Grants in Aid. The levy recommended remains the same as for 1932, i.e., 14 per cent.

Special Rate Tls. 445,000.—An increase of Tls. 69,000. The levy recommended is again 12 per cent.

Special Advertisement Rate Tls. 20,000.—This figure remains the same as for 1932.

Wharfage Dues Tls. 340,000.—A reduction of Tls. 260,000, due to a decrease in the number of ships discharging cargo within Settlement limits and to the effect of the re-allocation of income from this source between the three local Authorities.

Licence Fees Tls. 2,084,800.—This estimate shows an increase of Tls. 96,800 on the figure for last year. Increased revenue, it is expected, will be derived from Eating House Tls. 16,000; Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar Tls. 4,000; Chinese Wine Shop Tls. 2,000; Other Entertainment Tls. 3,000; Public Motor Garage, Motor Vehicle and Freight Trailer Tls. 70,000; Cart Tls. 10,000; Miscellaneous Tls. 2,500. On the other hand a decrease in income is anticipated under Livery Stable Tls. 1,500; Wheelbarrow Tls. 1,000; Sing Song House Tls. 8,000; Hawkers Tls. 5,000.

Rent of Municipal Properties Tls. 292,200.—An increase of Tls. 25,200 due to anticipated additional revenue from Market Fees.

Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings Tls. 1,429,100.—An increase of Tls. 161,700 compared with last year's figure. Increased revenue is anticipated from the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., amounting to Tls. 10,000, whilst an increase of Tls. 100,000 is shown in the estimated Royalty payable by the Shanghai Power Company. Dividends receivable from Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. shares are estimated to show an increase of Tls. 4,850 over last year's figure. Provision is included for increases of Tls. 20,000 and Tls. 50,000 respectively on the amounts allocated from the profits of the Concreteware Manufactory, and Public Works Department Workshops.

The contribution from the Pingchiao Quarry remains unchanged whilst the contribution from Convict Labour is reduced by Tls. 10,000. The estimated total receipts from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. show a decrease of Tls. 13,000 on last year's figure.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied:—

Land Tax from January 1, 1933, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, at the rate of 7/10ths of 1 per cent., on the values of all land within the limits of the Settlement, payable by the renters thereof, half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 14 per cent. from April 1, 1933, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, payable by the occupants, quarterly in advance.

Special Rate at 12 per cent. from April 1, 1933, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, payable by the occupants, quarterly in advance, under the provisions of the Council's Agreement of 1928 with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., of 1929 with the Shanghai Power Company, and of 1930 with the Shanghai Telephone Company.

Special Advertisement Rate from Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 0.30 per square foot of advertisement per annum, in accordance with Municipal Notification No. 4255 payable by the applicant for permit, half yearly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods, excepting treasure, passed through the Custom House at the rate of 1 per cent. of the Customs duty levied.

On Treasure Dollars 0.30 per Dollars 1,000.

Licence Fees:—

From April 1, 1933, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified, as follows:—

Hotel or Tavern—On Licence	*Tls. 100 to Tls. 500 per quarter.
Private Hotel	††Tls. 10 to Tls. 100 per quarter.
Restaurant with liquor at meals only	††Tls. 45 to Tls. 100 per quarter.
Temporary Bar	At the discretion of the Council.
Retailers of Malt Liquor only—On Licence	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Sale of Foreign Liquor—Off Licence, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	*Tls. 75 to Tls. 500 per quarter.
Boarding House, Foreign	\$8.00 per half year.
Lodging House, Chinese	*Tls. 3 to Tls. 250 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Tea Shop	††Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 150 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	††Tls. 3 to Tls. 200 per quarter.
Tobacco Shop	††Tls. 1 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Exchange Shop	††Tls. 1 to Tls. 100 per quarter.
Gold and Silversmith's Shop	††Tls. 5 to Tls. 200 per quarter.
Sing Song House and Entertainer	\$15 per quarter.
<i>Eating House, Place of Refreshment, Restaurant, etc.:—</i>	
Chinese Eating House	* \$1 to \$50 per quarter.
Chinese Food Shop—Off Licence	
Vendor of Ice Cream and Iced Drinks, etc.	
Food or Drink Stall, Stand, etc.	† \$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Restaurant without Liquor	†† Tls. 10 to Tls. 45 per quarter.
Tea Shop—Foreign	
Foreign Food Shop, Classes 1 and 2.	†† \$2 to \$40 per half year.
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall	\$10 per quarter.
Theatre	* Tls. 1 to Tls. 20 for every day or night open.

*According to class.

†According to nature of article sold.

††According to size.

Cinematograph	*Tls. 100 to Tls. 1,000 per month.
Sing Song or Story Teller	*Tls. 10 to Tls. 100 per month.
Music Hall, Circus, Fair, Dancing Saloon, or other place of Public Entertainment	*Tls. 0.30 to Tls. 20 for every day or night open.
Pawnshop	††Tls. 15 to Tls. 250 per quarter.
Cargo Boat:—	
Foreign	††\$1.50 to \$4.50 per month.
Chinese	††\$0.50 to \$1.00 per month.
Ferry and Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	††Tls. 2 per month, or from Tls. 5 to Tls. 10 if carrying passengers.
Chinese Boat	††\$0.20 to \$0.60 per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private Carriage	\$12 per quarter.
Livery Stable:—	
Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	\$3 per quarter.
Carriage	\$15 per quarter.
Public Garage	††Tls. 5 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Motor Vehicles:—	
Private Motor Car†	

Unladen Weight.

Fee per Quarter.

Up to 1,000 lbs.	Tls. 11	Payable half-yearly in advance.
1,001 to 1,500 lbs.	Tls. 12	
1,501 " 2,000 "	Tls. 13	
2,001 " 2,250 "	Tls. 14	
2,251 " 2,500 "	Tls. 15	
2,501 " 2,750 "	Tls. 16	
2,751 " 3,000 "	Tls. 17	
3,001 " 3,500 "	Tls. 25	
3,501 " 4,000 "	Tls. 30	
4,001 " 4,500 "	Tls. 35	
4,501 " 5,000 "	Tls. 40	
5,001 lbs. and over	Tls. 45	

Public Motor Car†

Taxicab†

} Fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale.

Van, Lorry or other Freight Vehicle†

Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs.—Tls. 14 per quarter.

4,001 to 10,000 lbs. rising from Tls. 15 by Tls. 1 per 1,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. Tls. 20 per quarter.

10,001 to 20,000 lbs. rising from Tls. 22 by Tls. 2 per 1,000 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. Tls. 40 per quarter.

20,001 to 25,000 lbs. rising from Tls. 43 by Tls. 3 per 1,000 lbs. to 25,000 lbs. Tls. 55 per quarter.

25,001 lbs. and over rising by Tls. 5 for every additional 1,000 lbs. gross weight.

For motor freight vehicles operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale. All vehicles not fitted with pneumatic tyres to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police to pay an additional 20 per cent.

*According to class.

†Exclusive of licence plate.

††According to size.

Freight Trailer‡

Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs.—Tls. 10 per quarter.

4,001 to 5,000 lbs.—Tls. 11 per quarter and rising thereafter by Tls. 1 per every 1,000 lbs. to 45,000 lbs. gross—Tls. 51 per quarter.

45,001 lbs. and over by special arrangement.

For freight trailers operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale. All vehicles not fitted with pneumatic tyres to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police to pay an additional 20 per cent.

Public Motor Freight Vehicle (B)‡

Tls. 50 to Tls. 100 per quarter.

Public Motor Omnibus‡

A fixed fee of Tls. 100 per quarter plus a sliding scale fee of Tls. 10 to Tls. 200 per quarter per route mile traversed. The actual sliding scale fee levied to depend upon the particular route traversed, which must first be approved by the Council.

Private Motor Omnibus‡

Seating capacity not exceeding 20 passengers, Tls. 30 per quarter. Over 20 passengers, by special arrangement.

Trade Motor Car‡

Tls. 20 per quarter, payable half-yearly in advance.

Platform Truck‡

Tls. 10 per quarter.

For platform trucks operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, Tls. 15 per quarter.

Platform Truck Trailer‡

Tls. 5 per quarter.

For platform truck trailers operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, Tls. 7.50 per quarter.

Platform Truck Tractor‡

Tls. 5 per quarter.

For platform truck tractors operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, Tls. 7.50 per quarter.

Motor Bicycle or Motor Tricycle.‡

Motor Bicycle

Tls. 20 per annum.

Motor Bicycle with side-car or Motor Tricycle, not exceeding 800 lbs. weight unladen

Tls. 30 per annum.

If operating for hire or as public freight carriers, Tls. 45 per annum.

Over 800 lbs. weight unladen

Fees as per Private Motor Car scale. If operating for hire fees as per Public Motor Car scale. If operating as freight carriers fees as per Van, Lorry or other Freight Vehicle scale.

Driver of Motor Vehicle of any description

\$5 on issue, and \$1 on transfer of employment or issue of a duplicate or renewed licence.

Registration or registration of transfer of ownership of any motor vehicle

\$5.00 each registration.

Pony Cart or Van

*Tls. 9 to Tls. 18 per quarter.

*According to class.

‡Exclusive of licence plate.

Cart (man propelled)†:—

Carrying capacity up to 500 lbs.	Tls. 1.80 per quarter.
Carrying capacity from 501 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	Tls. 4.80 per quarter.
Carrying capacity from 1,001 lbs. to 2,240 lbs.	Tls. 7.20 per quarter.
Carrying capacity over 2,240 lbs.	By special arrangement.
Handcarts fitted with tyres under 3 inches in width	Tls. 10.80 per quarter.

Private Pedicab

\$10 per quarter.

Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor

‡\$2 per ricsha per month.

Private Ricsha

\$8 per quarter.

Wheelbarrow

‡Tls. 0.50 per month.

Bicycle

\$3 for the year or portion thereof.

Storage of Explosives and Inflammable Materials

††Tls. 10 to Tls. 100 per quarter.

Ammunition, Firearms and Explosives, payable by—

Wholesale Importers

Tls. 150 per quarter.

Retail Sellers

Tls. 75 per quarter.

Firearms:—

Licence to carry

Tls. 10 per annum, or Tls. 5 if issued after July 1.

„ „ keep

Tls. 5 per annum.

Bullet Proof Vests:—

Licence to import and/or manufacture

Tls. 500 per annum.

„ „ sell

Tls. 180 „ „

„ „ possess and/or wear

Tls. 3 „ „

Dog

\$5 for the year or portion thereof.

Food Hawker

\$2 per month.

Vendor of Noxious Drugs

*Tls. 5 to Tls. 50 per quarter.

Vendor of Uncooked Rice

\$1 per half year.

Bakery and Confectionery

\$6 per half year.

Dairy

\$10 per half year.

Laundry

\$4 per half year.

Tailor's Shop

\$2 per half year.

Aerated Water Factory

\$4 per half year.

Ice Factory or Ice House

††\$4 to \$40 per half year.

Place for making Ice Cream and Iced Drinks

††\$2 to \$60 per half year.

Private Market

\$25 to \$300 per quarter.

Private Market:—

Shop, Stall, or Space renters

\$0.20 to \$1 per month, according to category.

Private Slaughterhouse

\$2 to \$10 per quarter.

*According to class.

‡Exclusive of licence plate.

††According to size.

Police Fees:—

Special or Extraneous Services	Tls. 1 to Tls. 100.
Accident Services.	
Copy of Police Accident Report	\$1.
Sketch Plan	\$2.
Photographs, per copy	\$2.

Slaughterhouse Fees:—

Slaughter Fees, including water supply:—

For every Ox	killed	\$1.00	These fees apply to killings during normal working hours.
" "	Buffalo "	\$1.00	
" "	Horse "	\$1.00	
" "	Calf "	\$0.35	
" "	Sheep "	\$0.20	Double fees are charged for killings at other times.
" "	Pig "	\$0.35	
" "	Goat "	\$0.25	

*Export Fees:—*Same as for Slaughter Fees above.**Lairage Fees at Cattle Sheds:—**

For every Ox kept more than 36 hours \$0.20 per day or portion thereof.

" "	Buffalo	" "	"	\$0.20	" "	"
" "	Horse	" "	"	\$0.20	" "	"
" "	Calf	" "	"	\$0.10	" "	"
" "	Sheep	" "	"	\$0.05	" "	"
" "	Pig	" "	"	\$0.10	" "	"
" "	Goat	" "	"	\$0.05	" "	"

Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse:—

Slaughter Fees—For every pig killed \$0.35.

Lairage Fees—For every pig kept more than 36 hours \$0.10 per day or portion thereof.

*Private Pig Slaughterhouses:—*For every pig killed \$0.10.**Market Fees:—**

Shop space 8 feet by 6 feet	\$20 to \$36 per month.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	\$3 to \$8 " "
Basket space of 4 feet by 2 feet	\$1 to \$2 " "

Coffin Permit:—

For each coffined remains retained in private dwelling more than 7 days, \$10 per month or portion thereof.

Permit Fees:—

For New Foreign Buildings:—

(a) For every building not exceeding 12,500 cubic feet	Tls. 5.00
(b) For every additional 5,000 cubic feet or fraction thereof	„ 2.00
(c) For alterations on plans already approved, not involving any addition to the cubical extent thereof	„ 2.00
(d) For alterations to existing buildings within the existing external Walls [fee otherwise to be charged in accordance with (a) and (b)]	„ 5.00

For New Chinese Buildings:—

Each dwelling house or shop	Tls. 2.00
Minimum fee	„ 5.00

Note.—For the purpose of computing the above fees a Chinese house shall be taken as having a superficial ground area, exclusive of yard space, not exceeding 400 square feet.

For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 4.00
„ bundings	„ 2.50
„ placing ladders for house repairs	„ 0.50
„ erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	„ 0.50
„ erecting advertisement hoardings or exhibiting advertisements	„ 4.00
„ mud-filling, etc.	„ 0.50
„ Semi-Permanent canopies	Annual fee Tls. 10.00 for each 50 feet or part thereof.
„ ceremonial arches on or over Municipal Footpaths or across Municipal Roads	An initial charge of Tls. 10.00 and added thereto Tls. 2.00 for each lineal foot of the structure, to cover a period of 14 days, and thereafter a further charge of Tls. 25.00 for every 7 days.
„ cloth sunshade over „ „	Annual fee Tls. 1.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 1.00.
„ mat sunshade over „ „	Annual fee Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.
„ Temporary mat sunshade over courtyard of residence (April to September only)	Annual fee Tls. 1.00.

For new Sanitary Installations or additions to existing systems:—

(a) For each water closet basin	Tls. 1.00 (minimum fee Tls. 5.00)
(b) „ „ urinal	„ 1.00 („ „ „ 5.00)
(c) „ „ cesspool	„ 4.00

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Volunteer Corps, Volunteer Units Tls. 266,270.—An increase of Tls. 65,110 on the budget provision for 1932 due to the inclusion of pay appropriations to cover the overlapping periods between the arrival of new staff and the retirement of the present Commandant and Warrant Officers; the cost of passages for retiring personnel; and the creation of a reserve stock of Uniform material.

Volunteer Corps, Russian Detachment Tls. 285,760.—An increase of Tls. 92,100 on the corresponding figure for last year. Provision is included for the retention of additional personnel, consisting of 2 Officers and 72 other ranks, engaged during the Emergency period last year.

Volunteer Corps, Stock and Stores, Tls. 29,850.—A decrease of Tls. 49,470 due mainly to a reduction in expenditure on ammunition. Provision is inserted to cover the replacement of a Motor Car and the purchase of Arms, Ammunition, Gas Masks and Tinned Rations.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 782,560.—This figure represents the amended requirements of the Brigade and shows an increase of approximately 5.6% on the 1932 estimates. The appropriations provide for scale increments in pay and the promotion of existing personnel, whilst increases are recorded in the estimated expenditure on Locomotion and the cost of Light, Water and Telephone Services.

Fire Brigade, Stock and Stores, Tls. 29,240.—A decrease of Tls. 3,030 on last year's estimates.

Police Force.—The estimated expenditure under the heading "General" amounts to Tls. 5,926,700 and under "Gaols and Reformatory" to Tls. 938,600, a total of Tls. 6,865,300 which represents an increase of Tls. 198,620 on last year's figure. This increase is attributable to various causes including the cessation of the Uniform Holiday declared late in 1931; the incidence of a lower rate of exchange affecting sterling commitments and to the recruitment of the Foreign Branch up to the full authorized establishment.

The appropriation under Foreign Pay and Allowances is Tls. 99,480 in excess of last year's figure and provides for normal promotions and increases in pay under Terms of Service.

The appropriation covering Pay and Allowances of the Japanese Branch is Tls. 41,600 in excess of last year's figure due to normal increases and promotions.

The pay and sundry expenses of the Russian Detachment detailed from the Volunteer Corps and employed as guards at the Ward Road Gaol are estimated at Tls. 38,550, a decrease on last year's figure of Tls. 22,350 which is accounted for by the withdrawal of the guards from Amoy Road Gaol.

The estimated cost of the Sikh Branch is Tls. 4,300 below the figure for 1932 and is due to the lower cost of Rations now prevailing. Provision has been made for a net increase of 11 in the authorized strength to replace the Russian guards withdrawn from the Amoy Road Gaol.

The increase of Tls. 14,270 under Pay and Allowances of the Chinese Branch provides for additional personnel required in connection with the staffing of Point Station and Barracks, Carter Road Quarters and existing Stations and Gaols.

The effect of the variations in the total establishment is reflected under other headings of routine expenditure.

Police Force, Stock and Stores, Tls. 347,900.—Value of Stores issued Tls. 320,000.—The estimated purchases are Tls. 14,430 in excess of the allocation for 1932. The estimated cost of Uniform and Equipment shown at Tls. 260,000 is offset by an amount of Tls. 291,000 in respect of issues. Provision is also contained in the appropriation for the purchase of Furniture and Sundries, Tls. 20,000; 7 Motor Cars, Tls. 19,500; Raiding Van, Tls. 3,300; 4 Motor Cycle Combinations, Tls. 7,600; Ammunition, Tls. 30,000, other minor items and Furniture and Sundries, Gaols and Reformatory, Tls. 2,000.

Health Department, General and Hospitals, Tls. 1,147,790.—An increase of Tls. 25,950 on the estimated total for 1932 arising out of the increasing activities of the department. An initial appropriation of Tls. 25,710 in respect to the new Victoria Nurses' Home is recoverable from the Country Hospital whilst the cost of maintaining the Amoy Road and Ward Road Gaol Hospitals is charged to the Police Force for the first time. In other respects the estimates are framed on the usual economical lines.

Health Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 36,590.—An increase of Tls. 3,400 over the estimates for the previous year. The appropriation includes provision for 2 Ford Cars, Tls. 6,000; 3 Austin Seven Cars, Tls. 6,000 and 2 Disinfection Vans, Tls. 5,875.

Health Department, Contributions and Grants in Aid, Tls. 294,460.—An increase of Tls. 9,500 over the estimate for 1932. The Country Hospital deficit for 1932 amounted to Tls. 106,410 as compared with Tls. 102,230 in the year 1931, whilst the Working Account of the General Hospital showed a deficit of Tls. 21,560. The sum of Tls. 62,030 is allowed for Remission of Taxation in respect of Hospitals and similar institutions.

Public Works Department, Tls. 4,250,490.—This figure is Tls. 171,390 in excess of the estimate for 1932. Apart from decreases of Tls. 13,600 under Creeks and River and Tls. 104,750 under Roads, Maintenance, where reduced expenditure on Chinese labour and on materials is anticipated, increases of varying amount are shown under all headings. Under General, the increase of Tls. 49,700 is attributable partly to ordinary scale increases and partly to a reduction in the estimated charge to Extraordinary Expenditure. The increase of Tls. 51,260 shown under Buildings is due to the increased number of properties which now have to be maintained as compared with previous years. Maintenance charges for Drainage and Sewerage are increased in accordance with the normal expansion of the systems and this fact coupled with a reduction in the amount receivable from sale of Ordure, accounts for an increase of Tls. 55,200. Under House Refuse an increase of Tls. 51,450 is shown which is required for working expenses of Incinerators. Roads, Cleansing and Watering shows an increase of Tls. 46,180 mainly attributable to the increased cost of Truck Haulage. The increase of Tls. 26,250 under Parks and Open Spaces is due to the cost of additional Chinese labour required for the better maintenance of the parks and gardens. Normal increases of Tls. 7,200 and Tls. 2,500 are shown under Lighting and Extra-Departmental respectively.

Public Works Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 783,460.—Provision has been included for the purchase of four Motor Cars, five Box Cars, two S. D. Freighters, a Vacuum Tank Wagon and other requirements of a minor nature. The provision of Tls. 700,000 for Road Materials, etc. is offset by a sum of Tls. 780,000 in respect of issues, resulting in an estimated reduction in the actual stock of road materials.

Orchestra and Band, Tls. 175,330.—An increase of Tls. 20,640 over the relative provision for last year, mainly attributable to an increased appropriation for Passages and a decrease in the estimated Receipts from Concerts.

Orchestra and Band, Stock and Stores, Tls. 1,400.—An increase of Tls. 520 on the figure for 1932.

Public Library, Tls. 9,270.—The appropriation for 1933 is increased by Tls. 1,500 to cover the pay of a Foreign Assistant Librarian engaged during 1932, and to provide for additional purchases of books.

Finance Department, Tls. 780,600.—A decrease of Tls. 9,360 on the comparative estimates for last year. Provision is included for normal scale increases on revision of the terms of various appointments due for reconsideration during the year. In conformity with the policy of showing the full cost of maintaining the Council's educational programme in the Education Budget, the cost of the staff maintained exclusively for educational purposes is shown for the first time as a deduction from the estimated expenditure to be incurred by the department.

Finance Department (including Revenue Office) Stock and Stores, Tls. 6,580.—A decrease of Tls. 4,660. Provision is included for the purchase of a Motor Car required for inspection purposes, and for sundry office furniture and appliances.

Secretariat (including Secretary General's Office) Tls. 346,930.—An increase of Tls. 23,340. Increased appropriations in respect of Pay and Allowances include the usual salary increments in cases requiring reconsideration under the Grading Scales and provide for the appointment of a specialist for work in connection with matters appertaining to industrial regulations and factory inspection.

Secretariat (including Secretary General's Office), Stock and Stores, Tls. 1,100, as compared with Tls. 1,570 for 1932.

Legal Department, Tls. 89,240 representing an increase of Tls. 1,480 over the 1932 provision.

Legal Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 1,000.—A decrease of Tls. 400 on last year's requirements.

Chinese Studies and Translation Office, Tls. 60,920.—An increase of Tls. 4,740 on the relative figure for 1932 required for revision of salaries and reorganisation of personnel.

Chinese Studies and Translation Office, Stock and Stores, Tls. 2,000.—An increase of Tls. 1,000 over the appropriation for 1932 required for furnishing reorganised office accommodation.

Press Information Office, Tls. 39,670.—An estimated decrease of Tls. 2,600 as compared with the appropriation for 1932.

Press Information Office, Stock and Stores, Tls. 750.—A decrease of Tls. 1,750 on the estimates for last year.

General Charges, Tls. 823,120.—An increase of Tls. 108,630 as compared with the Budget for 1932. Decreases are shown under the following headings:—Adviser on Revenue Matters, Tls. 11,450, Pew Rents and Relief of Poor Tls. 710, Semaphore Service Tls. 1,310 and Superannuation Exchange Compensation Tls. 19,230. Provision is included for Land Assessment, fees and expenses, Tls. 17,100 and Ratepayers' Meeting, sundry expenses Tls. 2,500. Pensions, Gratuities etc. for 1933 are increased by Tls. 51,420, but of this total appropriation a sum Tls. 43,860 has been transferred to the Municipal Budget—Education. Grants in Aid show an increase of Tls. 69,990, including Remission of Taxation, which for 1933 is estimated at Tls. 119,390, or an excess of Tls. 85,390 over the figure for 1932. Royal Asiatic Society's Grant for 1933 is increased from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 4,000 and the Special Grant decreased from Tls. 25,000 to Tls. 2,000. A grant to the Prisoners' Aid Department of Tls. 5,000 is inserted. Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises is estimated at Tls. 324,140 an increase of Tls. 39,780 over the Budget figure for last year. The estimated rentals of Police Force Quarters account for Tls. 30,000 of this increase.

Interest, Brokerage, etc.—A decrease under this heading of Tls. 144,500 as compared with last year's estimates. The interest receivable on the balance of the purchase price for the Electricity Department shows a further decline as a direct result of the liquidation by the Shanghai Power Company of its obligations under the Agreement of Sale. This reduction is partly offset by an increase in the amount of interest payable by the Shanghai Power Company in respect to facilities accorded to the Company in connection with its obligations under Agreement. Interest Account is also influenced by interest Charges allocated to the Education Budget in respect of Land and Buildings subject to this charge.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges Tls. 35,920.—Provision is made for the erection of two concrete bridges one over the Hongkew Creek at Kashing Road at an estimated cost of Tls. 20,000 and the other over the Sawgin Creek at Urga Road, Tls. 15,000. The remainder of the appropriation covers the balance of cost of the Thorne Road Bridge.

Bundings, Tls. 20,000.—As in former years a general appropriation is included to cover such concrete bunding work as may be required during the year.

Drainage, Tls. 82,340.—The proposed programme of work is similar to that proceeded with in 1932, the work being mainly confined to the Eastern District. The usual Miscellaneous appropriation which is inserted to cover unforeseen contingencies has been increased to Tls. 25,000. Contributions from frontagers are estimated at Tls. 12,000.

Sewerage, Tls. 343,500.—An amount of Tls. 295,000 is inserted to cover the extensions required to keep pace with building development. New sewage pumps to replace pumps which are no longer able to deal with the increasing flow are estimated to cost Tls. 43,500. Provision of Tls. 5,000 is included for sanitary improvements at all Ordure Loading Stations.

Landing Stages, Tls. 125,000.—This appropriation includes a sum of Tls. 115,000 which is required for constructing the necessary roads and drains and paving in concrete of the new Chemulpo Road Wharf. The balance of Tls. 10,000 is required to complete the extension to Chaoufoong Road Jetty.

Land, Tls. 541,010.—Provision is made for the purchase of areas scheduled for the completion of Singapore, Poyang and Kiaochow Parks, for extension of the Western Police Depôt, for the acquisition of a larger site for Wayside Market, and for extension of Hungjao Road Cemetery, as well as for other requirements of a minor character.

Buildings, Tls. 3,531,120.—The bulk of this appropriation is absorbed by the requirements of the Police and Health Departments and a considerable proportion is necessary for the completion of work already in progress.

Volunteer Corps.—Provision is made for alterations to the Warrant Officers' Quarters and Lecture Rooms in the Drill Hall and for alterations to the S.V.C. Kitchens. It is also intended to erect a store for barrack fittings at the P.W.D. Depôt Gordon Road which will be available as a temporary billet in case of emergency.

Fire Brigade.—The appropriation includes a sum of Tls. 50,000 representing portion of cost of the new Central District Station. Minor items are the erection of a temporary substation in the Point District, and improvements to the Yangtszepoo District Station.

Police Force.—Portions of cost are included for Central Station, Tls. 350,000, and South Station, Tls. 250,000, and balances of cost for Point Station, Tls. 190,000, Police Hospital Tls. 17,000, and Barracks, Wayside and Point, Tls. 95,000. In connection with the scheme for extension of the Ward Road Gaol, balances of cost are inserted for Cell block R/S, Tls. 45,000, Juvenile block, Tls. 45,000, Laundry and Kitchen block, Tls. 20,000, Hospital Tls. 15,000, Administration block Tls. 25,000, and Indians' Quarters Tls. 20,000. The construction of Foreign Married Quarters is estimated to cost Tls. 285,000. Portions of cost are provided for the reconstruction of Cell block A/B, Tls. 150,000, Remand and Detention block, Tls. 150,000, and Foreign Gaol Tls. 250,000.

Health Department.—To meet the recommendations of the Hospitals Commission, portions of cost have been included for Western Fever Hospital, Tls. 150,000, Mental Hospital Tls. 50,000, and Laundry Tls. 10,000. A sum of Tls. 380,000 is allocated to the completion of the Victoria Nurses' Home and provision of Tls. 554,000 is included for the completion and equipping of the Abattoir and Cattle Sheds and for the erection and equipment of a Meat Market in connection therewith.

Other requirements include extension to the Pig Slaughter House Tls. 27,000, portion of cost of a new Market at Wayside, Tls. 50,000, completion of the first floor of Ferry Market and the construction of an additional floor thereto.

Public Works Department.—Additional plant for the Incinerators, Western District Tls. 15,000, and Eastern District Tls. 27,500 is provided for. Other appropriations include balance of cost for Truck Garage, Sinza Depôt Tls. 15,000; Sinza Depôt, Offices and Stores Tls. 18,000, Truck Garage Tungchow Depôt Tls. 35,000 and a sum of Tls. 15,000 for additional Latrines. Provision for Concreteware Store Shed is reinserted.

Roads, Tls. 1,650,000.—The appropriation in respect of land for new roads and widening and extension of existing roads is inserted at a figure of Tls. 1,250,000 a reduction of Tls. 250,000 on the estimate for 1932. A sum of Tls. 400,000 is included for construction work, an increase of Tls. 50,000 on last year's estimate.

Plant and Equipment, Tls. 189,550.—Following the procedure instituted last year certain items which would otherwise have been shown in the various Stock and Stores sections of the Budget have been included under this head.

Pension Fund—Tls. 521,130.—Under this heading provision is included for the balance of capitalisation of Pensions granted to ex-employees.

Loan Redemption, Tls. 21,566,250.—Of this amount Tls. 16,520,000 are required for redemption of the Loans of 1922, 1923 and 1928 and the Temporary borrowings of 1932. The Sinking Fund Instalment for the year in respect of the Loans of 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 accounts for Tls. 2,123,930 and it is proposed to transfer to General Reserve Account an amount of Tls. 2,922,320 being the amount of accumulated Sinking Fund balances temporarily loaned to Capital Account in 1929.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION.**ORDINARY INCOME.**

Income, Tls. 1,623,490.—This amount shows an increase of Tls. 239,400 over the allocation for 1932 and is required to cover the Deficit brought forward from 1932 amounting to Tls. 56,340 and to provide for the estimated requirements for 1933 which total Tls. 1,567,150. This sum, which will be transferred from the Municipal Budget—General, represents 1.84 per cent of the assessed rental of property subject to payment of General Municipal Rate and the correlative amount of Land Tax.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Administration, Tls. 45,700.—A decrease of Tls. 2,960 on the estimates of the past year. The Board Honoraria are increased by Tls. 560 and Stock and Stores, Education Office, by Tls. 100. Pay and Sundry Expenses of the Superintendent's Office show a reduction of Tls. 3,620 due primarily to no provision for Passages being required in 1933.

Schools for Foreign Children, Tls. 652,520.—An increase over 1932 estimates of Tls. 59,580. This is occasioned by an increased appropriation of Tls. 76,040 to cover interest on Land and Buildings and to the inclusion for the first time under General Charges of allocations amounting to Tls. 38,770 in respect of certain staff benefits, Accountancy Charges, Free and Reduced School Fees etc. These increased appropriations are partly offset by additional receipts from School Fees following a general revision in the Scale of Fees.

The Thomas Hanbury Hostel is shown separately for the first time and reduces the Public and Thomas Hanbury School expenditure by Tls. 21,760. The appropriation for this school is further reduced by Tls. 27,560 under Pay and Sundry Expenses. Public School for Girls, Boone Road shows a decrease of Tls. 1,870 and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls Tls. 10,180 mainly due to less personnel being absent on long leave. The Junior Boys' School shows an increase of Tls. 10,630 occasioned by the long leave of the Headmaster-designate being accelerated. For the Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road an additional sum of Tls. 7,400 is required, this increase however being offset by an augmentation in the amount of School Fees to be collected.

Stock and Stores, Tls. 5,920.—Shows an increase of Tls. 3,770 of which furniture for the Thomas Hanbury Hostel accounts for Tls. 2,500.

Grants in Aid, Tls. 92,250, to which should be added Tls. 9,000 included as Grants under General Charges—Education. The total appropriation is therefore Tls. 6,250 in excess of that for 1932.

Schools for Chinese Children, Tls. 677,430.—An increase of Tls. 134,440 which provides for additional interest of Tls. 40,470 on Land and Buildings and Tls. 47,690 under General Charges. Against these additional appropriations may be offset the estimated increase in School Fees amounting to Tls. 38,400 in respect of Secondary Schools and Tls. 17,120 for Primary Schools. The net additional cost of these schools for 1933 is therefore estimated at Tls. 101,800. Expenditure in respect of the Secondary Schools for Chinese shows an increase of Tls. 39,130 over the figure for 1932. The Public School for Chinese accounts for Tls. 14,060 and the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School Tls. 18,700 of this amount as a result of an increase in the authorised establishment of foreign staff at these schools. The estimates for the Secondary School for Chinese Girls are higher by Tls. 12,370 due to provision being included to cover larger enrolment. The Ellis Kadoorie Public School remains practically the same as 1932, while the estimated expenditure for the Polytechnic Public School is decreased by Tls. 5,110. The estimated expenditure for operation of the Primary Schools in 1933 is Tls. 55,270 in excess of the provision for 1932, the chief increase being Office, Tls. 6,000; Kinchow Road, New School,

Tls. 26,940; Ward Road, Tls. 15,920; and Sinza Road, Tls. 6,210, the last two due to normal expansion.

Decreases are shown under Buildings and Rent of Leased Premises of Tls. 2,590 and Tls. 4,040 respectively.

Stock and Stores, Tls. 27,800.—An increase of Tls. 20,340 over the figure for 1932.

Grants in Aid, Tls. 99,250.—A decrease of Tls. 5,250 on the estimated figure for last year.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

Education, Tls. 627,700.—An increase of Tls. 88,270 over the figure for last year. A surplus of Tls. 101,550 has been brought forward from 1932 and the balance of Tls. 526,150 will be transferred from the Municipal Budget 1933—General.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Land, Tls. 225,000.—Provision is included for the cost of a site for the Secondary School for Chinese Girls.

Buildings, Tls. 402,700.—Provision is included for the cost of the Public School for Boys, Western District, Tls. 160,000; also for portions of cost, Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls and Secondary School for Chinese Girls, Tls. 100,000 and Tls. 80,000 respectively. The balance of cost of District Primary School, Kinchow Road, Tls. 55,000 is provided for. Appropriations are inserted for Boundary Wall raising, Public School for Chinese, Tls. 1,200; Boundary Wall, Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, Tls. 2,500; and for a Vehicle Shed, Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, Tls. 4,000.

**MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933,
GENERAL.**

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL

Estimates for the year January 1 to December 31, 1933.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District Tael 250,720,922			
Northern District 88,185,968			
Eastern District 129,280,877			
Western District 183,555,885			
	651,743,652		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties ..	44,029,344		
	<u>607,714,308</u>		4,254,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 14 per cent. on Tls. 30,265,000 being assessed rental of rateable			
Foreign houses	4,237,100		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	212,100	4,025,000	
CHINESE.			
At 14 per cent. on \$37,500,000 being assessed rental of rateable			
Chinese houses at exchange 71.5	3,763,750		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	193,750	3,560,000	
SPECIAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent. on Tls. 4,130,000 being assessed rental of Foreign houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s agreement 1905, the Shanghai Telephone Co.'s agreement 1930 and under arrangement with the Shanghai Power Co.	495,600		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	95,600	400,000	
CHINESE.			
At 12 per cent. on \$550,000 being assessed rental of Chinese houses beyond Settlement limits, as above, at exchange 71.5	47,190		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	2,190	45,000	
		20,000	8,050,000
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE			
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of Dues on goods passed through the Custom House			340,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar		64,000	
Foreign Liquor Seller		33,000	
Chinese Wine Shop		67,000	
Beer and other Malt Liquor		3,000	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		700	
Chinese Club		3,600	
Foreign Lodging House		2,000	
Chinese Lodging House		25,000	
Tea Shop		16,000	
Eating House, etc.		60,000	
Foreign Food Shop		2,000	
Fruit Shop and Stall		7,200	
Food Hawker		95,000	
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph		28,000	
Chinese Theatre, Sing Song and Story Teller		13,000	
Other Entertainment		17,000	
Pawn Shop		52,000	
Exchange Shop		13,000	
Tobacco Shop		22,000	
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Shop		2,200	
Cargo Boat		9,000	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,300	
Launch		6,000	
Chinese Boat		5,000	
Sampan		800	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		2,000	
Livery Stable		5,500	
Public Motor Garage, Motor Vehicle and Freight Trailer		730,000	
Bicycle		58,000	
Cart		140,000	
Private-owned Ricksha		280,000	
Public Ricksha		172,000	
Wheelbarrow		62,000	
Firearm		24,000	
Dog		9,000	
Sing Song House		40,000	
Miscellaneous		14,500	
			2,084,800
			<u>14,728,800</u>
<i>Carried forward</i>			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			14,729,800
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets.			
Hongkew	91,000		
Elgin	7,300		
North Fokien	4,600		
Purdon	6,300		
East Hongkew	6,200		
Sinza	31,000		
Mohawk	5,500		
Sungpan	3,000		
Yangtszepoo	2,000		
Tsitsihar	2,400		
Wayside	7,300		
Wuchow	4,500		
Pingliang	8,100		
Foochow	35,500		
Peking	26,500		
Liao Yang	4,800		
Ferry	6,000		
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Offices and Quarters		252,000	
Miscellaneous		12,200	
		28,000	
			292,200
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
Final dividend for 1932 and Interim dividend for 1933 on 975 "A" shares		23,750	
<i>Note.—These fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905.</i>			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty		1,000	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.			
Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service	140,000		
Railless Car mileage fee	48,000		
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., Car mileage fee	65,000		
Cie. Français de Tramways et D'Eclairage Electrique de Shanghai, Car mileage fee	1,350		
Shanghai Power Co.			
Royalty of 5% on gross receipts from sales of Electricity	900,000		
Contributions to General Funds.			
Convict Labour	20,000		
Concreteware Manufactory	120,000		
Pingchiao Quarry	10,000		
Public Works Department Workshops	100,000		
			1,429,100
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Trust Funds, etc., written back	20,000		
Sales of Stores, etc.	68,000		
			88,000
			16,538,100
<i>Less—Amount transferred to Education Budget representing 1.84 per cent. of the assessed rental of property subject to payment of the General Municipal Rate and the correlative proportion of Land Tax</i>	1,623,490		
Deficit from 1932	53,480		
			1,676,970
General Reserve—Amount to be appropriated			14,861,130
			1,500,000
Total carried to Summary			16,361,130

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER UNITS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign.									
Commandant	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,580		
Adjutant	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,900		
2 Sergeant Majors	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,710		
Quartermaster Sergeant	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000		
Staff Sergeant	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,370		
Stenographer	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,900		
								44,460	
Language Bonus	..	..	..	..	..	..		140	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,300	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,150	
Chinese.									
Headquarters Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..		15,260	67,310
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,000	
Pension Contributions	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,030	
Passages	..	..	..	..	..	..		7,640	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,000	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..		700	
Allowances for attending Schools of Instruction, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..		8,600	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,000	
Light	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,200	
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,320	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,000	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,400	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,200	
Postage	..	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Uniform	..	..	..	..	..	..		53,000	
Allowance to Units	..	..	..	..	..	..		7,500	
Artillery Units	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000	
Armoured Car Company	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,000	
Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements	..	..	..	..	..	..		12,800	
Ammunition	..	..	..	..	..	..		59,000	
Camps of Exercise	..	..	..	..	..	..		8,000	
Subscription to N.R.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..		130	
Maintenance of Range	..	..	..	..	..	..		11,500	
Chinese Government Land Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..		340	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,500	
								203,460	
Loss—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,500	198,960
Total carried to Summary									266,270

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
RUSSIAN DETACHMENT.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Officer Commanding	..	..	..	..	..	6,480		
11 Commissioned Officers	..	..	..	..	..	16,780		
311 Other Ranks	..	..	..	..	..	147,680	170,940	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		980	
Good Service Bonus	..	..	..	..	..		15,600	
Chinese.								
Coolies	..	..	..	..	..		1,270	
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		650	188,740
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		6,550	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		950	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		6,500	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		3,500	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		3,000	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		400	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		700	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Ration Allowance and Messing	..	..	..	..	..		76,000	
Uniform	..	..	..	..	..		19,000	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		4,700	
Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements	..	..	..	..	..		700	
Ammunition	..	..	..	..	..		8,170	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		4,500	
							135,570	
Less—Charged to Police Force for Special Services	..	..					38,550	97,020
Total carried to Summary	..	..						285,760
STOCK AND STORES.								
Tinned Rations	..	..	..	..	..			1,000
Arms and Accoutrements	..	..	..	..	..			6,300
Ammunition	..	..	..	..	..			14,800
125 Gas Masks	..	..	..	..	..			8,800
Motor Car	..	..	..	..	..			2,700
Armoury	..	..	..	..	..			300
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..			600
Gymnastic Apparatus	..	..	..	..	..			350
Total carried to Summary	..	..						29,850
<i>Credit.</i>								
Value of Stores issued	..	..	..	..	..			70,000
Total carried to Summary	..	..						Cr. 70,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Chief Officer	13,920		
Deputy Chief Officer	10,380		
Third Officer	8,400		
Fourth Officer	7,560		
Engineer Officer	6,000		
Accountant Officer	5,700		
2 District Officers	10,560		
6 Station Officers	22,690		
11 Assistant Station Officers	35,200		
30 Sub-Officers	64,960		
Engineering Assistant	5,280		
Clerical Assistant	3,300		
Inspecting Officer	4,020		
2 Assistant Inspecting Officers	6,380		
Workshop Officer	3,480		
Assistant Workshop Officer	2,940		
Stores Officer	2,870		
26 Watchtower Men	21,380		
Children's Bonus		235,020	
Language Bonus		1,620	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		5,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		31,560	
		5,500	
Chinese.			
25 Office and Store Staff	18,650		
72 Motor and Fire Float Staff	38,100		
460 Firemen	128,650		
71 Artificers, etc.	36,650		
35 Watchroom Operators	12,990		
15 Cadets	10,780		
Chinese Tuition	3,500		
		249,320	
		528,020	
<i>Superannuation</i>	37,060		
<i>Passages</i>	20,680		
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	1,000		
<i>Medical Aid</i>	15,000		
<i>Locomotion</i>	30,000		
<i>Fuel</i>	30,000		
<i>Light</i>	9,000		
<i>Water</i>	9,000		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	3,250		
<i>Insurance</i>	6,800		
<i>Uniform</i>	25,000		
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>	18,000		
<i>Hose Renewals</i>	15,000		
<i>Maintenance, Depreciation, etc., Fire Hydrants</i>	36,000		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	7,400		
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>	900		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	2,500		
		266,590	
		794,610	
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	4,000		
<i>Receipts for Watching and Salvage Services</i>	20,000		
		24,000	
		770,610	
<i>Carried forward</i>			770,610

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>									770,610
FIRE BRIGADE—continued.									
AMBULANCE SERVICES.									
EMERGENCY BRANCH.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Chinese.									
6 Motormen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,160	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200		
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	250		
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200		
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	200		
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	90		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100		
<i>Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	500		
								3,590	
									5,750
HOSPITAL BRANCH.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Chinese.									
6 Motormen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,440		
10 Ambulance Attendants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,060		
								4,500	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	120		
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100		
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	400		
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400		
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	400		
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	300		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	80		
<i>Washing</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	200		
<i>Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	700		
								6,700	
								11,200	
<i>Less—Fees</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,000	
									6,200
Total carried to Summary									782,560
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Lorry Chassis</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			2,890
<i>2 Inspection Cars</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			5,830
<i>Rescue and Reviving Apparatus</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			3,900
<i>Refrigerators</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			3,420
<i>Gasoline Pump and Tanks</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			2,700
<i>Appliances and Tools</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			6,000
<i>Workshop Equipment</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			1,000
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..			3,500
Total carried to Summary									29,240

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.								
GENERAL.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Executive Branch.								
Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	27,600		
Extra Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18,000		
8 Deputy Commissioners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	40,800		
8 Assistant Commissioners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	75,700		
16 Superintendants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	109,000		
10 Chief Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49,230		
44 Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	172,000		
92 Sub-Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	313,650		
344 Sergeants and Probationary Sergeants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	775,000		
2 Vehicle Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,540		
2 Secretaries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,520		
5 Clerical Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18,320		
2 Russian Translators .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,700		
3 Office Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,250		
2 Mechanics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,240		
2 Motor Drivers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,950		
2 Women Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,670		
							1,633,170	
Gaol Branch.								
Superintendent of Gaols .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,400		
Deputy Superintendent of Gaols .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,200		
Head Gaoler .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,840		
2 Gaolers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,080		
4 Assistant Gaolers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,930		
11 Senior Warders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	36,680		
17 Warders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	41,380		
21 Assistant Warders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	45,000		
Printer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,460		
3 Wardresses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,600		
							178,570	
Children's Bonus							18,800	
Language Bonus							95,000	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							237,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation Allowances							62,000	
District						6,600		
Shanghai Special District Court						5,580		
Special Duty						3,480		
Chinese Tuition						23,000		
Drill						900		
							39,560	
								2,264,100
Japanese.								
Executive Branch.								
Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,400		
Superintendent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6,120		
Chief Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,220		
4 Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11,800		
9 Sub-Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	17,790		
42 Sergeants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	66,400		
206 Constables .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	207,000		
Office Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,750		
							324,480	
Language Bonus							32,500	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							49,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation Allowances							9,350	
Rent						19,650		
Special Duty						1,040		
Drill						280		
							20,950	
								436,380
Carried forward								2,700,480

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			4,737,890
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
GENERAL—continued.			
<i>Superannuation</i>		270,000	
<i>Deferred Pay</i>		19,270	
<i>Passages</i>		270,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses</i>		18,500	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		300,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		160,000	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
<i>Medicines</i>	2,200		
<i>Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.</i>	100,000		
<i>Surgeons' Fees</i>	40,000		
		142,200	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
<i>Pay of Mafoos</i>	5,700		
<i>Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.</i>	7,000		
<i>Repairs to Saddlery</i>	1,000		
		13,700	
<i>Fuel</i>		164,000	
<i>Light.</i>			
<i>General</i>	58,500		
<i>Traffic</i>	36,000		
<i>Police lamps</i>	570		
		95,070	
<i>Water</i>		37,660	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		35,500	
<i>Insurances</i>		11,000	
<i>Communications.</i>			
<i>Telephone Service</i>	18,350		
<i>Street Telephones</i>	30,100		
<i>Teleprinters</i>	8,550		
<i>Wireless</i>	5,500		
		62,500	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		1,500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
<i>Food</i>	6,300		
<i>Photographs</i>	3,300		
<i>Medical Treatment for Remanded Prisoners</i>	2,340		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	1,800		
		13,240	
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i>		4,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
<i>Furniture</i>	20,000		
<i>Arms</i>	9,000		
<i>Traffic Signals, etc.</i>	5,000		
		34,000	
<i>Rewards</i>		4,000	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		30,000	
<i>Legal Expenses</i>		5,000	
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>		5,000	
<i>Publicity</i>		300	
<i>First Aid Lectures</i>		600	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		18,700	
		1,713,740	
		6,451,630	
<i>Less—Shanghai District Court, Contribution towards pay and expenses of personnel seconded</i>		11,300	
<i>Pay of personnel transferred</i>		315,490	
<i>Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses allocated to sundry headings</i>		59,140	
<i>Receipts for Special Services</i>		135,000	
<i>Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property</i>		2,000	
<i>Dog Redemption Fees</i>		2,000	
		524,930	
Total carried to Summary		5,926,700	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		20,000	
<i>7 Motor Cars</i>		19,500	
<i>Raiding Van</i>		3,300	
<i>4 Motor Cycle Combinations</i>		7,800	
<i>20 Bicycles</i>		3,000	
<i>Ammunition</i>		30,000	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		260,000	
<i>Motor Transport Equipment</i>		2,500	
		345,900	
Total carried to Summary		345,900	
<i>Credit.</i>			
<i>Value of Stores issued</i>		320,000	
Total carried to Summary		Cr. 320,000	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GAOLS AND REFORMATORY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Pay of Personnel transferred		178,570	
Children's Bonus		2,660	
Language Bonus		7,000	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		28,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		4,450	
Allowances.			
District		480	221,160
Russians.			
Russian Detachment, pay and sundry expenses of personnel employed as guards transferred			38,550
Sikhs.			
Pay of Personnel transferred		63,060	
Language Bonus		7,300	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		8,500	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		1,100	
Allowances.			
Rations	17,600		
Rent	2,200		
Gaol Posts	100		
		19,900	99,860
Chinese.			
Pay of Personnel transferred		73,860	
Allowances.			
Plain Clothes	620		
Rent	12,000		
		12,620	86,480
Superannuation		23,500	446,050
Deferred Pay		6,580	
Passages		17,500	
Recruiting Expenses		500	
Uniform and Equipment		30,000	
Locomotion		2,200	
Medical Aid.			
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.	9,500		
Surgeons' Fees	3,100		
		12,600	
Fuel		50,000	
Light		11,500	
Water		16,800	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		1,480	
Insurance		2,000	
Telephone Service		1,500	
Funeral Expenses		100	
Expenses of Prisoners.			
Food	195,000		
Clothing	47,000		
Hospital	31,730		
Miscellaneous	32,000		
		305,730	
Maintenance and Repairs		22,500	
Payment of Employed Convicts		2,000	
Miscellaneous		450	506,940
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings		12,500	952,990
Subordinate Staff pay and expenses transferred		1,890	14,390
Total carried to Summary			938,600

STOCK AND STORES.

Furniture and Sundries	2,000
Total carried to Summary	2,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL.												
ADMINISTRATION.												
Pay.												
Foreign.												
Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,350		
Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,020		
Departmental Secretary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,820		
Senior Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,500		
Stores Officer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,760		
5 Clerical Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,290		
Correspondence Clerk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,280		
Stenographer and Typist .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,080		
Russian Watchmen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,680		
Children's Bonus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		82,780	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		540	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8,420	
Chinese.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,410	
Office Staff, Messengers. etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		13,400	
Superannuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		110,550	
Passages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,400	
Medical Aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		17,090	
Locomotion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,800	
Fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,000	
Light .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,270	
Water .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		790	
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000	
Insurance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		60	
Telephone Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		630	
Notification of Communicable Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,500	
Medical Registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Medical Library .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,100	
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		500	
Publicity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,000	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		750	
Less—Receipts from issue of Official Certificates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500		
Receipts from issue of Coffin Permits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500		
Medical Registration Fees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250		
											2,250	
											157,880	
												155,630
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.												
Pay.												
Foreign.												
Director of Medical Laboratory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,540		
2 Pathologists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,700		
5 Laboratory Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,040		
2 Clerical Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,750		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6,830	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,420	
Chinese.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathologist .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,550		
Clerks, Attendants, Boys and Coolies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,940		
Superannuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		56,030	
Passages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less—Receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000		
Contribution from French Municipal Council .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000		
											120,720	
											39,000	
												81,720
Carried forward												

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>									237,350
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued									
GENERAL—continued.									
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign.									
Chief Analyst ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,900		
Assistant Analyst ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,440		
Children's Bonus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		28,340	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		860	
								3,340	
Chinese.									
Assistant Chemists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,280		
Clerks, Boys and Coolies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,260		
								4,540	
<i>Superannuation</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		31,580	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,650	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		450	
<i>Fuel</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,200	
<i>Light</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		850	
<i>Water</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		340	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		150	
<i>Insurance</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		210	
								50	
<i>Less—Receipts</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		37,800	
								4,000	
									33,800
DISPENSARY.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign.									
2 Pharmacists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14,830	
Children's Bonus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		180	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,120	
Chinese.									
Attendants, Boys and Coolies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,070	
<i>Superannuation</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20,200	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,670	
<i>Locomotion</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		250	
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		360	
<i>Fuel</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		47,420	
<i>Light</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,070	
<i>Water</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		360	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		100	
<i>Insurance</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		80	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		50	
<i>Less—Receipts</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		71,960	
								65,000	
									6,960

Carried forward

278,110

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Brought forward	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 278,110
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
SANITATION.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
3 Chief Inspectors		19,970		
23 Inspectors		88,700		
6 Sanitary Overseers		16,890		
Clerical Assistant (part time)		1,650		
			127,210	
Children's Bonus			1,800	
Language Bonus			5,720	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			12,300	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			8,530	
Chinese.				
Cadets		11,000		
Office Staff, Foremen, Coolies, etc.		28,800		
Chinese Tuition		610		
			35,410	
			190,970	
Superannuation			13,090	
Passages			19,450	
Expenses of Engaging Staff			50	
Medical Aid			5,000	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses.</i>				
Disinfection			17,530	
Plague Prevention			5,150	
Mosquito Reduction			16,170	
Fly Reduction			4,440	
Smallpox and Cholera Prevention			19,900	
Locomotion			10,140	
Fuel			1,810	
Light			770	
Water			510	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			1,500	
Insurance			550	
Telephone Service			1,500	
Maintenance and Repairs			1,500	
Miscellaneous			750	
			810,780	
Less—Transferred to Education—General Charges			7,000	
				803,780
FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Veterinary Surgeon		7,500		
3 Chief Inspectors		18,230		
17 Inspectors		67,340		
6 Sanitary Overseers		14,630		
1 Sanitary Overseer (part time)		1,480		
Clerical Assistant (part time)		1,650		
Mechanic		3,600		
			114,430	
Children's Bonus			1,740	
Language Bonus			6,000	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			14,410	
Chinese.				
Veterinary Surgeon		3,900		
Office Staff, Foremen, Coolies, etc.		32,130		
Special Police Services		5,400		
Chinese Tuition		610		
			42,040	
			178,620	
Superannuation			12,180	
Expenses of Engaging Staff			150	
Medical Aid			5,000	
Locomotion			15,250	
Fuel			9,100	
Light			5,820	
Water			22,000	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			1,500	
Insurance			1,500	
Telephone Service			1,280	
Maintenance and Repairs			11,060	
Destruction of Carcasses			10,000	
Miscellaneous			450	
			273,890	
Less—Fees from Slaughterhouses		100,000		
Sale of Products from Disposal Plant		5,000		
			105,000	
				168,890
Carried forward				750,780

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
								750,780
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
GENERAL—continued.								
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Superintendent of Cemeteries						7,860		
Custodian (part time)						830		
Children's Bonus							7,990	
Language Bonus							270	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							320	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation							860	
							830	
Chinese.								
Clerk, Foremen, Coolies, etc.							11,800	
								22,070
<i>Superannuation</i>							780	
<i>Medical Aid</i>							300	
<i>Locomotion</i>							1,390	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>							9,930	
<i>Fuel</i>							950	
<i>Light</i>							130	
<i>Water</i>							300	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							200	
<i>Insurance</i>							410	
<i>Telephone Service</i>							310	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>							3,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							200	
								39,970
<i>Less—Fees.</i>								
Cremation						4,000		
Grave making						13,000		
Grave Spaces						14,000		
Use of Niche in Columbarium						1,000		
Vaults						100		
Reservation						1,700		
Permits						900		
							34,700	
SWIMMING POOL.								5,270
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Custodian (part time)						1,100		
2 Sanitary Overseers (temporary)						2,000		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							3,100	
							160	
Chinese.								
Boys, Coolies, etc.						970		
Special Police Services						320		
							1,290	
							4,550	
<i>Superannuation</i>							110	
<i>Medical Aid</i>							200	
<i>Light</i>							600	
<i>Water</i>							1,800	
<i>Insurance</i>							80	
<i>Telephone Service</i>							40	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>							1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							900	
							9,110	
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>							12,000	
								Cr. 2,890
Total carried to Summary								753,160

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—continued.								
HOSPITALS.								
ADMINISTRATION.								
Pay.								
Foreign.								
Superintendent of Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	10,400		
Assistant Superintendent of Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	8,700		
Office Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	2,100		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		21,200	
							2,730	
Chinese.								
Boy, Coolie, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		830	
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		24,760	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	..	..	..	..	..		2,120	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		50	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		350	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		3,280	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		90	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		80	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		20	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		70	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		50	
							150	
Less—Medical Examination Fees	..	..	..	..	..		31,520	
							1,200	30,320
RADIOLOGY.								
Pay.								
Foreign.								
Chief Radiologist (part time)	..	..	..	..	..		7,140	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		430	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		1,040	
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		710	
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		2,910	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		100	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		290	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		80	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		100	
Less—Amount recoverable from General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..		12,800	
							12,800	
MENTAL HOSPITAL.								
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	..	..	..	..	..	30,780		
Pay of Chinese Staff.								
Boys, Coolies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	3,530		
							34,310	
Superannuation, Chinese	..	..	..	..	..		60	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		2,700	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		500	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		100	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		120	
Drugs and Instruments	..	..	..	..	..		950	
Messing	..	..	..	..	..		7,500	
Washing	..	..	..	..	..		550	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		900	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		100	
							48,240	
Less—Fees from Patients	..	..	..	..	..		14,000	
								34,240
Carried forward								64,560

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			64,560
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	71,180		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Nurses, Clerk, Boys, etc.	21,250		
		92,430	
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i>		1,140	
<i>Locomotion</i>		500	
<i>Fuel</i>		10,000	
<i>Light</i>		1,700	
<i>Water</i>		2,000	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		300	
<i>Insurance</i>		560	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		680	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		8,000	
<i>Messing</i>		25,000	
<i>Washing</i>		2,800	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		4,200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		149,810	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>		20,000	129,810
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	19,920		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Medical Assistants (part time)	7,200		
Nurses, Amahs, Boys, etc.	14,920		
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	760		
		42,800	
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i>		1,440	
<i>Medical Aid, Chinese</i>		50	
<i>Locomotion</i>		90	
<i>Fuel</i>		2,400	
<i>Light</i>		550	
<i>Water</i>		600	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		90	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		7,500	
<i>Messing</i>		5,000	
<i>Washing</i>		1,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		4,250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
		66,620	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>		5,000	61,620
MOKANSHAN SANATORIUM.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	3,820		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Cooks, Boys, etc.	2,880		
		6,700	
<i>Locomotion</i>		500	
<i>Fuel</i>		400	
<i>Light</i>		700	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		350	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		100	
<i>Messing</i>		3,300	
<i>Washing</i>		450	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,750	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		14,650	
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>		10,000	4,650
<i>Carried forward</i>			260,640

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			260,640
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	10,260		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Boys, Cooks, Coolies, etc.	4,330		
		14,590	
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,230	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,500	
<i>Light</i>		270	
<i>Water</i>		850	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		600	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		150	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		2,500	
<i>Messing</i>		9,200	
<i>Washing</i>		960	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
		36,250	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>		3,000	
			33,250
NURSES' QUARTERS.			
BOONE ROAD.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Sister-in-Charge</i>	3,620		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Boys, Cooks, Coolies, etc.	1,800		
		5,420	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,650	
<i>Light</i>		600	
<i>Water</i>		300	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		30	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		80	
<i>Messing</i>		2,500	
<i>Washing</i>		600	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		2,300	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
			13,780
VICTORIA NURSES' HOME.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Home Sister	1,800		
2 Engineers (part time)	500		
		2,300	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		320	
Chinese.			
Steward, Boys, Coolies, etc.	2,320		
Firemen	280		
		2,600	
		5,220	
<i>Superannuation</i>		250	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		200	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		50	
<i>Uniform</i>		30	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,300	
<i>Light</i>		1,250	
<i>Water</i>		720	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		40	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		400	
<i>Messing</i>		12,000	
<i>Washing</i>		450	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		550	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
		25,710	
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Country Hospital</i>		25,710	
			307,670
<i>Carried forward</i>			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			307,670
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE MEDICAL SERVICES.				
POLICE HOSPITAL, INDIAN AND CHINESE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Chief Radiologist (part time)	3,060			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	25,110		28,170	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			180	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			460	
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese.				
Resident Medical Superintendent	6,600			
Medical Assistants (part time)	14,350			
Nurses, Boys, Coolies, etc.	19,200		40,150	
<i>Superannuation</i>			68,960	
<i>Passages</i>			8,250	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			1,250	
<i>Locomotion</i>			250	
<i>Fuel</i>			850	
<i>Light</i>			14,100	
<i>Water</i>			5,500	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			2,400	
<i>Insurance</i>			800	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			850	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>			1,250	
<i>X-Ray</i>			12,500	
<i>Messing</i>			4,000	
<i>Washing</i>			15,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			2,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			7,200	
			800	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	81,940		140,780	
<i>Fees from X-Ray Examinations and Treatment</i>	10,000			
<i>Medical Examination Fees</i>	4,000			
			95,040	44,820
AMOY ROAD GAOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Dresser	2,400			
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	340		2,740	
Chinese.				
Medical Assistant (part time)			1,250	
			3,990	
<i>Superannuation</i>			370	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			120	
<i>Locomotion</i>			20	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			50	
			4,550	
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i>			4,550	
WARD ROAD GAOL HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	3,610			
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese.				
Resident Medical Superintendent	5,770			
Medical Assistants	13,640			
Dressers	1,500		24,520	
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i>			2,090	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			300	
<i>Locomotion</i>			220	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			50	
			27,180	
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i>			27,180	
	<i>Carried forward</i>			352,490

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			352,490
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
SPECIAL NURSING SERVICES.			
DISTRICT NURSING.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		2,590	
<i>Locomotion</i>		270	
<i>Drugs</i>		170	
			3,030
KING'S DAUGHTERS' CONVALESCENT HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>			3,610
FREE CLINICS.			
VENEREAL DISEASES.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
2 Male Nurses	5,100		
Interpreter	2,880		
		7,980	
Children's Bonus		360	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		1,140	
Chinese.			
Medical Assistant (part time)		600	
		10,080	
<i>Superannuation</i>		800	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		800	
<i>Locomotion</i>		170	
<i>Treatment of Patients</i>		15,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
		26,550	
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>		1,800	
			24,750
TUBERCULOSIS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Visiting Inspector	4,020		
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	2,600		
		6,620	
Language Bonus		290	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		580	
		7,490	
<i>Superannuation</i>		400	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		120	
<i>Locomotion</i>		420	
<i>Treatment of Patients</i>		4,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		120	
		12,550	
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>		1,800	
			10,750
Total carried to Summary			394,630

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.			
Pay.			
5 Matrons and 5 Assistant Matrons	27,740		
34 Nurses	58,880		
12 Assistant and Probationer Nurses	8,570		
3 Attendants	11,870		
Housekeeper	1,310		
Custodian	3,030		
		111,400	
Children's Bonus		450	
Language Bonus		1,560	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		18,980	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		2,670	
		135,060	
Sundry Expenses.			
Superannuation	14,410		
Passages	17,280		
Medical Aid	7,000		
Uniform	1,850		
Expenses of Engaging Staff	1,500		
		42,040	
		177,100	
Allocated to the various hospitals as under:			
Mental Hospital	30,780		
Isolation Hospital	71,180		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	19,920		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	3,820		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	10,260		
Nurses' Quarters, Boone Road	3,620		
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese	25,110		
Ward Road, Gaol Hospital	3,610		
District Nursing	2,590		
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home	3,610		
Tuberculosis Clinic	2,600		
		177,100	
STOCK AND STORES.			
Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus			8,190
Pathological Laboratory Fittings, Apparatus, etc.			1,790
Chemical Laboratory Fittings and Apparatus			1,220
Dispensary Fittings and Apparatus			400
5 Motor Cars			12,000
2 Disinfection Vans			5,870
Office Furniture and Sundries			7,120
Total carried to Summary			36,590
CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS IN AID.			
Contributions.			
Country Hospital, deficit for the year ended December 31, 1932 ..			106,410
General Hospital, deficit for the year ended December 31, 1932 ..			21,560
Grants in Aid.			
Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital		2,000	
Chinese Red Cross General Hospital		2,000	
General Hospital		38,300	
Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity		20,000	
Lester Chinese Hospital		2,000	
Paulun Hospital		3,000	
Sacred Heart Hospital		4,000	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital		20,000	
St. Luke's Hospital		1,000	
Shanghai Labourers' Hospital		5,000	
Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital			
Remission of Taxation.			
Hospitals.			
Foreign Beneficiaries	33,770		
Chinese Beneficiaries	28,260		
		62,030	
		166,490	
Total carried to Summary			294,460

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Commissioner	27,600		
2 Deputy Commissioners	32,400		
Chief Civil Engineer	11,940		
Structural Engineer	9,600		
Highways Engineer	10,950		
Sewerage Engineer	9,600		
Workshops Engineer	9,600		
14 Assistant Engineers	101,930		
Architect	10,740		
9 Assistant Architects and Architectural Assistants	58,270		
Land Surveyor	10,320		
3 Assistant Land Surveyors	48,240		
Building Surveyor	12,240		
Senior Assistant Building Surveyor	8,580		
Departmental Secretary	9,000		
Accountant	9,780		
12 Clerical Assistants	57,630		
Correspondence Clerk	3,440		
Superintendent, Parks and Open Spaces	6,960		
Assistant Superintendent, Parks and Open Spaces	4,320		
4 Inspectors, Parks and Open Spaces	13,340		
4 Park-keepers	10,500		
Assistant Superintendent, Cleansing	6,540		
24 Clerks of Works	108,870		
2 Motor Engineers	9,070		
2 Heating Engineers	8,890		
3 Chief Inspectors	15,840		
19 Inspectors	73,470		
9 Assistant Inspectors	28,290		
2 Sanitary Overseers	5,280		
Custodian, Administration Building	4,320		
Watchmen	3,500		
Children's Bonus		741,050	
Language Bonus		12,000	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		8,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		90,100	
Consulting Engineer		25,520	
		1,720	
		878,390	
Chinese.			
Survey Foremen and Coolies	24,800		
Assistant Engineers, Surveyors, Tracers, etc.	167,000		
Clerks and Storekeepers	99,500		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies	12,500		
Chinese Tuition	2,500		
		296,300	
			1,174,690
<i>Superannuation</i>		94,700	
<i>Passages</i>		75,050	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		200	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		20,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		45,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,000	
<i>Light</i>		6,000	
<i>Water</i>		2,250	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		15,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,250	
<i>Telephone Services</i>		6,200	
<i>Drawing Materials and Instruments</i>		13,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,500	
			284,650
			1,459,340
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>		30,000	
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees</i>		25,000	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees, etc.</i>		18,000	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i>		10,000	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff transferred to Special Services</i>		216,700	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses charged to Extraordinary Expenditure</i>		228,810	
			528,510
Total carried to Summary			930,830

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>			
Administration Building			99,770
Volunteer Corps			14,850
Fire Brigade			27,070
Police Force.			
Stations and Quarters			100,460
Gaols			30,130
Health Department.			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.		38,930	
Mental Hospital		7,900	
Isolation Hospital		12,000	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese		5,390	
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese		4,050	
Gaol Hospital		500	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium		3,350	
Mokanshan Sanatorium		800	
Cemeteries		6,480	
Open-air Swimming Pool		3,640	
			83,040
Public Works Department.			
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.		17,120	
Parks and Open Spaces, Sanitary Installations, fencing, etc.		10,050	
Latrines		12,900	
			40,070
Municipal Orchestra and Band Offices			1,170
Public Library			1,250
Chinese Studies and Translation Office			120
Total carried to Summary			397,930

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals.</i>			
Bridges		40,000	
Buildings		45,000	
Jetties and Pontons		20,000	
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>			105,000
			55,000
Total carried to Summary			160,000
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.			
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Maintenance of Drains			48,000
<i>Sewerage.</i>			
Disposal of Cesspool Contents.			
Working expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons	56,000		
Working expenses of Contractor	10,000		
		66,000	
<i>Treatment Works.</i>			
Pay, Chinese	13,000		
Power and Light	38,700		
Rental charges for Electric Cables	5,600		
Maintenance of Plant	14,000		
Sludge Disposal	14,000		
		85,300	
Maintenance of Sewers		14,000	
<i>Pumping Chambers.</i>			
Pay, Chinese	12,500		
Power and Light	52,000		
Rental charges for Electric Cables	5,600		
Maintenance of Plant	9,000		
		79,100	
Insurance		300	
			244,700
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Ordure</i>			292,700
			174,000
Total carried to Summary			118,790
HOUSE REFUSE.			
COLLECTION.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred</i>		38,360	
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese		175,000	
		213,360	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		950	
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,500	
<i>Materials</i>		3,000	
<i>Tools</i>		14,000	
<i>Truck Haulage</i>		30,000	
			263,810
DISPOSAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred</i>		19,430	
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese		30,000	
		49,430	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,300	
<i>Barging</i>		172,000	
<i>Sanitary Measures</i>		1,500	
<i>Maintenance of chutes</i>		5,000	
<i>Haulage</i>		58,000	
<i>Tools and Materials</i>		7,000	
<i>Working expenses of Incinerators</i>		107,700	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250	
			402,380
Total carried to Summary			666,190

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
ROADS.									
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.									
Pay.									
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..		250,000	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..		500	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..		10,000	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,500	
Materials.									
Broken stone, sand, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	225,000		
Sheet Asphalt	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000		
Cement Concrete	..	..	..	..	..	..	150,000		
Haulage	..	..	..	..	..	..		565,000	
Tools, renewals and repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..		85,000	
Boundary Stones	..	..	..	..	..	..		60,000	
Street Name-plates	..	..	..	..	..	..		350	
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000	
Chinese Government Land Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..		60,000	
Mud Roads, Maintenance	..	..	..	..	..	..		500	
Moving Hydrants, Tramway and Electricity Standards	..	..	..	..	..	..		10,000	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000	
								2,000	
								1,053,850	
Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	..	..	..	..	..	..		24,520	1,029,330
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.									
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred	..	..						35,550	
Pay.									
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..		190,000	
								225,550	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..		800	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..		700	
Uniform	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,500	
Materials.									
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000		
Sand	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500		
								21,500	
Haulage.									
Working expenses of motor plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,000		
Truck Haulage, road detritus	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,000		
Barging	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000		
								128,000	
Tools, renewals and repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..		30,000	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..		500	
								412,550	
Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves								5,000	407,550
Total carried to Summary	..	..							1,436,880
LIGHTING.									
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..			255,000
Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..			30,600
Extensions.									
Electricity and Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..			12,000
Total carried to Summary	..	..							297,600

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred			47,220	
Pay.				
Chinese.				
Writers, Foremen, Gardeners, etc.	46,000			
Labour	87,380			
		133,380		180,600
Superannuation, Chinese			300	
Medical Aid			1,750	
Locomotion			6,500	
Uniform			4,000	
Haulage			3,000	
Fuel			4,000	
Lighting Gardens			6,700	
Water			8,000	
Printing and Stationery			1,500	
Insurance			650	
Telephone Service			550	
Tools, renewals and repairs			6,000	
Chinese Government Land Tax			800	
Painting and Repairs			7,700	
Turf			4,500	
Poles and Fastenings for Trees			3,500	
Mud, Sand and Gravel			6,000	
Fertilizers and Insecticides			2,000	
Lavatory Requisites			2,200	
Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.			10,000	
Matsheds and Fences			6,500	
Upkeep of Animals			8,300	
Open Air Concerts			3,800	
Miscellaneous			1,200	
				99,450
Less—Receipts for Admission			70,000	
Receipts from hire of Chairs, sale of Plants, etc. ..			10,000	
				280,050
Total carried to Summary				200,050
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
Chief Sanitation Chemist	15,000			
Assistant Sanitation Chemist	9,300			
		24,300		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		3,480		
			27,780	
Chinese.				
Office Staff	500			
Laboratory Staff	5,500			
		6,000		33,780
Superannuation			2,980	
Laboratory Apparatus and Reagents			3,000	
Locomotion			1,600	
Sundry Expenses			1,000	
				8,580
Total carried to Summary				42,310
STOCK AND STORES.				
4 Motor Cars				14,000
2 S. D. Freighters				15,000
5 Box Cars				15,000
Vacuum Tank Wagon				12,000
18 Bicycles				1,500
Motor Lawn Mower				3,800
2 Hand Lawn Mowers				600
200 Park Seats				3,000
Bandsaw				800
Spindle				860
2 Spraying Machines				500
2 Watchmen's Clocks				600
10 Fire Extinguishers				300
20 Ceiling Fans				1,500
Maps of Shanghai				3,000
Typewriters				1,200
Filing Cabinets				2,000
Furniture and Sundries				8,000
Road Materials, etc.				700,000
				783,460
Credit.				
Value of Stores issued				780,000
Total carried to Summary				Cr. 780,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.								
TREASURER AND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Treasurer and Controller ..	..	..	..	..	..	27,600		
Deputy Treasurer ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,090		
2 Assistant Treasurers ..	..	..	..	..	..	22,200		
6 Assistant Accountants ..	..	..	..	..	..	47,870		
7 Assistants ..	..	..	..	..	..	34,710		
Secretary (Female) and 1 Correspondence Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,050		
							154,520	
Children's Bonus ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,260	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation ..	..	..	..	..	..		17,850	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation ..	..	..	..	..	..		3,550	
Chinese.								
6 Assistants ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,100		
38 Clerks ..	..	..	..	..	..	42,790		
Office Boys, Coolies, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,580		
							63,470	240,680
<i>Superannuation</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		20,700	
<i>Passages</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		12,730	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		2,000	
<i>Locomotion</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		920	
<i>Fuel</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,800	
<i>Light</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,800	
<i>Water</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		600	
<i>Insurance</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		40	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		6,000	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,370	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,550	
								49,510
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		8,000	290,190
Charged to Education Budget ..	..	..	..	..	..		10,000	18,000
								18,000
Total carried to Summary ..	..	..						272,190
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Chinese.								
Compradore, Shroffs, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..			39,670
<i>Superannuation</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		3,210	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..		2,450	
								5,660
Total carried to Summary ..	..							45,330

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
REVENUE OFFICE.			
Pay.			
Foreign.			
Assistant Treasurer—Revenue	12,000		
Chief Assistant	7,800		
Senior Assistant	7,160		
10 Assistants	44,290		
Chief Inspector	6,360		
7 Inspectors	36,520		
25 Assistant Inspectors	86,320		
		200,450	
Children's Bonus		2,160	
Language Bonus		4,740	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		24,520	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		7,710	
Chinese.			
61 Assistants and Clerks	41,160		
74 Shroffs	45,640		
44 Assistant Shroffs	15,070		
Sampan Men, Office Boys, etc.	5,220		
Special Police Services	7,060		
		114,150	
			353,730
Superannuation		27,820	
Deferred Pay		90	
Passages		12,680	
Uniform		3,570	
Medical Aid		6,500	
Locomotion		20,750	
Fuel		1,620	
Light		1,620	
Water		540	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		12,500	
Telephone Service		460	
Insurance		200	
House Number and Licence Plates		35,000	
Miscellaneous		1,000	
			124,350
			478,080
Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.			15,000
Total carried to Summary			463,080
STOCK AND STORES.			
Treasurer and Controller's Office.			
Furniture and Sundries			1,000
Revenue Office.			
Motor Car	3,230		
Furniture and Sundries	2,350		
		5,580	
Total carried to Summary			6,580

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SECRETARIAT.							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign.									
Secretary General	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000		
Secretary (Female)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,200		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..		34,200	
								4,890	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,970	
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,500	41,060
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..	..		320	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..		100	
									4,270
Total carried to Summary	..								45,330
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign.									
Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,200		
Deputy Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000		
2 Assistant Secretaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000		
Chief Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,600		
Committee Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,600		
7 Senior Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,960		
5 Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,060		
Secretary (Female)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600		
4 Stenographers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,920		
								178,930	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	..	..		360	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..		21,010	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,010	
Chinese.									
20 Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,570		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,070	26,640	225,950
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..	..		19,260	
Passages	..	..	..	..	..	..		8,320	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,500	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,260	
Light	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,260	
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..		420	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..		10	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,220	
Rehabilitation of Archives	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,000	
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..		7,000	
Printing Annual Report and Budget	..	..	..	..	..	..		14,800	
Printing Municipal Gazette	..	..	..	..	..	..		17,500	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,500	
									77,050
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	..	..	..	..	..	..			803,000
									1,400
Total carried to Summary	..	..							801,600
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..			1,100
Total carried to Summary	..	..							1,100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Pay.								
Foreign.								
	Municipal Advocate	..	..	..	..	18,000		
	7 Assistant Municipal Advocates	..	..	..	..	40,000		
	Secretary (Female)	..	..	..	..	3,980		
	Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..		61,980	
	Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..		360	
	Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..		2,950	
							340	
Chinese.								
	7 Clerks	..	..	..	..	8,200		
	Coolie	..	..	..	..	180		
							8,380	
								74,010
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		6,900	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		1,400	
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		2,080	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		1,000	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		800	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		400	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		2,000	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		100	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		100	
								15,230
	Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..			89,240
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..			1,000
	Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..			1,000
CHINESE STUDIES AND TRANSLATION OFFICE.								
Pay.								
Foreign.								
	Director	..	..	..	..	12,000		
	3 Assistants	..	..	..	..	14,100		
	Stenographer	..	..	..	..	2,520		
	Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..		28,620	
							2,990	
Chinese.								
	37 Teachers, etc.	..	..	..	..	24,700		
	9 Translators	..	..	..	..	17,890		
	3 Assistants	..	..	..	..	3,670		
	Messengers, etc.	..	..	..	..	410		
							46,670	
								78,280
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		7,320	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..		910	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		60	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		600	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		140	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		180	
								9,710
	Less—Pay and Superannuation transferred	..	..	..	..			87,990
								27,070
	Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..			60,920
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..			2,000
	Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..			2,000
PRESS INFORMATION OFFICE.								
Pay.								
Foreign.								
	Press Information Officer	..	..	..	..	15,000		
	Japanese Press Officer	..	..	..	..	6,800		
	Chinese Press Officer	..	..	..	..	6,600		
	Secretary (Female)	..	..	..	..	1,870		
	Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..		30,070	
	Chinese	..	..	..	..		3,090	
							1,090	
								34,250
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		2,820	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		180	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		180	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		60	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		1,500	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		280	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		100	
								5,420
	Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..			39,670
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..			750
	Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..			750

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.			
Advisor on Municipal Affairs, sundry expenses			9,200
Advisor on Revenue Matters, sundry expenses			5,550
Audit Fee			5,000
Land Assessment, fees and expenses			17,100
Land Commission, sundry expenses			600
Legal Retainer and Opinions			2,000
London Agents, retaining fee			28,570
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor			11,650
Ratepayers' Meeting, sundry expenses			2,500
Reporter's Retainer			600
Semaphore Service			26,780
Work Shelters, sundry expenses			6,500
Miscellaneous			6,000
Pensions, Gratuities, etc.			
Foreign Staff.			
Pensions as per Schedule (pages 479-480)	199,740		
Exchange Compensation	67,110		
		266,850	
Less—Income from Pension Fund Investments	174,480		
		92,370	
Gratuities, etc.		30,420	
Chinese Staff.			
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities		50,000	
		172,790	
Less—Charged to Education		43,860	
			128,930
Deferred Pay Exchange Compensation			10,720
Superannuation Exchange Compensation			58,490
Grants in Aid.			
Boy Scouts' Association	500		
Children's Refuge	3,000		
China Association for Relief of Women and Children	20,000		
Convalescent Home for Russian Tuberculars	500		
Cottage Home for Girls	2,500		
Door of Hope	3,500		
Foreign Women's Home	3,000		
Girl Guides' Association	300		
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organisation	7,500		
King's Daughters' Society, Convalescent Home	2,000		
Municipal Service Club	2,100		
Prisoners' Aid Department of the Salvation Army	5,000		
Royal Asiatic Society, North-China Branch	4,000		
Royal Asiatic Society (Special Grant)	2,000		
Shanghai Horticultural Society	300		
Shanghai Mission to Ricksha Men	1,000		
Shanghai Public Benevolent Society	7,200	64,400	
General.			
Remission of Taxation.			
Churches, Temples, Prayer Halls, etc.			
Foreign Beneficiaries	57,100		
Chinese Beneficiaries	26,250		
Miscellaneous.			
Foreign Beneficiaries	15,870		
Chinese Beneficiaries	20,170		
		119,390	
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.			88,790
Volunteer Corps.			
Quarters, etc.		1,800	
Fire Brigade.			
Headquarters Office, etc.	7,430		
Quarters, etc.	6,290		
		13,720	
Police Force.			
Offices and Stations	21,070		
Quarters, etc.	230,000		
		251,070	
Health Department.			
Branch Offices, Quarters, etc.		6,060	
Public Works Department.			
Depôts	710		
Road Widening, etc.	3,410		
		4,120	
Municipal Orchestra and Band		33,340	
Public Library		7,000	
Legal Department.			
Municipal Advocate's Offices		5,660	
Miscellaneous		1,370	
			324,140
Total carried to Summary			823,120

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Municipal Loans			1,904,320
Superannuation Fund			410,100
General Funds.								
Deferred Pay		5,260	
Municipal Savings Bank		9,000	
Deposit Accounts		8,800	
								22,560
								2,336,980
<i>Less—Shanghai Power Company.</i>								
Sale of Electricity Department,								
Interest on Purchase Price		1,322,200	
Superannuation Fund Investments		342,780	
General Funds Investments		231,390	
Industrial Accounts		23,240	
Education		237,180	
Miscellaneous		115,370	
								2,377,160
Total carried to Summary						Cr. 40,180

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Power Company.		
Instalments under Agreement dated August 8, 1929	26,306,090	
Less—Amount transferred to Loan Suspense Account	3,786,090	22,520,000
Sale of Surplus Land		1,400,000
Miscellaneous		50,000
Amount to be raised by debentures, or other temporary measure		6,520,000
		30,490,000
Less—Allocation of Funds to Extraordinary Budget—Education		526,150
Total carried to Summary		29,963,850

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit from 1932			1,316,600
Bridges.			
Hongkew Creek.			
Thorne Road, balance of cost		920	
Kashing Road		20,000	
Sawgin Creek.			
Urga Road		15,000	
			35,920
Buildings.			
Miscellaneous			20,000
Drainage.			
Constructing the following new drains:			
Glen Road from Hochien to Chinchow Road		6,300	
Hochien Road from Seoul to Meichow Road		3,200	
Pingliang Road from Glen Road to the east		2,400	
Liaoyang Road from Ward to Kwenming Road		1,400	
Linchong Road from Pingliang to Lungkow Road		12,550	
Baikal Road from Lay to Chemulpo Road		15,990	
Liaoyang Road from Wayside to Baikal Road		4,980	
Muirhead Road from Kwenming to Tongshan Road		2,100	
Macao Road from Ferry to West Soochow Road		20,420	
Miscellaneous		25,000	
		94,340	
Less—contributions from frontagers		12,000	
			82,340
Sewerage.			
New sewers, pumps and ordure loading stations			343,500
Landing Stages.			
Whangpoo River.			
Wharf, Chemulpo Road, balance of cost		115,000	
Chaoufoong Road Jetty, extension, balance of cost		10,000	
			125,000
Land.			
Police Force.			
Western Depot			
Gaol Annex			
Health Department.			
Western Fever Hospital, additional land, nominal			
Isolation Hospital Site, additional land, nominal			
Market Sites.			
Wayside			
Sinza, additional land, nominal			
Hardoon, nominal			
Hungjao Cemetery, extension			
Public Works Department.			
Sinza Depot, nominal			
Latrine Sites			
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Singapore Park			
Kinchoow Park			
Poyang Park			
Jessfield Park, nominal			
Hongkew Park, extension, fencing and laying out			
Asphaltic Concrete Plant site, nominal			
Surplus Land			
		541,010	
			541,010
Buildings.			
Volunteer Corps.			
Drill Hall, alterations and additions		20,590	
Gordon Road Depot, store		6,000	
S.V.C. Kitchens, alterations		14,380	
Fire Brigade.			
Central District Station, portion of cost		50,000	
Yangtszepoo District Station.			
Covered Way		500	
Extension to engine room		2,500	
Point District Sub-Station		3,500	
Police Force.			
Central Station, portion of cost		350,000	
South Station, portion of cost		250,000	
Point Station, balance of cost		190,000	
Louza Station, extension		23,000	
Sinza Station, extension		8,000	
Gordon Road Station, alterations and additions		5,500	
Hospital, balance of cost		17,000	
Carried forward		940,970	2,464,370

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		940,970	2,464,370
Buildings—continued.			
Police Force—continued.			
Barracks.			
Wayside, balance of cost		10,000	
Point, balance of cost		85,000	
Gaol.			
Cell block R/S, balance of cost		45,000	
Juvenile block, balance of cost		45,000	
Laundry and Kitchen block, extension, balance of cost		20,000	
Hospital, balance of cost		15,000	
Administration block, balance of cost		25,000	
Indians' quarters, balance of cost		20,000	
Foreign quarters, married		285,000	
Chinese quarters, conversion		10,000	
Cell block A/B, reconstruction, portion of cost		150,000	
Remand and Detention block, portion of cost		150,000	
Cell block F/G and H/I, extension		11,000	
Recording System		10,000	
Foreign Gaol, portion of cost		250,000	
Health Department.			
Abattoir and Cattle Sheds, balance of cost		254,000	
Abattoir and Cattle Sheds, fittings and equipment, balance of cost		200,000	
Meat Market and Cold Storage		60,000	
Meat Market and Cold Storage, equipment		40,000	
Hospitals.			
Western Fever Hospital, portion of cost		150,000	
Mental Hospital, portion of cost		50,000	
Laundry, portion of cost		10,000	
Victoria Nurses' Home, balance of cost		380,000	
Mokanshan Sanatorium, balance of cost		4,000	
Branch Health Office, Western District, balance of cost		10,000	
Pig Slaughter House, extension		27,000	
Open-air Swimming Pool, filtration plant, balance of cost		1,000	
Markets.			
Ferry Road, balance of cost		18,500	
Ferry Road, additional floor		36,000	
Wayside, portion of cost		50,000	
Sungpan, extension		9,000	
Peking, alterations and additions		4,300	
Hongkew, vegetable store		500	
Mohawk, vegetable store		500	
Public Works Department.			
Incinerators.			
Western District, additional plant		15,000	
Eastern District, additional plant		27,500	
Depôts.			
Sinza, offices and stores		18,000	
Sinza, Truck Garage, balance of cost		15,000	
Tungchow, Truck Garage		35,000	
Latrines		15,000	
Drinking Fountains		8,000	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Jessfield Park.			
Greenhouse, extension		3,000	
Refreshment Pavilion		7,500	
Drinking Fountains, balance of cost		3,350	
Industrial Undertakings Capital Extensions.			
Concreteware.			
Cement store shed, Sinza Depôt		12,000	
			3,531,120
Roads.			
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads		1,250,000	
Acquiring Land for widening existing roads			
Making up and metalling the above		400,000	
			1,650,000
Plant and Equipment.			
Volunteer Corps.			
Emergency Equipment	38,800		
Vickers Guns	7,850		
Mounting for anti-aircraft guns	1,140		
		47,790	
Fire Brigade.			
High-powered motor	8,660		
Motor Pump	17,640		
Steel Turntable Motor Escape	50,000		
		76,300	
<i>Carried forward</i>		124,090	7,845,490

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
					<i>Brought forward</i>		124,090	7,545,490
<i>Plant and Equipment—continued.</i>								
Police Force.								
Traffic Control Gear	..	..	..	..	..	1,500		
Refrigerators	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	26,500	
Health Department.								
New Police Hospital.								
Furniture and Fittings	..	..	..	..	..	7,810		
X-Ray Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	3,100		
Abattoir and Cattle Sheds, Apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	6,940		
Branch Health Offices, Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	1,110		
Victoria Nurses' Home, Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	38,960	189,550
<i>Pension Fund.</i>								
Balance of Capitalisation	..	..	..	..	..			521,130
<i>Loan Redemption.</i>								
Loans.								
Silver Loans.								
Repayment of the following loans.								
Loan of 1922 at 7 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	8,000,000		
Loan of 1923 at 6 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	4,920,000		
Loan of 1928 at 7 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	1,600,000		
Temporary Loan of 1932	..	..	..	..	..	2,000,000	16,520,000	
<i>Sinking Fund.</i>								
Instalment for year covering the Loans of 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927	..	..	..	..	..		2,123,930	
<i>Adjustment Account.</i>								
Revision of Sinking Funds	..	..	..	..	..		2,022,320	21,566,250
Total carried to Summary								29,922,420

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

SUMMARY.					Expenditure	Income
					Tls.	Tls.
Totals from preceding pages.						
Ordinary Income.						16,361,130
Ordinary Expenditure.						
Volunteer Corps.						
Volunteer Units				266,270		
Russian Detachment				285,760	552,030	
Fire Brigade					782,560	
Police Force.						
General				5,926,700		
Gaols and Reformatory				988,600	6,865,300	
Health Department.						
General				753,160		
Hospitals				394,630	1,147,790	
Contributions and Grants in Aid					294,460	
Public Works Department.						
General				980,830		
Buildings				397,930		
Creeks and River				160,000		
Drainage and Sewerage				118,700		
House Refuse				666,190		
Roads				1,436,880		
Lighting				297,600		
Parks and Open Spaces				200,050		
Extra-Departmental				42,310	4,250,490	
Municipal Orchestra and Band					175,330	
Public Library					9,270	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer and Controller's Office				272,190		
Compradore's Office				45,330		
Revenue Office				463,080	780,600	
Secretariat.						
Secretary General's Office				45,330		
Secretary's Office				301,600	346,930	
Legal Department					89,240	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office					60,920	
Press Information Office					39,670	
General Charges					823,120	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.					Cr. 40,180	
						16,177,530
Carried forward						16,361,130

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—GENERAL—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.					Expenditure	Income
		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>					16,177,530	16,361,130
Totals from preceding pages—continued.						
Stock and Stores.						
Volunteer Corps	.. .. .		29,850			
Fire Brigade	.. .. .		29,240			
Police Force.						
General	.. .. .	345,900				
Goals and Reformatory	.. .. .	2,000	347,900			
Health Department	.. .. .		36,590			
Public Works Department	.. .. .		783,460			
Municipal Orchestra and Band	.. .. .		1,400			
Finance Department.						
Treasurer and Controller's Office	.. .. .	1,000				
Revenue Office	.. .. .	5,580	6,580			
Secretariat	.. .. .		1,100			
Legal Department	.. .. .		1,000			
Chinese Studies and Translation Office	.. .. .		2,000			
Press Information Office	.. .. .		750			
			1,239,870			
<i>Less—Value of Stores issued.</i>						
Volunteer Corps	.. .. .	70,000				
Police Force	.. .. .	320,000				
Public Works Department	.. .. .	780,000	1,170,000			
					69,870	
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, to be carried forward	.. .. .				113,730	
					16,361,130	16,361,130
Extraordinary Income	.. .. .					29,963,850
Extraordinary Expenditure	.. .. .				29,922,420	
Surplus on Extraordinary Budget, to be carried forward	.. .. .				41,480	
					29,963,850	29,963,850

**MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933,
EDUCATION.**

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION.

Estimate for the year January 1, to December 31, 1933.

ORDINARY INCOME.

Allocation of Revenue from Ordinary Budget—General.

Representing 1.84 per cent. of the assessed rental of property subject to
payment of the General Municipal Rate and the correlative proportion
of Land Tax

1,623,490

Total carried to Summary

1,623,490

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

ADMINISTRATION.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATION BOARD.								
Honorarium to Members of the Board								6,560
Total carried to Summary								6,560
EDUCATION OFFICE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Superintendent						15,000		
Assistant						8,100		
Secretary (female)						3,820		
Children's Bonus							26,920	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							540	
							3,850	
Chinese.								
Clerks and Typist						1,830		
Office Boy, Coolie, etc.						680		
							2,510	
Superannuation							2,810	33,820
Medical Aid							300	
Locomotion							360	
Fuel							120	
Light							120	
Water							40	
Printing, Stationery, etc.							600	
Telephone Service							270	
Miscellaneous							300	
								4,920
Total carried to Summary								38,740
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries								400
Total carried to Summary								400
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.								
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Headmaster						9,000		
9 Assistant Masters						60,220		
Assistant Master (part time)						2,580		
Manual Training Instructor (part time)						2,580		
9 Assistant Mistresses						39,540		
Physical Instructor (part time)						3,810		
Children's Bonus							117,730	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							1,440	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation							12,840	
							3,470	
Chinese.								
Teacher and Clerks						3,690		
Boys, Coolies, etc.						4,090		
							7,780	
Superannuation							10,590	143,260
Passages							12,990	
Medical Aid							1,760	
Fuel							3,000	
Light							600	
Water							170	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.							3,200	
Insurance							390	
Telephone Service							270	
Laboratory							1,000	
Text Books							3,500	
Form Prizes							300	
Maintenance and Repairs							300	
Manual Training							300	
Library Grant							200	
Miscellaneous							1,200	
								40,270
Less—School Fees							49,600	183,530
Sale of Text Books, etc.							4,250	
								53,850
Total carried to Summary								129,680
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries								800
Total carried to Summary								800

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.—continued.			
THOMAS HANBURY HOSTEL FOR BOYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Matron	1,800		
2 Resident Masters (special duty pay)	1,700	3,500	
Chinese.			
Clerk (part time)	650		
Boys, Coolies, etc.	2,880	3,530	7,030
Superannuation		240	
Medical Aid		650	
Fuel		1,600	
Light		400	
Water		250	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		20	
Insurance		540	
Telephone Service		120	
Messing		9,300	
Clothing		100	
Washing		780	
Maintenance and Repairs		500	
Miscellaneous		230	14,730
			21,760
Less—Boarding Fees		4,000	
Miscellaneous Receipts		6,200	10,200
			11,560
Total carried to Summary			11,560
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			2,500
			2,500
Total carried to Summary			2,500
JUNIOR BOYS' SCHOOL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Headmaster—designate	8,100		
Assistant Master	6,300		
6 Assistant Mistresses	26,330		
Physical Instructor (part time)	960	41,690	
Children's Bonus		250	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		4,370	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		2,480	
Chinese.			
Clerk	1,130		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	1,510	2,640	51,430
Superannuation		3,860	
Passages		7,280	
Medical Aid		700	
Fuel		1,200	
Light		350	
Water		150	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		1,000	
Insurance		90	
Telephone Service		140	
Laboratory		200	
Text Books		1,450	
Form Prizes		200	
Maintenance and Repairs		250	
Library Grant		150	
Miscellaneous		600	17,620
			69,050
Less—School Fees		23,400	
Sale of Text Books, etc.		1,700	25,100
			43,950
Total carried to Summary			43,950
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>			250
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			50
			300
Total carried to Summary			300

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.—continued.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, YU YUEN ROAD.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Headmistress						7,020		
19 Assistant Mistresses						87,270		
4 Assistant Mistresses (part time)						7,030		
Drill Mistress						4,170		
Children's Bonus							105,490	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							360	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation							10,850	
							3,160	
Chinese.								
Clerks						2,600		
Boy, Coolies, etc.						3,460		
							6,060	
Superannuation							9,830	125,920
Passages							4,160	
Medical Aid							1,200	
Fuel							2,000	
Light							280	
Water							870	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.							3,000	
Insurance							260	
Telephone Service							250	
Laboratory							400	
Text Books							4,000	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.							500	
Form Prizes							400	
Maintenance and Repairs							500	
Library Grant							200	
Miscellaneous							800	
								28,650
Less—School Fees							58,320	154,570
Sale of Text Books, etc.							4,500	
								62,820
Total carried to Summary								91,750
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries								1,400
Total carried to Summary								1,400
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BOONE ROAD.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Headmistress						7,020		
13 Assistant Mistresses						54,590		
Assistant Mistress (part time)						1,780		
Drill Mistress (part time)						1,770		
Children's Bonus							65,160	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							360	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation							6,420	
							1,680	
Chinese.								
Clerks						1,520		
Boys, Coolies, etc.						2,650		
							4,170	
Superannuation							5,350	77,790
Passages							4,160	
Medical Aid							800	
Fuel							1,000	
Light							280	
Water							180	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.							1,500	
Insurance							150	
Telephone Service							250	
Laboratory							50	
Text Books							1,300	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.							400	
Form Prizes							200	
Maintenance and Repairs							500	
Library Grant							100	
Miscellaneous							700	
								16,900
Less—School Fees							26,000	94,690
Sale of Text Books, etc.							1,500	
								27,500
Total carried to Summary								67,190
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries								540
Total carried to Summary								540

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.—continued.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
<i>Foreign.</i>								
Headmistress .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,800		
10 Assistant Mistresses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	47,600		
3 Assistant Mistresses (part time) ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,080		
Drill Mistress (part time) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,680		
2 Matrons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,040		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation							67,150	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation							6,780	
<i>Chinese.</i>							1,600	
Clerk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	900		
Boys, Coolies, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,080		
							4,920	
<i>Superannuation</i>							5,850	80,410
<i>Passages</i>							1,190	
<i>Medical Aid</i>							1,500	
<i>Fuel</i>							2,700	
<i>Light</i>							800	
<i>Water</i>							300	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>							1,100	
<i>Insurance</i>							130	
<i>Telephone Service</i>							280	
<i>Laboratory</i>							140	
<i>Text Books</i>							500	
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>							420	
<i>Form Prizes</i>							160	
<i>Messing</i>							7,000	
<i>Washing</i>							600	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>							950	
<i>Library Grant</i>							200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							900	
							24,520	
<i>Less—School Fees</i>							14,200	104,930
<i>Boarding Fees</i>							1,350	
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>							5,500	
							21,050	
Total carried to Summary								83,880
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>								380
Total carried to Summary								380
BUILDINGS.								
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>								
<i>Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys</i>								6,050
<i>Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys</i>								2,050
<i>Junior Boys' School</i>								660
<i>Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road</i>								5,800
<i>Public School for Girls, Boone Road</i>								3,400
<i>Thomas Hanbury School for Girls</i>								3,000
Total carried to Summary								20,460
GENERAL CHARGES.								
<i>Pensions, Gratuities, etc.</i>								
<i>Foreign Staff.</i>								
<i>Pensions as per Schedule (page 480)</i>						18,050		
<i>Exchange Compensation</i>						7,020		
							25,070	
<i>Gratuities, etc.</i>							100	
<i>Chinese Staff.</i>								
<i>Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities</i>							100	
								25,270
<i>Superannuation Exchange Compensation</i>								4,300
<i>Rent of Leased Premises.</i>								
<i>Public School for Girls, Yulin Road</i>								1,780
<i>Accountancy Charges</i>								5,000
<i>School Fees, etc., free and reduced fees pupils</i>								3,800
<i>Grants in Aid, especially approved.</i>								
<i>As per Schedule "A" (page 474)</i>								9,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								600
Total carried to Summary								49,550
INTEREST.								
<i>Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.</i>								151,570
<i>Less—Assessed Rental of Quarters</i>								2,990
Total carried to Summary								148,580
GRANTS IN AID.								
<i>Grants to Schools for Foreign Children.</i>								
<i>As per Schedule "B" (page 474)</i>								92,250
Total carried to Summary								92,250

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.								
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
Pay.								
Foreign.								
Headmaster .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,290		
4 Assistant Masters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22,820		
5 Assistant Mistresses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20,120		
Children's Bonus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		52,230	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1,080	
							5,250	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	80,630		
Boy, Coolies, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,930		
							33,560	
Superannuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		6,870	92,120
Passages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		4,300	
Medical Aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		700	
Fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1,500	
Light .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Water .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		500	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		800	
Insurance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Telephone Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Laboratory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Text Books .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Form Prizes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1,000	
Library Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		550	
								17,720
Less—School Fees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			109,840
								43,550
Total carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			66,290
STOCK AND STORES.								
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			370
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			1,870
Total carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			2,240
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
Pay.								
Foreign.								
Headmaster .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10,500		
4 Assistant Masters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24,750		
4 Assistant Mistresses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20,870		
Children's Bonus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		56,120	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		900	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		6,040	
							1,320	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18,090		
Boy, Coolies, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,220		
							20,310	
Superannuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		6,720	84,690
Passages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		3,370	
Medical Aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		600	
Fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1,500	
Light .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Water .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		350	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		400	
Insurance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		400	
Telephone Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		170	
Laboratory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Text Books .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Form Prizes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		120	
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Library Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		450	
								15,130
Less—School Fees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			99,820
								29,000
Total carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			70,820
STOCK AND STORES.								
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			2,400
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			780
Total carried to Summary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			3,180

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.								
NIER CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	9,000		
4 Assistant Masters	..	..	..	..	..	25,200		
2 Assistant Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	9,050		
Manual Training Instructor (part time)	..	..	..	..	..	1,200		
							44,450	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	..		1,080	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		3,790	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		1,670	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	26,270		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,060		
							28,320	79,310
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		5,920	
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		4,800	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		600	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		700	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		160	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		500	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		170	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		160	
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Text Books	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Form Prizes	..	..	..	..	..		140	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Manual Training	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Library Grant	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		400	
								14,340
Less—School Fees	..	..	..	..	..			93,650
								27,990
Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..			65,660
STOCK AND STORES.								
Manual Training Equipment	..	..	..	..	..			130
Laboratory Apparatus	..	..	..	..	..			150
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..			2,250
Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..			2,530
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreign.								
Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	10,410		
3 Assistant Masters	..	..	..	..	..	15,080		
Manual Training Instructor	..	..	..	..	..	5,160		
4 Assistant Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	16,850		
							46,510	
Children's Bonus	..	..	..	..	..		720	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		4,630	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..		1,370	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	23,500		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,820		
							26,320	79,550
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		6,240	
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		2,150	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		900	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		800	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		180	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		240	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		550	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		310	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		180	
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Text Books	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Form Prizes	..	..	..	..	..		120	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		400	
Manual Training	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Library Grant	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		450	
								18,220
Less—School Fees	..	..	..	..	..			92,770
								33,120
Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..			59,650
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..			1,110
Total carried to Summary	..	..	..	..	..			1,110

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.			
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR CHINESE GIRLS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Headmistress	3,460		
2 Assistant Mistresses	5,220		
		8,680	
Chinese.			
Teachers and Clerks	24,820		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	1,440		
		26,260	
			34,940
Superannuation		2,920	
Medical Aid		100	
Fuel		300	
Light		80	
Water		120	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		600	
Insurance		20	
Telephone Service		80	
Laboratory		150	
Text Books		250	
Form Prizes		100	
Maintenance and Repairs		300	
Library Grant		200	
Miscellaneous		400	
			5,620
Less—School Fees			40,560
			14,060
Total carried to Summary			26,500
STOCK AND STORES.			
Laboratory Apparatus			920
Furniture and Sundries			2,930
Total carried to Summary			3,850
NORMAL SCHOOL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Master in Charge		600	
Lecturers		1,790	
			2,390
Fuel		50	
Light		50	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		100	
Text Books		50	
Maintenance and Repairs		10	
Miscellaneous		60	
			320
Less—Fees			2,710
			710
Total carried to Summary			2,000
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			50
Total carried to Summary			50
DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE.			
OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Chinese Education Officer	6,000		
Assistant Chinese Education Officer	3,300		
		9,300	
Chinese.			
School Secretary	1,950		
Clerks and Typists	2,490		
Boy and Coolie	450		
		4,890	
			14,190
Superannuation		1,350	
Medical Aid		230	
Locomotion		400	
Fuel		60	
Light		60	
Water		20	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		400	
Telephone Service		140	
Miscellaneous		160	
			2,820
Carried forward			17,010

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>								17,010
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.								
DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE—continued.								
EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.								
KINCHOW ROAD.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Chinese.								
Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	1,310		
Teachers and Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	16,940		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1,300		
							19,550	
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		1,790	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		600	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		400	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		1,900	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		120	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		80	
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Text Books	..	..	..	..	..		1,000	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Library Grant	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		400	
							26,940	
Less—School Fees	..	..	..	..	..	4,320		
Sale of Text Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,550		
							6,870	
								20,070
EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.								
WARD ROAD.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Chinese.								
Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	1,940		
Teachers and Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	23,650		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1,680		
							27,270	
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		2,490	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		380	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		2,250	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		50	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		110	
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..		180	
Text Books	..	..	..	..	..		1,400	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Form Prizes	..	..	..	..	..		40	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		350	
Library Grant	..	..	..	..	..		200	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		500	
							35,920	
Less—School Fees	..	..	..	..	..	5,790		
Sale of Text Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	3,160		
							8,950	
								26,970
EASTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.								
WAYSIDE ROAD.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Chinese.								
Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	1,520		
Teachers and Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	18,090		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1,750		
							21,360	
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		1,890	
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		120	
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		180	
Light	..	..	..	..	..		300	
Water	..	..	..	..	..		160	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		1,700	
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		80	
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		90	
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..		100	
Text Books	..	..	..	..	..		800	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		100	
Form Prizes	..	..	..	..	..		40	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..		250	
Library Grant	..	..	..	..	..		150	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		430	
							27,750	
Less—School Fees	..	..	..	..	..	3,890		
Sale of Text Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,050		
							5,940	
								21,810
<i>Carried forward</i>								85,860

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>				85,860
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE—continued.				
WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese.				
Headmaster		1,750		
Teachers and Clerks		18,770		
Boy, Coolies, etc.		2,030		
Superannuation			22,550	
Medical Aid			2,050	
Fuel			120	
Light			800	
Water			200	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.			600	
Insurance			2,050	
Telephone Service			120	
Laboratory			80	
Text Books			150	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.			1,000	
Form Prizes			150	
Maintenance and Repairs			40	
Library Grant			800	
Miscellaneous			150	
			500	
Less—School Fees		6,680	30,960	
Sale of Text Books, etc.		2,550		
			9,230	21,730
NORTHERN DISTRICT SCHOOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese.				
Headmaster		1,480		
Teachers and Clerks		20,010		
Boy, Coolies, etc.		2,010		
Superannuation			23,500	
Medical Aid			2,060	
Fuel			120	
Light			200	
Water			300	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.			300	
Insurance			1,900	
Telephone Service			120	
Laboratory			150	
Text Books			150	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.			1,000	
Form Prizes			150	
Maintenance and Repairs			40	
Library Grant			400	
Miscellaneous			150	
			500	
Less—School Fees		5,760	30,990	
Sale of Text Books, etc.		2,450		
			8,210	22,780
Total carried to Summary				130,370
STOCK AND STORES.				
Laboratory Apparatus.				
Eastern District School, Kinchow Road			250	
Eastern District School, Ward Road			200	
Eastern District School, Wayside Road			200	
Western District School			200	
Northern District School			200	
Furniture and Sundries				1,150
Chinese Education Office			560	
Eastern District School, Kinchow Road			1,370	
Eastern District School, Ward Road			4,600	
Eastern District School, Wayside Road			1,840	
Western District School			2,470	
Northern District School			2,420	
Fire Hose and Appliances.				13,260
Eastern District School, Ward Road			430	
Total carried to Summary				14,840

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>			
Public School for Chinese			4,710
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese			4,180
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese			4,100
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese			3,650
Secondary School for Chinese Girls			1,420
District Primary Schools for Chinese			11,980
Total carried to Summary			30,040
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Pensions, Gratuities, etc.</i>			
Foreign Staff.			
Pensions as per Schedule (page 480)	4,560		
Exchange Compensation	1,950	8,510	
Gratuities, etc.		7,080	
Chinese Staff.			
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities		5,000	18,590
Superannuation Exchange Compensation			6,500
<i>Rent of Leased Premises.</i>			
Secondary School for Chinese Girls		6,000	
District Primary Schools for Chinese. Eastern District, Ward Road		12,000	18,000
<i>Accountancy Charges</i>			5,000
<i>Inspection of Schools applying for Grants in Aid</i>			7,000
<i>School Fees, etc., free pupils, Scholarships, Temporary Remission of Taxation, etc.</i>			10,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			600
Total carried to Summary			65,890
INTEREST.			
<i>Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.</i>			135,610
<i>Less—Assessed Rental of Quarters</i>			3,000
Total carried to Summary			132,610
GRANTS IN AID.			
<i>Grants to Schools for Chinese Children.</i>			
As per Schedule "C" (pages 474-475)			99,250
Total carried to Summary			99,250

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID.			
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.			
<i>Schedule A.</i>			
Institution of the Holy Family	3,500		
Institution of St. Joseph	3,000		
St. Francis Xavier's Orphanage	2,500		
		9,000	
<i>Schedule B.</i>			
Cathedral School for Boys	5,000		
First Russian School	3,000		
Japanese Schools	70,000		
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule	5,000		
Shanghai Jewish School	4,250		
St. Francis Xavier's College	5,000		
		92,250	
			101,250
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.			
<i>Schedule C.</i>			
Yen Chung Secondary School for Girls	2,400		
Y. M. C. A. Secondary School	5,400		
Medhurst College	3,600		
Benevolent Industrial Institution Junior Middle School	800		
Wei Chung Secondary School for Girls	1,200		
Ming Chih Junior Middle School	900		
Yangtzepoo Social Centre Junior Middle School	800		
Besant Secondary School for Girls	2,400		
Tao Chung Junior Middle School for Girls	1,200		
Ta Te Obstetrical School	600		
Wei Sun Obstetrical School	600		
Bei Ming Secondary School for Girls	1,800		
Quan Vai Secondary School for Girls	600		
Young China Academy	900		
Dong Teh Obstetrical School	600		
Tseng Fong Secondary School	1,500		
Moore Memorial Church Girls' Middle School	1,200		
Tan Hwa Junior Middle School	600		
Nanking University Alumni Association Junior Middle School	600		
		27,500	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.			
Wei Fong Primary School for Girls	4,500		
Ming Kuo Primary School	1,250		
Benevolent Industrial Institution Primary School	1,400		
Tzu Yu Primary School	1,400		
Yangtzepoo Kindergarten	350		
World Chinese Students' Federation Primary School	2,500		
Hsieh Chin Primary School	3,000		
Yangtzepoo Social Centre Primary School	2,000		
Chih Yee Primary School	1,000		
Tao Chung Primary School for Girls	1,500		
Hwa Ming Primary School	750		
Shang Kung Primary School	1,500		
Bubbling Well Primary School	2,000		
Meichow Primary School	750		
Quan Vai Primary School for Girls	1,250		
Ming Chih Primary School	4,000		
Soochow Guild Primary School	1,500		
Tan Hwa Primary School	1,250		
Shi Chiang Primary School	800		
Tseng I Primary School	800		
Carried forward	33,500	27,500	101,250

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	33,500	27,500	101,250
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID—continued.			
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.			
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.			
<i>Schedule C—continued.</i>			
Besant Primary School for Girls	2,000		
Shanghai Primary School	1,200		
Ningpo Guild 2nd Primary School	2,500		
Medhurst College's Primary School	1,600		
Dah Hwa Primary School	1,200		
Pian Hai Primary School	800		
Bei Wen Primary School	800		
Chen Chi Primary School	800		
Jen Ho Primary School for Girls	800		
Chung Hwa Primary School for Girls	1,000		
Li Te Primary School	1,000		
Chen Sing Primary School	800		
Chueng Yui Primary School for Girls	800		
Ching Yun Primary School	1,000		
Chen Hsi Primary School	900		
Dong Shan Primary School	800		
Shanghai Kindergarten	200		
Yee Chao Primary School	1,000		
Wen Wei Primary School	800		
Ningpo Guild 1st Primary School	1,000		
Chin Hai Primary School	600		
Chung Shih Primary School	1,000		
Shi Hwa Primary School	600		
Bei Ming Primary School	1,200		
Wei Chueng Primary School for Girls	800		
Chin Li Primary School	800		
Shao Hsing Guild 1st Primary School	800		
Yangtzepoo Social Centre School for Workers	1,000		
Nanking University Alumni Association First Public School	800		
Y.W.C.A. 1st School for Women Workers	200		
Y.W.C.A. 2nd School for Women Workers	200		
Y.W.C.A. 3rd School for Women Workers	200		
Shang Chih Primary School	300		
Hu Kiang Primary School	600		
Ming Ming Primary School	450		
Pei Jen Primary School	450		
Loh Tsai Primary School	300		
Mu I Primary School	450		
Chih Ming Primary School	450		
Ming Tsu Primary School	450		
Pei Yin Primary School	300		
Bei Quan Primary School for Girls	900		
Tai Hwa Primary School	450		
Sun Kiang Primary School	1,400		
Young China Academy's Primary School	600		
Ningpo Guild 8th Primary School	300		
Yu Te Primary School	300		
Moore Memorial Church Primary Girls' School	1,000		
		71,750	99,250
			200,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.													Tls.	Tls.
Surplus on Extraordinary Budget 1932—Education, brought forward ..														101,550
Allocation of Funds from Extraordinary Budget.														
General		526,150
Total carried to Summary														627,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Land.</i>			
Secondary School for Chinese Girls			225,000
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Public School for Boys, Western District		160,000	
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, portion of cost ..		100,000	
Public School for Chinese.			
Boundary wall, raising		1,200	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.			
Boundary wall		2,500	
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School for Chinese.			
Vehicle Shed		4,000	
Secondary School for Chinese Girls, portion of cost		80,000	
District Primary Schools for Chinese.			
Eastern District, Kinchow Road, balance of cost		55,000	
			402,700
Total carried to Summary			627,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933—EDUCATION—continued.

SUMMARY.				Expenditure	Income
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Totals from preceding pages.					
Ordinary Income					1,623,490
Ordinary Expenditure.					
ADMINISTRATION.					
Education Board	6,560				
Education Office	38,740	45,300			
Stock and Stores.					
Education Office.. .. .		400			
			45,700		
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN					
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	129,680				
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys	11,560				
Junior Boys' School	43,950				
Public Schools for Girls.					
Yu Yuen Road	91,750				
Boone Road	67,190				
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	83,880	428,010			
Stock and Stores.					
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	800				
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys	2,500				
Junior Boys' School	300				
Public Schools for Girls.					
Yu Yuen Road	1,400				
Boone Road	540				
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	380	5,920			
General Maintenance of Buildings		20,460			
General Charges		49,550			
Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.		148,580			
			652,520		
Grants in Aid			92,250		
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.					
Public School for Chinese	66,290				
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	70,820				
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	65,060				
Polytechnic Public School	59,650				
Secondary School for Girls	26,500				
Normal School	2,000				
District Primary Schools	130,370	421,290			
Stock and Stores.					
Public School for Chinese	2,240				
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	3,180				
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	2,530				
Polytechnic Public School	1,110				
Secondary School for Girls	3,850				
Normal School	50				
District Primary Schools	14,840	27,800			
General Maintenance of Buildings		30,040			
General Charges		65,690			
Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.		132,610			
			677,430		
Grants in Aid			99,250		
Deficit on Ordinary Budget, 1932—Education, brought forward			56,340		
Extraordinary Income			1,623,490	1,623,490	
Extraordinary Expenditure			627,700	627,700	
			627,700	627,700	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1933

GENERAL CHARGES.		Tls.	Tls.
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS.			
<i>General.</i>			
Fire Brigade.			
M. W. Pett, Ex-Chief Officer (£350)		4,000	
Police Force.			
A. H. Aiers, Ex-Superintendent		1,960	
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Ex-Commissioner		4,000	
C. E. Beale, Ex-Inspector		1,380	
J. Bourke, Ex-Superintendent		1,910	
J. Burnside, Ex-Superintendent		1,330	
W. Champney, Ex-Sub-Inspector		1,190	
A. J. P. Coghlan, Ex-Assistant Commissioner (Tls. 3,342)		2,360	
J. Dee, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,240	
C. Dewing, Ex-Assistant Commissioner		1,580	
P. J. Dunne, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,110	
E. W. Everson, Ex-Inspector (£500)		5,710	
J. F. Franklin, Ex-Head-Gaoler		2,100	
M. Ganly, Ex-Sub-Inspector		920	
M. J. Gibson, Ex-Inspector		720	
G. Hermitage, Ex-Inspector		860	
W. H. Howell, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,120	
G. Johnston, Ex-Inspector		1,270	
W. R. Kinipple, Ex-Superintendent		1,130	
P. Lavelle, Ex-Sub-Inspector		1,210	
C. H. Lilley, Ex-Inspector		1,100	
A. G. Long, Ex-Inspector		970	
A. Mackintosh, Ex-Superintendent		2,030	
C. Maguire, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,480	
K. J. McEuen, Ex-Commissioner (£1,500)		17,140	
D. McKenzie, Ex-Head Gaoler		990	
C. Mills, Ex-Inspector		1,060	
J. F. W. Milne, Ex-Inspector		860	
J. O'Toole, Ex-Honorary Assistant Commissioner		2,040	
P. W. Reeves, Ex-Superintendent		1,400	
B. J. Selvey, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,080	
J. Shaw, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,360	
R. Sims, Ex-Superintendent of Gaols		2,900	
T. I. Vaughan, Ex-Superintendent		1,440	
C. Weatherhead, Ex-Assistant Commissioner		2,120	
J. E. Wheeler, Ex-Assistant Commissioner		4,000	
Health Department.			
H. Bland, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,230	
C. Champion, Ex-Inspector		930	
Dr. C. N. Davis, Ex-Commissioner		4,000	
Miss A. Harding, Ex-Nurse		850	
E. Kilner, Ex-Senior Chief Inspector (Tls. 1,202)		1,180	
Miss M. M. Murphy, Ex-Matron		1,570	
W. Palmer, Ex-Custodian		850	
B. T. Pridaux, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,210	
Miss E. Summerkill, Ex-Matron		1,350	
W. J. Terrill, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,490	
Miss L. Williams, Ex-Nurse (£250)		2,860	
Public Works Department.			
A. Diercking, Ex-Accountant		1,900	
C. H. Godfrey, Ex-Commissioner (£380)		4,340	
R. J. Harris, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,440	
W. S. Hibbard, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works		1,990	
W. A. B. Leach, Ex-Clerk of Works		1,340	
D. MacGregor, Ex-Superintendent, Parks and Open Spaces		1,070	
M. MacLennan, Ex-Inspector		1,060	
W. E. Sauer, Ex-Land Surveyor		3,130	
R. E. Scatchard, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor		3,220	
H. Schultz, Ex-Custodian		600	
T. Thurnheer, Ex-Sub-Accountant		1,650	
R. C. Turner, Ex-Architect		1,990	
Finance Department.			
J. C. Bosustow, Ex-Deputy Treasurer and Comptroller		3,660	
T. H. Hutchison, Ex-Accountant		2,900	
L. D. Lemaire, Ex-Assistant Accountant		2,540	
Revenue Office.			
E. L. Allen, Ex-Commissioner (Tls. 2,656)		1,900	
J. A. J. Johansson, Ex-Chief Inspector		1,370	
G. E. Marshall, Ex-Collector		910	
D. McAlister, Ex-Inspector		1,120	
F. A. Sampson, Ex-Assistant Commissioner		3,110	
		Carried forward 137,450	

Carried forward

137,450

